REPORT OF

Tabulating Committee

On The Vote For

General Officers

LABOR
OMNIA
VINCIT

As nominated at the

Twenty-Fifth General Convention

Of the U. B. of C. and J. of A., Held at
Lakeland, Fla., April 22 to 30
1946

Carpenters' Printing Plant 51 Indianapolis, Indiana

REPORT OF TABULATING COMMITTEE ON THE VOTE FOR GENERAL OFFICERS

Indianapolis, Indiana, July 19, 1946.

Mr. Wm. L. Hutcheson,
General President,
United Brotherhood of Carpenters
and Joiners of America.

Dear Sir and Brother:

We, the members of the Committee elected by the Twenty-Fifth General Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America to tabulate the vote on the election of General Officers, met at the General Office at Indianapolis, Indiana as prescribed by Section 9 of the General Constitution and organized as follows:

Daniel Butler of Local Union No. 578, Chicago, Illinois, was elected Chairman, and Geo. F. Coughlin, of Local Union No. 715, Elizabeth, New Jersey, was elected Secretary.

The official returns were delivered to the Committee by General Secretary, Frank Duffy, as per the provisions of the General Constitution.

W. A. Meyer of Local Union 329, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, a candidate for the office of First General Vice President, and also his son, W. A. Meyer, Jr., a member of Local Union 329, presented themselves before the Committee and were present, on the first three days, at the opening and counting of all votes up to Local Union No. 2100, and were present at all times while ballots were opened and recorded.

The Committee proceeded to tabulate the returns which showed the following named candidates elected:

M. A. HUTCHESON—First General Vice President.

R. E. ROBERTS—General Executive Board, Fifth District.

The returns of the Local Unions and the intent of the voters were given due consideration, were recorded and show the following total votes as cast for each candidate, which was:

M. A. HUTCHESON--93,094

W. A. MEYER------51,195

R. E. ROBERTS-----95,094

JOHN M. PARKER--47,591

Local Unions whose votes were finally rejected for cause will be found so recorded.

Fraternally yours,

DANIEL J. BUTLER, Chairman
MARTIN PORGES,
W. L. SPENNY,
WM. SHIPP,
GEORGE F. COUGHLIN, Secretary.

The vote in detail is as follows:

Local Union No.	1st G. V. P.		5th Dis. G.E.B.		Local Union No.	1st G. V. P.		5th Dis. G.E.B.		Local Union No.	1st G. V. P.		5th Dis. G.E.B.	
	M. A. HUTCHESON	W. A. MEYER	R. E. ROBERTS	J. M. PARKER		M. A. HUTCHESON	W. A. MEYER	R. E. ROBERTS	J. M. PARKER		M. A. HUTCHESON	W. A. MEYER	R. E. ROBERTS	J. M. PARKER
1	90	130	93	128	110	10	115	11	110	226	498	419	468	423
2	43	76	69	47	111	37	29	40	25	227	35	8	27	16
3	32	29	34	27	112	13	19	13	18	228	8	9	11	6
4	22	22	25	19	113	3	15	5	11	229	47	18	48	19
5	138	112	135	115	115	29	11	25	15	230	9	52	21	44
6	8	21	11	17	116	7	66	17	26	232	31	21	24	27
7	419	686	505	563	117	45	14	43	15	234	19	3	16	6
8	867	32	867	29	118	2	21	12	11	235	15	38	16	37
9	93	74	98	64	119	14	43	20	39	236	11	23	10	24
10	90	14	86	18	121	15	9	8	16	237	12	21	12	21
11	746	55	751	50	122	8	19	8	19	240	1	8	3	6
12	743	22	754	10	125	47	18	44	20	241	2	124	92	34
13	958	22	956	23	129	69	....	60	....	242	63	8	54	14
14	59	133	55	140	130	2	10	12	....	243	13	15	14	14
16	123	30	124	27	131	97	189	119	156	244	36	13	34	15
17	4	41	10	35	132	57	87	72	72	245	27	7	24	9
18	57	22	47	22	133	23	65	36	50	246	901	9	896	11
19	178	109	149	133	134	111	....	108	3	247	18	....	18	....
20	90	89	110	64	135	523	42	529	38	248	43	2	46	....
21	11	13	11	12	136	....	44	23	20	249	11	37	15	32
22	214	38	211	34	137	2	20	8	13	250	6	15	11	10
24	10	3	3	5	139	10	15	6	19	251	21	9	14	16
25	75	83	82	73	140	6	8	1	13	252	23	58	28	53
28	1	30	6	26	141	68	63	80	51	253	39	73	54	56
29	246	9	245	7	142	612	10	612	10	254	295	5	295	5
30	2	74	32	44	143	37	137	62	108	255	10	5	10	5
31	57	85	55	89	144	25	22	20	28	256	57	34	51	38
33	144	44	143	40	145	1	9	1	9	257	1288	30	1281	37
34	10	132	14	122	146	29	7	31	5	258	15	8	15	8
35	15	40	16	39	149	3	19	3	19	259	12	38	8	40
36	23	110	23	105	150	5	6	5	6	261	234	138	236	136
37	....	128	60	68	153	7	37	14	29	262	55	84	72	67
39	259	3	260	2	154	22	9	26	5	263	....	7	2	5
40	276	102	238	114	155	15	56	13	58	264	99	222	125	194
42	36	52	44	45	156	1	9	4	6	265	117	14	121	9
43	39	26	32	33	159	62	26	53	35	266	74	84	75	82
44	3	41	2	42	160	36	17	34	19	268	6	14	6	14
46	28	19	21	27	161	1	76	3	74	269	12	60	56	16
47	675	31	660	48	162	77	9	73	12	270	45	....	45	....
49	12	11	7	16	163	2	38	11	29	271	7	24	13	18
50	24	1	23	2	165	40	18	45	13	274	75	28	85	15
51	152	31	148	27	166	19	16	21	14	275	18	51	32	38
52	16	4	16	4	168	36	10	6	39	277	18	38	25	31
53	13	59	18	61	169	28	45	33	38	278	80	28	60	46
54	30	167	39	158	170	3	13	3	13	280	1	13	1	13
55	66	72	106	33	171	125	156	149	118	281	63	30	50	42
56	205	78	173	110	174	16	57	27	47	283	37	16	27	26
58	531	478	515	479	176	283	....	283	....	284	260	64	266	52
59	30	10	30	10	177	127	9	117	18	286	4	94	12	86
60	185	44	172	51	179	11	15	11	15	287	136	63	120	76
61	149	242	190	184	180	37	27	54	10	288	6	29	9	25
62	155	284	202	234	181	293	150	303	141	289	29	19	28	21
63	11	41	14	39	182	355	29	347	31	290	1	34	1	35
64	540	331	468	367	183	146	7	143	10	291	5	6	4	7
65	10	57	10	56	184	47	65	49	63	292	16	33	31	18
67	32	17	32	16	185	48	215	134	129	293	10	10	12	7
68	15	2	16	....	186	8	38	14	33	295	6	13	6	13
70	5	20	40	22	187	81	16	78	18	296	12	8	10	10
71	18	73	61	30	188	7	111	46	70	297	14	52	17	49
72	56	49	32	35	189	33	12	34	9	298	346	....	346	....
74	34	3	31	6	190	10	33	11	29	299	3	88	3	88
77	2	85	....	88	191	12	17	10	20	300	19	....	13	6
78	65	13	65	13	193	6	25	6	25	301	11	80	26	55
80	528	223	565	185	194	11	4	10	4	303	14	19	11	22
81	37	35	40	31	195	11	18	18	11	304	4	1	4	1
82	6	20	2	24	196	14	78	27	69	305	5	25	5	25
83	91	56	92	53	198	105	49	117	39	306	16	149	21	141
87	177	325	233	259	199	31	50	43	39	307	24	19	23	20
88	3	30	20	12	200	131	55	140	44	308	21	40	8	53
89	18	31	32	17	201	5	51	12	44	309	9	12	18	3
90	12	111	46	77	203	3	38	5	36	310	....	18	2	11
91	2	108	7	103	204	9	9	9	7	311	6	38	5	39
92	41	3	40	4	205	14	49	26	37	312	....	20	2	17
93	41	7	34	14	206	14	23	18	19	313	....	33	4	28
94	661	461	674	455	207	10	29	12	27	314	74	233	116	186
96	46	49	76	22	210	11	57	21	47	315	3	21	20	4
98	6	95	20	80	211	309	150	270	188	316	56	31	58	29
99	44	20	38	26	213	636	380	522	507	317	....	74	27	47
100	21	76	20	76	214	26	11	24	13	318	16	2	15	2
102	18	11	17	12	217	8	60	9	60	319	35	20	35	20
103	47	53	42	58	218	346	60	266	132	320	99	....	99	....
104	56	44	76	24	219	....	4	....	4	321	13	11	14	10
105	159	404	202	323	220	4	19	9	14	322	40	49	42	46
106	19	44	32	31	222	20	1	19	1	323	16	17	19	15
107	24	25	32	16	224	153	32	141	40	324	24	....	24	....
109	81	11	68	21	225	1696	....	1696	....	325	18	219	55	180

Local Union No.	1st G. V. P.		5th Dis. G.E.B.	
	M. A. HUTCHESON	W. A. MEYER	R. E. ROBERTS	J. M. PARKER
326	13	5	13	4
328	3	34	14	23
329	12	619	99	532
331	77	20	65	26
333	51	14	41	17
334	15	55	31	32
335	55	19	62	12
336	....	43	10	33
337	86	44	93	39
338	15	113	35	91
340	5	18	10	12
341	34	50	30	53
342	205	140	234	102
343	98	37	72	60
344	1	31	10	22
345	201	37	205	33
347	8	26	14	20
349	92	18	91	15
350	98	108	89	117
352	....	82	7	75
353	13	16	12	15
355	65	6	63	9
356	9	32	16	25
357	5	33	6	31
359	734	21	733	17
360	24	6	21	9
361	18	138	124	33
362	14	17	12	19
363	42	46	51	36
365	21	26	20	27
366	66	85	64	89
367	....	54	2	52
368	10	58	18	49
369	43	12	49	6
370	13	6	9	10
371	34	48	48	36
374	2	58	5	55
377	231	....	231	....
378	2	39	7	34
379	6	48	8	46
384	97	....	97	....
385	761	26	750	36
386	13	2	13	2
388	16	42	39	18
390	31	....	31	....
391	40	....	40	....
392	23	....	22	1
393	17	97	27	86
394	12	....	12	....
395	4	10	4	10
397	26	9	23	12
398	29	4	30	4
399	110	....	110	....
401	20	7	20	7
403	90	35	98	27
404	3	60	2	61
406	38	13	30	19
407	13	4	12	5
409	32	13	28	16
411	6	127	9	124
412	7	40	13	34
415	33	24	34	22
416	36	47	39	44
417	60	153	88	126
419	22	57	32	44
421	3	10	9	4
422	39	19	42	16
424	7	7	8	6
425	11	15	16	10
426	22	2	17	6
428	46	21	42	19
429	159	5	161	3
430	25	30	23	32
431	....	35	16	19
432	137	110	142	106
433	74	43	69	47
434	82	116	83	115
436	11	41	20	31
437	....	51	....	51
438	25	....	25	....
440	163	65	158	65
443	69	2	70	1
444	40	18	38	20
445	5	19	14	9
446	31	1	31	1
447	13	4	10	7
448	5	30	9	25
450	....	91	37	54
452	77	147	73	152
453	21	16	21	16
454	785	18	761	42
455	24	4	22	6
456	15	9	15	9
459	12	6	6	12
460	22	39	25	35
461	26	25	27	24
462	43	5	42	6
465	8	32	9	31
467	6	10	10	6
469	32	57	45	43
470	58	95	66	87
472	....	32	1	31
478	27	1	28	....
479	11	12	12	11
480	13	1	7	7
481	22	....	14	8
482	19	40	19	40
483	65	77	66	76
485	3	12	1	13
486	94	....	94	....
488	595	185	554	216
490	108	20	110	15
491	10	1	10	1
492	52	3	50	4
493	10	157	17	150
494	2	75	1	76
495	11	76	20	61
497	1	18	13	6
498	3	19	11	10
499	2	19	6	15
500	1	35	3	33
501	4	21	11	14
504	182	5	180	7
505	....	15	1	14
507	204	41	189	52
509	300	....	300	....
510	11	12	10	13
511	12	15	25	3
512	9	94	34	65
513	31	4	29	5
514	31	8	32	7
515	22	88	84	26
516	13	1	12	2
517	20	39	29	19
518	1	19	5	15
519	46	3	46	3
520	13	4	8	9
521	4	18	13	9
522	7	16	8	15
523	7	4	9	2
524	1	12	8	5
525	1	21	1	21
526	22	23	21	23
527	14	5	14	5
528	29	33	30	32
531	1	70	39	33
532	149	53	137	64
533	34	8	32	10
534	8	67	14	61
537	5	13	5	13
539	13	7	12	7
540	11	15	14	11
541	7	13	3	17
543	1	24	2	23
545	1	18	14	5
546	1	48	2	47
548	201	28	205	24
549	24	....	24	....
550	33	32	35	30
552	35	10	27	18
553	43	12	38	17
554	4	38	14	28
556	4	51	17	36
557	17	6	20	3
558	54	15	50	19
559	11	64	31	45
561	10	80	8	82
562	34	11	24	20
563	2	114	5	111
564	4	17	4	16
569	15	18	16	17
571	4	21	3	22
574	16	41	22	35
578	148	....	148	....
580	8	14	7	15
581	10	4	13	1
583	29	99	55	69
584	79	7	76	11
586	49	88	59	78
588	25	7	21	12
594	38	4	37	4
595	33	45	24	52
599	65	95	85	77
600	2	31	4	29
601	2	35	6	29
602	67	32	80	20
603	76	48	75	50
604	7	9	5	11
605	14	2	12	4
607	16	2	12	5
608	202	79	234	50
609	29	20	28	21
610	62	34	67	27
611	8	1	5	4
612	5	26	16	15
613	9	11	12	8
616	40	24	49	16
618	24	8	14	18
620	24	51	34	41
621	28	8	24	10
622	43	41	50	35
623	13	30	20	16
624	26	43	30	38
625	15	9	18	15
626	30	17	32	15
627	35	113	17	126
628	15	9	16	8
630	....	85	3	82
632	8	13	7	15
633	57	32	46	36
634	309	280	304	257
635	12	62	20	54
636	27	49	39	35
638	14	6	10	10
639	45	3	44	30
640	8	1	5	4
642	40	26	31	33
643	188	28	191	25
644	38	19	40	11
646	2	10	....	12
647	2	30	8	24
648	9	12	8	13
652	2	7	1	8
653	1	31	1	31
655	46	9	46	10
656	31	18	31	18
657	14	32	19	27
659	10	14	8	15
660	303	4	301	5
661	17	36	26	23
662	5	7	4	8
665	40	23	45	18
667	2	11	8	5
668	13	19	17	15
669	16	22	26	12
670	22	2	21	3
671	....	50	48	2
672	10	2	10	2
673	13	3	12	4
674	13	18	15	16
676	17	6	12	11
677	2	24	5	21
678	13	29	39	3
680	5	9	6	8
682	12	4	11	5
683	87	1	74	10
684	25	21	18	28
685	31	3	32	2
686	....	10	3	7
687	43	41	29	54
690	47	16	45	16
691	32	5	28	8
693	8	4	7	5
695	48	12	48	12
696	104	75	93	78
698	72	27	77	22
701	105	168	126	137
703	32	6	32	5

Local Union No.	1st G. V. P.		5th Dis. G.E.B.	
	M. A. HUTCHESON	W. A. MEYER	R. E. ROBERTS	J. M. PARKER
705	15	31	7	39
706	4	10	5	9
708	5	8	10	3
709	20	30	21	29
710	7	80	14	73
711	28	31	19	40
712	50	44	59	32
715	476	....	476	....
716	5	44	12	37
717	115	24	112	27
718	6	9	9	6
721	699	652	752	559
723	14	11	10	15
724	....	34	....	34
725	9	18	11	16
726	129	....	129	....
728	12	20	12	20
730	25	....	25	....
731	1	16	5	12
732	6	8	6	8
733	4	11	4	11
734	9	42	11	39
735	38	57	42	52
737	9	1	9	1
738	47	21	42	25
739	19	21	20	19
740	137	10	137	10
741	15	2	11	5
742	38	7	35	10
743	1	169	46	122
744	1	7	2	6
745	2	12	....	14
746	1	53	3	51
747	35	32	29	38
748	14	4	14	4
750	1	24	1	24
751	6	70	9	67
753	57	35	51	41
754	6	28	14	20
755	1	148	2	147
756	6	39	3	42
758	21	1	19	2
761	53	....	53	....
763	12	10	14	8
764	121	71	112	82
765	8	6	7	7
767	1	56	1	56
768	22	3	20	4
769	40	73	53	54
770	1	75	2	73
772	5	42	9	38
773	4	16	5	17
774	15	....	15	....
775	....	25	2	23
778	65	....	65	....
779	18	4	18	5
780	36	31	40	28
781	....	23	....	23
785	21	2	21	3
787	147	434	210	259
788	13	6	12	7
789	14	1	14	1
791	202	304	251	246
792	1	91	5	88
794	15	20	31	5
795	154	46	148	49
797	10	2	10	2
801	62	5	53	12
803	19	2	15	5
807	17	....	15	2
808	85	161	85	159
809	10	2	8	4
810	17	14	21	10
811	15	15	14	16
814	1	34	6	29
817	12	5	10	7
818	7	6	8	5
819	71	30	47	54
822	15	5	16	4
824	150	137	133	148
825	31	24	22	33
826	3	9	7	5
827	26	9	26	9
829	1	42	12	31
830	9	32	13	27
831	7	18	7	18

Local Union No.	1st G. V. P.		5th Dis. G.E.B.	
	M. A. HUTCHESON	W. A. MEYER	R. E. ROBERTS	J. M. PARKER
832	5	31	10	26
833	11	10	12	9
834	4	12	10	6
836	....	20	20	....
839	52	17	49	20
840	22	1	18	5
841	25	11	29	7
842	54	38	48	44
843	7	29	24	11
845	20	11	20	11
846	10	55	17	46
848	5	52	9	46
851	28	6	29	5
852	8	17	7	18
853	16	32	21	27
854	40	24	47	16
855	1	11	1	11
857	25	28	12	39
858	....	13	....	13
860	14	25	12	26
865	32	17	31	17
866	19	5	16	8
867	21	5	20	6
868	29	9	31	7
870	39	7	38	8
871	34	6	37	3
872	23	2	13	12
873	93	9	76	22
874	17	....	17	....
876	13	8	15	6
878	63	5	62	6
879	....	9	9	....
880	23	9	22	9
881	27	21	21	27
882	13	4	10	7
884	23	4	15	12
885	36	10	35	11
886	8	5	8	5
888	31	5	24	8
889	45	8	48	5
891	30	80	92	28
893	19	18	21	15
894	5	2	4	3
895	8	14	5	15
896	17	1	12	6
897	22	38	32	28
898	7	16	8	14
899	13	17	13	17
900	8	15	9	14
902	....	30	....	30
903	....	28	1	27
905	17	7	15	9
910	32	27	26	30
911	9	42	10	37
912	13	11	7	17
913	6	8	7	7
914	2	15	5	12
915	29	35	36	27
916	18	45	39	24
918	7	18	14	11
920	24	29	18	32
921	31	10	14	27
924	5	5	5	5
926	11	9	12	9
927	2	36	6	32
930	18	17	13	22
932	2	43	10	35
933	6	35	14	26
935	10	7	13	4
936	....	11	2	9
937	33	30	63	3
938	....	14	....	14
940	40	18	28	22
941	21	....	21	....
942	4	18	11	10
943	47	81	78	49
944	115	101	125	86
945	....	31	6	25
946	559	897	647	703
947	16	17	19	14
948	1	45	34	12
950	5	36	30	30
951	10	24	13	20
952	11	7	10	8
953	202	68	201	72
954	....	44	....	44

Local Union No.	1st G. V. P.		5th Dis. G.E.B.	
	M. A. HUTCHESON	W. A. MEYER	R. E. ROBERTS	J. M. PARKER
955	1	45	9	36
956	27	48	28	52
957	3	11	3	11
958	20	5	18	7
959	3	9	4	8
961	39	14	31	8
962	8	....	8	....
964	57	32	53	34
965	25	32	30	27
970	12	....	12	....
971	47	12	51	8
972	48	22	45	25
973	40	27	36	31
974	8	65	14	59
976	29	9	31	8
977	27	39	30	36
978	103	58	107	49
979	9	2	9	2
980	25	14	25	16
981	17	30	23	24
982	95	38	104	28
983	105	56	101	60
984	26	17	22	21
985	91	143	87	143
986	2	102	4	100
987	10	9	7	12
988	16	3	12	7
991	9	2	9	2
993	69	98	125	41
995	6	....	6	....
996	1	11	3	9
998	304	137	284	153
999	70	1	70	1
1001	30	2	25	7
1002	49	16	33	32
1003	1	7	2	6
1004	11	....	10	1
1005	17	....	11	6
1010	28	63	26	66
1012	31	....	31	....
1013	6	11	8	9
1014	2	28	8	22
1016	30	52	28	54
1019	10	10	9	10
1020	147	106	116	136
1021	36	6	26	16
1022	7	36	6	38
1023	14	34	20	27
1024	19	33	17	35
1025	29	4	28	5
1027	....	16	3	13
1028	9	36	22	23
1029	1	22	2	21
1031	15	....	9	6
1032	15	6	11	10
1033	3	20	8	15
1034	....	8	....	8
1035	48	1	43	4
1036	4	19	4	18
1037	14	7	12	8
1038	5	5	2	8
1039	12	2	3	11
1040	24	19	21	22
1041	23	9	22	10
1042	25	12	24	11
1043	15	10	9	16
1044	14	2	14	3
1045	4	26	10	17
1047	20	29	16	33
1048	3	22	16	9
1049	2	29	24	6
1050	70	17	74	14
1051	33	....	33	....
1052	42	63	51	54
1053	12	43	11	43
1055	4	50	42	12
1056	1	11	1	11
1057	7	14	7	13
1058	14	22	21	14
1059	2	8	1	8
1060	10	49	48	11
1062	37	82	50	66
1065	55	90	52	93
1066	11	13	8	15
1069	4	26	1	25
1070	6	50	44	12

Local Union No.	1st G. V. P.		5th Dis. G.E.B.		Local Union No.	1st G. V. P.		5th Dis. G.E.B.		Local Union No.	1st G. V. P.		5th Dis. G.E.B.	
	M. A. HUTCHESON	W. A. MEYER	R. E. ROBERTS	J. M. PARKER		M. A. HUTCHESON	W. A. MEYER	R. E. ROBERTS	J. M. PARKER		M. A. HUTCHESON	W. A. MEYER	R. E. ROBERTS	J. M. PARKER
1071	9	....	4	5	1197	16	....	16	....	1322	15	5	16	4
1072	264	7	271	....	1198	6	7	4	9	1323	1	63	4	60
1073	239	43	233	36	1199	46	35	42	38	1324	49	12	38	21
1076	8	6	9	5	1200	6	13	5	14	1325	90	19	86	20
1078	15	....	14	1	1201	4	29	2	31	1326	....	10	....	10
1079	17	6	17	5	1203	10	12	8	14	1327	12	2	10	4
1080	4	12	9	7	1204	57	69	57	71	1328	4	14	2	16
1083	9	41	17	32	1206	57	11	56	11	1329	9	40	14	34
1084	6	4	6	4	1207	22	115	23	115	1330	12	11	15	8
1085	3	13	2	14	1208	11	31	19	21	1331	5	....	5	....
1087	2	6	2	6	1209	61	21	66	14	1333	81	21	84	17
1088	2	21	11	12	1210	8	14	6	13	1334	46	35	16	65
1089	165	67	164	64	1211	12	11	5	18	1335	203	128	184	136
1090	2	6	3	5	1212	....	30	....	30	1336	8	1	7	2
1093	71	72	70	72	1214	13	7	14	6	1337	50	79	37	92
1094	6	9	5	10	1217	18	10	13	15	1339	9	67	10	67
1095	7	26	23	10	1220	13	....	13	....	1343	5	9	3	11
1096	13	3	10	5	1222	....	25	7	18	1345	30	38	26	42
1098	35	128	49	116	1223	37	14	33	16	1346	22	....	22	....
1099	2	41	29	14	1224	5	16	5	17	1347	38	....	38	....
1102	207	89	196	100	1225	47	6	41	12	1348	3	4	5	2
1104	3	47	1	49	1226	5	12	5	12	1349	24	....	24	....
1105	17	8	13	7	1228	6	1	6	1	1350	3	39	18	24
1106	10	5	10	5	1229	....	17	....	17	1354	29	6	22	12
1108	567	28	567	28	1231	....	13	....	13	1357	39	6	40	4
1110	4	13	7	10	1236	22	23	20	25	1358	13	30	36	7
1111	2	24	3	22	1239	18	5	22	1	1359	100	36	112	27
1112	....	23	1	22	1240	24	7	24	5	1361	3	12	8	7
1113	163	4	163	4	1242	31	16	30	17	1362	19	16	18	17
1114	5	21	5	21	1243	22	11	22	11	1363	347	103	278	172
1115	9	14	9	13	1244	53	34	43	40	1365	319	21	323	17
1116	1	21	2	20	1246	16	11	16	9	1367	142	201	146	177
1118	7	2	9	....	1247	14	7	10	11	1370	8	3	9	2
1119	9	1	8	2	1250	13	10	10	12	1371	116	37	109	44
1120	547	233	517	264	1251	52	39	45	46	1372	6	16	9	13
1121	12	2	10	4	1252	52	98	64	82	1373	69	113	88	89
1124	13	2	9	6	1253	2	20	5	17	1375	10	2	11	1
1125	....	51	18	19	1255	9	18	18	9	1377	7	13	8	12
1126	4	30	....	34	1256	4	5	2	7	1380	28	14	31	11
1127	220	33	228	24	1257	7	14	11	9	1381	12	17	11	17
1128	42	50	44	46	1258	13	23	10	26	1382	31	30	32	27
1129	21	1	19	9	1260	3	12	5	10	1383	35	6	37	4
1131	149	15	157	12	1261	11	13	7	17	1384	9	26	17	17
1132	12	8	8	12	1266	83	79	83	83	1386	19	14	16	17
1133	2	8	5	5	1267	4	8	6	6	1388	5	62	14	54
1134	13	21	11	24	1268	17	7	7	17	1389	11	7	9	9
1135	2	11	4	8	1270	....	17	6	10	1391	5	3	4	4
1136	....	16	16	....	1272	5	17	8	13	1392	148	....	145	....
1137	27	1	20	8	1273	4	62	13	53	1393	5	44	42	6
1138	56	51	56	51	1274	31	19	34	16	1394	26	54	13	68
1139	5	13	13	5	1275	12	10	16	6	1396	8	16	11	11
1140	36	42	39	39	1277	14	26	16	23	1397	23	135	109	44
1141	6	21	23	4	1278	3	34	29	7	1399	4	26	29	1
1142	7	18	12	13	1280	16	8	14	9	1400	2	95	11	85
1144	10	7	11	6	1281	9	17	9	17	1401	57	53	45	60
1146	....	44	....	44	1282	....	7	3	4	1403	....	14	....	14
1147	19	7	18	8	1284	2	28	30	1	1405	37	6	33	10
1148	4	17	5	16	1285	36	7	34	9	1408	41	54	43	49
1149	967	89	813	227	1287	13	....	12	1	1411	34	31	25	40
1151	27	6	25	8	1289	96	139	122	107	1412	18	14	20	12
1152	19	....	19	....	1290	....	16	4	12	1414	52	1	52	1
1153	5	33	7	31	1291	11	7	18	....	1416	57	30	50	34
1154	14	18	15	17	1292	8	87	54	39	1418	47	59	48	56
1155	3	34	1	36	1294	14	....	14	....	1419	19	28	15	20
1157	6	25	6	25	1295	106	....	72	34	1420	....	14	....	14
1160	66	116	72	101	1296	7	57	87	40	1423	29	71	25	78
1161	15	13	16	13	1297	252	....	249	....	1425	25	14	26	13
1162	128	....	121	7	1298	14	19	9	24	1426	4	15	9	10
1164	25	54	62	18	1300	69	72	62	75	1428	28	47	34	41
1172	6	32	32	6	1301	37	34	39	30	1430	1	28	28	3
1173	4	13	4	13	1304	24	....	24	....	1431	6	23	23	5
1175	36	....	36	....	1305	35	3	33	2	1432	2	24	8	18
1179	5	13	4	13	1307	9	67	18	56	1433	35	17	35	18
1180	1	38	1	38	1308	12	17	11	19	1434	....	20	....	20
1181	....	16	1	15	1310	34	....	34	....	1436	1	8	5	4
1182	7	10	5	13	1311	24	9	13	20	1437	16	48	25	40
1183	9	25	27	7	1312	12	22	12	22	1438	8	23	12	14
1184	14	72	20	66	1313	3	42	5	40	1439	4	18	14	8
1185	157	63	136	80	1314	....	18	5	13	1441	13	12	12	13
1186	22	2	22	2	1315	8	7	6	9	1443	32	3	33	4
1187	6	29	25	10	1316	7	13	13	7	1444	5	8	2	11
1190	21	5	17	9	1317	14	10	12	13	1445	....	50	1	49
1192	64	....	64	....	1318	6	6	6	6	1446	22	7	22	7
1194	13	43	29	27	1319	80	20	80	22	1449	1	48	49	....
1195	16	56	28	41	1320	....	13	....	13	1452	93	10	89	13
1196	12	16	15	14	1321	6	7	7	6	1453	22	5	22	5

Local Union No.	1st G. V. P.		5th Dis. G.E.B.		Local Union No.	1st G. V. P.		5th Dis. G.E.B.		Local Union No.	1st G. V. P.		5th Dis. G.E.B.	
	M. A. HUTCHESON	W. A. MEYER	R. E. ROBERTS	J. M. PARKER		M. A. HUTCHESON	W. A. MEYER	R. E. ROBERTS	J. M. PARKER		M. A. HUTCHESON	W. A. MEYER	R. E. ROBERTS	J. M. PARKER
1456	2036	....	2036	....	1604	15	....	14	1	1725	24	25	25	25
1457	7	8	7	8	1605	13	9	10	12	1730	6	2	6	2
1461	15	21	17	15	1606	15	43	18	35	1731	10	19	13	16
1462	14	....	14	....	1607	85	48	79	39	1732	2	8	3	7
1464	14	23	17	20	1608	7	6	10	3	1733	124	91	121	89
1465	23	....	15	7	1609	12	18	8	22	1735	12	8	10	11
1466	15	7	15	7	1610	25	16	23	17	1736	28	....	28	....
1468	11	18	16	13	1611	9	1	5	5	1738	17	4	13	8
1469	22	76	22	76	1613	123	10	120	11	1739	27	33	48	12
1470	13	10	12	11	1614	8	3	9	2	1741	18	247	78	182
1471	70	107	76	97	1616	15	4	12	7	1743	7	13	11	9
1472	5	13	7	11	1618	21	39	22	38	1745	3	15	4	14
1477	21	53	15	56	1620	9	29	20	18	1746	61	111	75	92
1478	60	7	55	11	1622	38	20	28	23	1747	34	....	34	....
1480	4	32	9	27	1623	19	14	19	14	1748	1	21	2	20
1484	14	34	20	27	1624	1	17	3	15	1749	106	57	92	71
1485	72	39	72	38	1625	7	10	8	9	1750	261	....	261	....
1487	33	8	25	18	1629	11	35	14	32	1751	2	13	3	12
1489	19	16	20	13	1630	10	2	2	10	1752	45	38	42	40
1491	8	1	9	....	1631	59	10	50	15	1753	3	10	11	2
1494	6	20	11	14	1632	14	12	12	14	1756	11	1	10	2
1495	61	23	55	28	1634	....	61	12	45	1757	50	8	47	10
1496	1	102	22	81	1636	7	14	....	20	1758	11	....	11	....
1498	28	6	26	8	1637	20	11	14	17	1759	74	12	71	15
1499	9	23	20	11	1638	1	44	4	42	1760	12	17	13	15
1501	....	10	3	7	1639	1	10	1	10	1761	12	8	17	3
1502	14	32	16	23	1642	17	11	12	16	1765	16	29	18	27
1504	11	6	11	6	1643	10	6	8	8	1768	23	11	23	11
1505	4	26	9	21	1644	36	20	32	24	1770	10	22	10	22
1507	91	65	82	67	1645	2	16	3	15	1771	3	27	1	29
1508	11	....	9	2	1648	3	27	11	17	1772	35	13	28	17
1509	17	21	21	17	1649	229	14	236	7	1776	14	2	12	4
1511	16	27	16	25	1650	82	16	58	37	1777	20	27	13	32
1512	3	22	5	20	1651	10	38	1	47	1778	89	2	89	2
1513	40	7	37	10	1652	12	7	11	8	1779	51	31	39	43
1514	8	16	6	18	1654	14	31	27	18	1780	61	59	60	60
1516	9	12	11	10	1655	....	17	3	14	1781	1	20	17	3
1519	8	15	17	6	1656	29	14	25	17	1782	103	28	101	19
1524	5	15	10	10	1657	60	46	58	46	1783	7	1	3	5
1526	37	25	27	35	1658	....	42	13	28	1784	30	115	58	87
1527	23	12	24	10	1659	....	45	1	44	1785	2	11	2	11
1528	30	17	25	20	1663	44	....	42	2	1786	11	40	13	38
1529	10	139	16	134	1664	69	21	64	26	1787	35	6	32	9
1532	25	14	17	20	1665	57	25	55	27	1788	6	15	8	13
1534	30	12	28	14	1666	1	27	1	27	1790	12	18	12	18
1535	5	31	7	29	1667	66	17	45	34	1792	28	28	22	33
1536	1190	1	1183	2	1669	35	5	33	6	1794	22	4	20	4
1538	10	8	9	9	1670	1	9	3	7	1795	2	13	2	13
1539	237	7	236	9	1671	5	50	7	48	1796	48	15	37	24
1540	25	9	24	7	1672	22	12	24	10	1797	....	33	2	31
1542	18	4	16	6	1673	15	5	16	4	1800	2	27	12	16
1547	10	7	11	6	1675	1	19	7	11	1802	14	12	14	12
1550	40	7	39	7	1676	14	3	13	4	1803	34	1	34	1
1552	12	11	13	10	1677	8	18	13	13	1804	19	9	14	13
1556	87	19	80	18	1680	3	9	7	5	1805	15	5	12	8
1558	44	8	36	13	1681	9	13	10	13	1807	1	8	1	8
1559	120	....	120	....	1682	2	18	3	17	1808	57	37	50	43
1560	9	....	9	....	1683	29	22	20	31	1813	4	22	....	26
1562	2	6	2	6	1684	24	1	23	2	1815	45	121	64	94
1563	9	16	11	13	1685	5	11	6	10	1816	3	15	10	8
1564	8	52	29	29	1686	33	....	20	9	1817	2	7	....	9
1565	22	50	21	51	1687	12	8	3	17	1818	21	23	29	14
1570	44	32	42	31	1688	19	2	13	8	1822	2	113	6	109
1573	2	41	4	39	1689	39	14	43	9	1823	40	....	40	....
1574	17	11	20	7	1690	7	3	5	5	1826	27	8	21	14
1576	....	16	1	15	1692	69	6	69	6	1827	30	....	30	....
1577	86	....	86	....	1693	476	2	476	2	1829	2	19	8	11
1580	2	32	5	29	1695	1	16	2	15	1830	4	15	4	15
1582	7	24	9	20	1696	12	4	7	9	1831	12	....	12	....
1583	7	48	55	1	1699	13	1	11	3	1832	15	17	14	18
1584	37	1	35	1	1700	6	7	3	10	1834	8	2	4	6
1585	2	31	14	19	1701	83	....	83	....	1835	8	44	18	34
1586	12	14	12	14	1704	6	10	4	12	1836	2	22	11	13
1587	1	38	4	34	1706	37	5	43	....	1837	5	6	8	3
1588	24	18	19	26	1707	60	10	53	7	1839	12	....	10	2
1589	36	2	36	2	1708	1	15	5	11	1840	2	24	3	23
1590	88	26	96	17	1709	....	19	4	3	1841	1	21	....	22
1593	8	5	10	3	1710	1	18	1	18	1843	25	1	22	4
1594	38	6	39	4	1712	3	12	5	10	1845	462	....	462	....
1595	47	25	41	29	1713	....	12	3	6	1846	2080	....	2080	....
1596	303	157	328	128	1715	65	17	57	20	1848	3	34	17	20
1597	74	38	63	48	1717	1	9	4	6	1849	40	17	....	....
1598	59	47	59	47	1718	16	8	12	8	1851	9	5	9	5
1599	20	62	32	50	1720	10	6	5	12	1852	3	8	5	6
1602	125	24	126	23	1721	15	13	19	9	1855	26	17	22	21
1603	11	6	7	10	1723	347	7	342	11	1856	159	23	166	18

Local Union No.	1st G. V. P.		5th Dis. G.E.B.	
	M. A. HUTCHESON	W. A. MEYER	R. E. ROBERTS	J. M. PARKER
1860	7	1	4	4
1861	34	7	32	8
1865	206	308	244	265
1870	44	4	41	7
1871	188	....	188	....
1873	14	15	17	12
1874	....	18	16	2
1876	25	7	22	9
1877	15	....	15	....
1879	10	3	8	5
1881	10	21	14	17
1883	1	12	1	12
1884	17	84	32	69
1885	13	90	3	99
1886	....	23	....	23
1887	2	30	4	25
1888	19	39	14	43
1889	20	32	23	29
1894	....	28	16	10
1895	19	7	18	7
1899	9	16	8	16
1900	2	13	6	8
1902	12	25	9	28
1903	7	27	7	27
1904	15	9	12	12
1908	....	32	10	22
1911	13	7	18	2
1915	....	17	17	....
1917	15	....	15	....
1918	20	1	19	2
1919	10	33	8	35
1920	24	5	24	5
1921	11	118	29	99
1922	386	75	375	80
1925	15	14	13	14
1926	3	11	2	12
1927	3	15	12	6
1928	3	4	3	4
1929	178	....	178	....
1930	19	3	16	6
1934	15	8	17	6
1935	9	10	8	11
1936	17	....	6	11
1937	8	4	7	5
1938	19	24	21	20
1939	18	27	18	26
1940	22	15	17	20
1941	26	18	15	29
1942	....	17	8	9
1944	....	11	1	10
1946	19	....	19	....
1947	19	45	28	36
1948	1	13	2	11
1951	23	9	21	11
1954	20	1	19	2
1957	24	1	22	2
1958	....	25	....	25
1959	40	2	40	2
1961	21	7	21	7
1963	14	57	12	59
1964	6	22	5	23
1965	47	10	33	24
1967	....	21	....	21
1971	33	31	31	32
1974	1	20	....	21
1975	6	19	9	16
1977	98	5	91	12
1978	58	14	57	15
1979	3	11	6	8
1980	15	29	17	28
1983	13	3	11	5
1985	2	6	1	7
1986	28	....	....	28
1987	3	17	3	16
1990	45	8	33	17
1991	25	35	19	41
1992	15	2	16	1
1993	....	21	....	21
1995	9	3	7	5
1996	29	9	24	14
1997	2	11	3	10
1999	15	1	12	4
2001	11	28	14	24
2002	2	21	23	....
2004	9	1	9	1
2006	14	14	15	13
2007	44	17	42	19
2008	41	14	33	24
2009	7	7	6	8
2012	13	7	13	7
2014	23	11	23	11
2015	14	5	16	3
2016	....	8	....	8
2017	26	2	7	21
2018	8	48	23	26
2020	70	21	74	16
2021	2	20	19	3
2022	20	4	13	14
2024	9	39	13	32
2025	7	2	7	2
2026	5	5	4	6
2027	7	14	7	13
2029	30	3	16	15
2030	11	4	10	5
2033	20	19	22	18
2035	6	18	10	14
2036	14	3	15	2
2038	5	17	4	18
2039	303	19	303	19
2040	119	....	119	....
2041	....	4	....	4
2042	24	13	28	10
2044	....	14	5	9
2045	23	....	22	....
2046	34	72	41	71
2047	76	49	77	46
2048	13	5	12	6
2049	49	....	49	....
2051	....	8	1	7
2056	....	16	3	13
2057	8	20	9	17
2058	19	10	20	9
2059	9	14	11	13
2060	15	11	16	10
2061	24	52	30	46
2063	17	....	14	3
2065	23	11	24	10
2068	24	6	27	4
2071	12	14	6	20
2072	42	....	42	....
2073	39	30	36	32
2074	13	20	12	21
2076	24	4	23	5
2077	22	17	19	19
2078	8	31	20	19
2079	103	....	103	....
2080	13	2	12	3
2082	72	24	90	11
2083	9	35	15	29
2085	12	3	12	3
2086	18	....	16	2
2087	57	28	45	40
2088	34	3	36	1
2091	14	4	9	8
2092	6	2	6	2
2094	236	2	229	9
2096	9	1	5	4
2098	3	3	2	4
2100	....	13	3	10
2102	11	3	9	5
2103	9	....	5	4
2104	17	1	16	2
2107	8	10	9	10
2108	2	20	2	20
2109	1	14	7	8
2111	34	9	29	14
2112	10	....	10	....
2114	....	34	9	25
2117	80	27	72	35
2119	37	3	36	4
2120	7	3	8	2
2121	65	....	65	....
2122	19	6	20	5
2125	4	14	4	14
2128	4	5	5	2
2130	13	7	11	9
2131	10	....	10	....
2132	6	20	8	18
2133	17	13	11	19
2135	23	....	23	....
2137	10	15	19	6
2142	8	20	11	17
2143	4	14	3	13
2144	51	42	45	41
2145	16	6	8	13
2146	10	....	10	....
2148	1	10	5	6
2151	15	18	20	12
2153	7	3	5	5
2155	21	200	25	198
2157	....	10	....	10
2159	28	107	45	89
2160	1	9	4	6
2163	8	85	24	70
2164	60	25	67	18
2165	36	1	24	13
2167	22	8	20	10
2168	27	5	18	14
2170	11	38	15	29
2172	30	....	30	....
2173	13	11	16	8
2174	14	7	14	7
2176	3	9	10	2
2177	17	3	15	5
2178	24	9	27	6
2180	3	9	5	7
2181	3	43	10	36
2184	3	4	4	3
2189	12	5	10	7
2190	9	36	9	37
2191	11	....	9	2
2194	31	11	23	18
2196	4	20	9	15
2197	10	....	10	....
2199	2	8	5	5
2203	....	36	5	36
2207	10	17	8	19
2208	17	19	20	16
2211	....	20	....	20
2212	194	....	194	....
2216	16	....	15	1
2217	101	57	87	69
2218	4	21	11	11
2224	1	11	10	2
2226	1	6	2	5
2227	....	18	4	14
2230	14	26	16	22
2231	4	20	4	20
2234	5	7	7	5
2236	101	62	100	63
2239	3	16	10	9
2241	210	5	210	5
2242	16	10	14	12
2244	4	11	6	9
2245	6	4	6	4
2247	18	9	12	15
2250	5	36	14	27
2254	2	9	3	8
2257	29	....	25	3
2258	22	4	19	7
2259	8	....	7	1
2260	34	11	33	12
2261	29	18	21	25
2264	65	....	65	....
2265	49	5	50	3
2269	21	9	12	18
2275	21	10	20	11
2279	1	24	2	23
2280	71	....	71	....
2281	33	2	31	2
2287	241	....	241	....
2288	823	22	823	18
2295	43	6	46	3
2296	3	....	3	....
2297	4	28	17	12
2300	2	8	....	10
2304	2	5	3	4
2305	82	77	76	85
2307	59	....	59	....
2312	8	....	4	4
2315	3	9	2	10
2317	11	24	29	6
2322	16	2	15	3
2330	1	28	....	29
2334	16	6	15	6
2337	....	34	....	....
2340	12	4	12	4
2343	7	....	7	....

Local Union No.	1st G. V. P.		5th Dis. G.E.B.	
	M. A. HUTCHESON	W. A. MEYER	R. E. ROBERTS	J. M. PARKER
2344	27	1	21	7
2346	16	9	4	11
2351	6	9	10	5
2352	57	6	50	13
2353	18	10	23	5
2356	17	9	9	15
2359	19	9	16	11
2364	8	....	7	1
2370	13	22	27	8
2373	14	19	14	19
2375	170	25	170	25
2378	12	1	11	1
2380	5	1	5	1
2383	3	18	17	4
2389	21	3	18	6
2391	29	4	19	14
2396	10	40	11	39
2397	12	2	7	7
2404	15	43	20	38
2408	7	4	5	6
2415	10	2	9	3
2416	15	14	16	7
2419	17	19	20	16
2424	5	17	6	15
2427	12	13	14	11
2436	31	....	23	8
2463	25	13	27	11
2477	12	8	14	6
2502	43	9	35	17
2505	21	3	12	12
2509	49	45	49	45
2511	50	1	48	....
2512	22	....	22	....
2514	26	21	23	24
2517	29	14	24	18
2519	1118	....	1118	....
2522	32	5	22	16
2523	139	11	120	30
2525	7	....	7	....
2526	42	....	42	....
2528	24	3	15	12
2530	29	....	12	11
2531	184	110	173	114
2532	5	....	4	2
2536	146	....	146	....
2539	69	3	64	8
2540	42	10	42	10
2545	10	3	14	....
2546	37	....	37	....
2547	5	1	5	1
2552	56	30	54	33
2566	20	....	....	20
2559	79	11	72	18
2563	10	1	8	3
2569	18	....	14	4
2570	69	13	50	32
2571	4	22	10	17
2573	9	4	8	5
2574	17	2	15	4
2580	317	3	301	19
2584	15	....	15	....
2587	247	....	247	....
2589	58	2	33	25
2592	41	2	35	8
2597	37	31	46	22
2603	22	9	25	7
2605	30	17	35	12
2606	61	30	63	27
2607	189	13	182	18
2609	23	....	20	2
2610	76	3	77	3
2611	12	11	12	11
2614	19	1	14	6
2618	152	36	151	37
2619	11	7	11	7
2620	17	3	18	2
2621	228	35	206	57
2622	32	....	32	....
2624	40	1	40	3
2625	8	37	8	37
2626	26	6	18	9
2628	322	39	322	39
2629	46	13	25	29
2631	33	....	33	....
2633	987	....	987	....
2634	17	5	12	10
2635	110	....	110	....
2637	21	....	21	....
2638	17	3	8	12
2639	20	....	20	....
2640	7	....	7	....
2646	12	....	11	1
2647	33	....	30	3
2652	20	....	18	1
2653	30	12	16	26
2655	86	....	86	....
2656	16	6	11	5
2657	13	63	12	64
2659	108	15	101	23
2660	58	34	47	45
2664	9	....	9	....
2669	144	42	138	44
2670	36	8	27	17
2671	9	29	21	17
2672	8	5	10	4
2674	3	11	6	7
2679	17	....	17	....
2681	59	....	59	....
2682	578	....	578	....
2684	71	4	7	75
2689	32	18	23	26
2690	55	13	55	13
2691	27	....	26	1
2692	17	1	13	4
2694	38	....	38	....
2696	23	....	1	20
2699	11	3	7	7
2700	37	5	35	7
2701	40	3	40	3
2704	31	1	31	....
2707	33	4	35	3
2714	26	12	27	10
2715	47	....	47	....
2720	38	21	40	19
2732	54	4	4	54
2735	7	7	6	8
2739	446	....	446	....
2744	23	....	20	3
2746	41	5	34	12
2750	18	7	18	7
2753	23	3	22	2
2758	41	8	37	11
2759	80	....	80	....
2761	482	....	482	....
2764	82	2	64	13
2766	26	....	26	....
2767	319	....	319	....
2773	26	4	15	15
2776	....	51	....	52
2781	442	....	442	....
2782	8	2	7	3
2783	14	1	14	1
2785	17	....	17	....
2786	33	16	20	29
2787	31	9	27	11
2791	20	9	12	17
2794	19	4	8	15
2796	3	7	3	7
2797	30	5	18	16
2800	110	....	110	....
2805	76	13	48	20
2810	19	22	19	20
2812	45	55	48	49
2813	18	1	16	2
2814	20	1	14	6
2825	36	3	28	9
2828	30	5	29	....
2829	36	69	33	62
2830	29	....	28	1
2831	18	5	7	16
2832	22	11	22	11
2834	98	....	98	....
2836	543	10	543	....
2843	6	10	10	6
2845	47	....	47	....
2851	9	5	8	6
2852	23	5	11	14
2855	25	....	25	....
2856	14	1	14	1
2864	108	....	2	106
2867	78	....	76	2
2871	11	10	12	9
2877	34	15	31	18
2883	21	4	20	5
2890	124	52	105	58
2892	54	13	51	16
2899	8	5	3	10
2900	8	10	5	12
2901	70	13	69	14
2903	15	3	14	4
2904	12	5	7	10
2912	54	....	54	....
2916	23	4	16	11
2925	33	3	34	2
2926	19	3	15	7
2927	35	....	32	3
2935	38	3	36	4
2942	15	13	10	16
2944	18	7	16	9
2947	331	2	330	3
2951	14	1	11	4
2954	20	2	21	1
2960	205	....	205	....
2962	6	4	5	5
2963	48	....	48	....
2965	11	11	11	11
2967	14	8	5	16
2969	9	4	11	2
2971	67	40	67	39
2974	13	1	14	....
2978	15	3	16	2
2981	30	25	28	22
2982	141	6	132	14
2983	58	....	56	2
2998	30	2	28	4
3000	26	7	8	25
3005	49	3	50	2
3006	28	4	24	6
3007	30	....	30	....
3008	55	2	52	5
3010	31	5	19	17
3018	10	....	10	....
3027	13	....	13	....
3030	14	....	13	1
3034	42	14	35	21
3036	169	30	154	46
3038	38	....	33	5
3046	20	10	17	15
3061	17	3	17	3
3062	10	....	10	....
3065	28	....	28	....
3074	35	....	28	7
3075	16	....	16	....
3076	14	....	13	1
3086	90	....	90	....
3091	12	6	14	4
3099	459	....	459	....
3100	....	7	....	7
3102	34	10	29	15
3107	16	18	16	18
3110	92	10	87	15
3112	54	12	39	24
3113	17	1	17	1
3115	15	35	28	22
3117	33	16	15	31
3120	10	17	11	16
3121	5	13	8	8
3128	688	....	683	5
3138	15	8	14	8
3142	26	4	24	6
3146	38	4	32	10
3150	38	15	38	15
3152	37	6	23	19
3154	325	....	325	....
3156	31	....	31	....
3157	20	25	12	33
3161	709	16	697	28
3165	17	8	14	11
3166	25	1	13	10
3169	39	....	38	1
3173	21	....	16	5
3175	13	4	10	7
3182	103	30	85	45
3183	25	6	22	9

Local Union No.	1st G. V. P.		5th Dis. G.E.B.		Local Union No.	1st G. V. P.		5th Dis. G.E.B.		Local Union No.	1st G. V. P.		5th Dis. G.E.B.	
	M. A. HUTCHESON	W. A. MEYER	R. E. ROBERTS	J. M. PARKER		M. A. HUTCHESON	W. A. MEYER	R. E. ROBERTS	J. M. PARKER		M. A. HUTCHESON	W. A. MEYER	R. E. ROBERTS	J. M. PARKER
3184	25	73	14	81	3187	8	2	7	3	3190	3	30	....	33
3185	28	6	16	14	3189	158	....	158	....	3191	36	12	28	20
											93,094	**51,195**	**95,094**	**47,591**

Votes of Local Unions tabulated have been finally rejected by the Tabulating Committee as not being in conformity with the provisions and will be found under the following capitions:

No Seal Attached

Local Union No.	1st G. V. P.		5th Dis. G.E.B.		Local Union No.	1st G. V. P.		5th Dis. G.E.B.		Local Union No.	1st G. V. P.		5th Dis. G.E.B.	
	M. A. HUTCHESON	W. A. MEYER	R. E. ROBERTS	J. M. PARKER		M. A. HUTCHESON	W. A. MEYER	R. E. ROBERTS	J. M. PARKER		M. A. HUTCHESON	W. A. MEYER	R. E. ROBERTS	J. M. PARKER
73	4	134	7	131	1279	....	13	....	13	2201	30	....	28	2
79	16	45	19	41	1353	8	29	8	29	2206	32	37	29	39
97	28	35	28	35	1355	2	14	2	14	2273	....	43	24	19
128	29	26	23	32	1364	5	2	4	3	2291	....	18	3	14
282	....	34	....	34	1422	11	3	10	2	2313	....	....	....	....
330	7	7	8	6	1479	4	13	10	7	2357	....	11	1	....
373	1	8	5	4	1486	9	15	12	12	2390	3	6	1	8
383	....	51	....	51	1493	6	6	9	3	2398	7	26	22	11
396	17	187	24	182	1497	70	16	68	19	2504	11	10	13	8
413	10	149	45	14	1515	....	11	11	....	2598	8	....	8	....
414	11	13	7	17	1521	180	....	180	....	2600	54	1	....	50
464	6	8	7	7	1525	10	16	11	15	2667	42	26	41	23
508	13	14	11	16	1531	5	7	4	7	2673	1	5	2	4
529	1	31	2	30	1601	9	....	7	2	2695	57	8	28	37
615	7	7	7	7	1626	4	28	2	28	2709	6	9	5	10
641	10	20	14	16	1635	51	37	49	37	2728	6	5	6	4
689	8	19	5	22	1674	8	20	9	21	2729	9	25	13	21
783	2	24	5	21	1678	31	....	....	....	2740	....	22	....	21
790	8	49	22	35	1694	21	18	20	18	2749	17	3	18	2
816	12	2	10	4	1714	9	1	9	1	2806	34	4	30	4
835	14	1	10	4	1734	....	62	....	62	2835	11	....	11	....
849	1	27	1	27	1754	16	37	15	38	2848	12	6	14	4
925	2	84	28	56	1769	....	23	....	23	2874	12	1	13	....
939	1	15	7	9	1798	3	14	8	9	2884	21	....	21	....
966	....	7	1	6	1809	3	9	9	3	2920	20	....	20	....
989	13	3	7	9	1844	11	9	17	3	2959	28	8	17	19
1008	2	19	15	6	1880	....	16	8	8	2973	16	....	15	1
1015	3	40	7	36	1898	6	10	8	7	2987	9	2	3	8
1017	7	12	13	6	1943	4	12	9	7	2992	18	....	18	....
1143	17	41	33	25	1956	13	....	11	2	3070	10	20	7	20
1176	16	13	16	13	1982	....	9	5	4	3087	22	12	19	18
1193	35	18	34	18	2066	36	20	30	26	3116	36	32	50	18
1234	6	12	7	11	2067	30	19	31	17	3151	34	8	23	19
1241	5	15	6	14	2069	10	6	7	9	3195	19	6	7	18
1249	12	23	23	12	2093	35	13	29	18					

Not Registered

66	2	26	....	28	1691	1	72	18	55	2765	41	2	40	3
124	2	23	3	21	1932	12	9	13	8	2846	56	....	56	16
272	37	37	31	41	2141	2	46	28	20	2878	13	23	21	19
372	1	36	11	26	2147	....	7	....	7	2879	19	7	11	....
503	5	8	4	9	2278	....	22	15	7	2880	15	21	21	15
596	5	84	23	65	2306	11	1	11	1	2881	28	1	24	4
699	2	20	5	17	2308	5	10	10	5	3011	3	20	6	17
719	4	27	11	20	2524	38	46	50	24	3056	12	1	7	6
1520	3	28	8	23	2612	8	8	10	5	3119	79	45	78	43
1679	5	11	10	6	2762	35	2	34	4	3164	....	43	24	19

Not Signed by Proper Officers, as Prescribed

762	18	24	30	11	1341	50	29	48	31	1521	180	....	180	....
784	24	6	16	14	1483	9	19	10	18	1969	13	4	13	4
837	36	10	37	9										

Return Mutilated or no Account of Vote Cast by Local

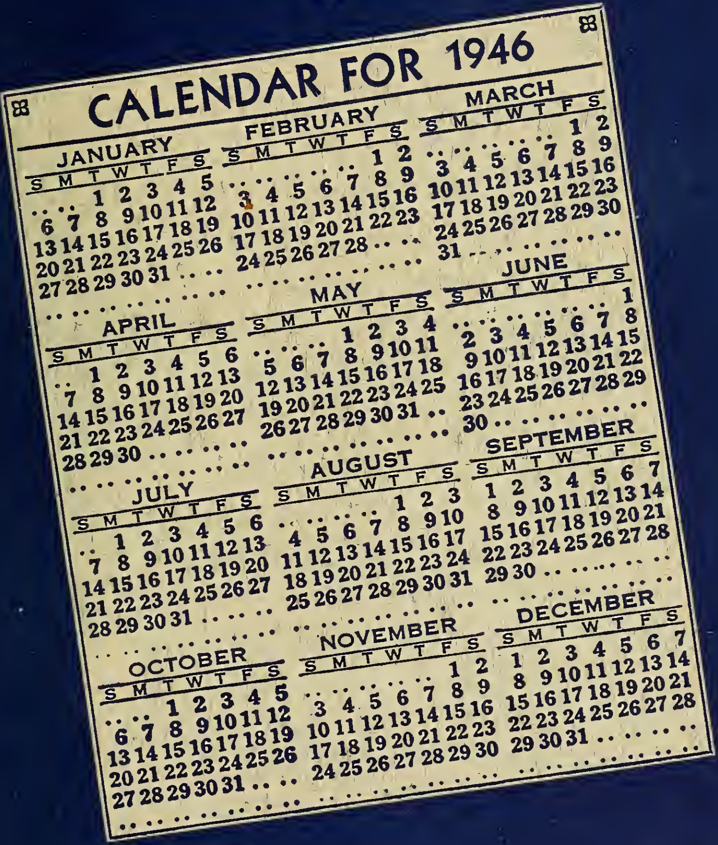
L. U. No.	Reason not counted
38	Ballots only.
157	Improper return.
215	Ballots only.
302	Improper return.
327	Ballots only.
585	No vote.
700	Ballots only.
702	Ballots only.
869	No return.
875	Improper return.
1030	Received late.
1158	Ballots only.
1159	Ballots only.
1166	No return, ballots only.
1188	No return, ballots only.
1232	Ballots only.
1299	Ballots only.
1306	Ballots only.
1351	Ballots only.
1518	Ballots only.
1544	Ballots only.
1551	No vote on return.
1557	Ballots only.
1567	Ballots only.
1615	Ballots only.
1646	Improper return.
1773	Ballots only.
1799	Ballots only.
1811	Ballots only.
1862	Ballots only.
1905	Ballots only.
1933	Ballots only.
2013	Ballots only.
2105	Ballots only.
2129	Ballots returned.
2134	Ballots only.
2139	Ballots only.
2152	Ballots only.
2205	No vote on return.
2233	No vote.
2255	Ballots only.
2311	Ballots only.
2342	Improper return.
2379	Ballots only.
2384	Improper return.
2393	Received late.
2550	Ballots only.
2551	Blank return.
2627	Received late.
2788	Ballots only.
2888	Improper return.
2894	No vote.
2919	No vote on return.
3072	No return, ballots only.
3092	No return, ballots only.
3106	Ballots only.

THE CARPENTER

FOUNDED 1881

Official Publication of the

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America



CALENDAR FOR 1946

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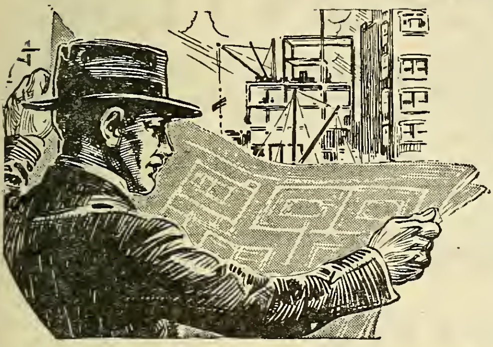
JANUARY 1946

The man who trusts men
will make fewer mistakes
than he who distrusts them
—**Cavour**

□ □ □

IN this, the first peaceful New Year in half a decade, the crying need of the world is for tolerance and understanding. Oceans of tears and seas of blood have soaked the soil of many lands because the peoples of the world forgot how to be tolerant and understanding. Let it never happen again. Let men and women everywhere rediscover the principles that He expounded in the Sermon on the Mount nineteen hundred years ago. Let each realize that "Yes" is the answer to the age-old question "Am I My Brother's Keeper?"

Are You a Carpenter,



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Learn how to lay out and run a building job. How to read blue prints. How to understand specifications. How to estimate costs. No books—no classes! Just use the blue prints, specifications and easy lessons we furnish. Same as the contractor uses. Fits in with your daily experience. This practical plan is the result of our 40 years of experience in training practical builders.

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THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal, Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for all its Members of all its Branches.
FRANK DUFFY, *Editor*
Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, 4, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. LXVI—No. 1
INDIANAPOLIS, JANUARY, 1946
One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

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With half a dozen anti-labor bills kicking around in Congress just before that body adjourned for the holiday vacation, it is a foregone conclusion that the 1946 session will see a concerted drive by foes of labor to get one or all of these measures enacted into law.

U.B. Wins Significant Court Victory - - 8

The Supreme Court of the State of Washington hands down a decision that advances one step further the right of workers to engage in peaceful picketing. The decision was the outgrowth of a case wherein CIO woodworkers in concert with the employers were endeavoring by injunction to prevent Brotherhood Lumber and Sawmill Workers from picketing employers in their recent move to establish a decent wage level.

Construction Packed the Punch - - - 10

A high navy official discloses the important part that construction played in bringing about victory over Germany and Japan and the part it will have to play in maintaining peace in the future.

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Working for Uncle Sam is not the cinch people thought it was. In this article an official of the American Federation of Government Employes outlines both the advantages and disadvantages of having Uncle Sam for a boss.

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Whenever an unbalance develops between commodity prices and workers' wages trouble follows. Right now such an unbalance is in existence and unless corrective measures are taken soon our economy is headed for a hard jolt that can spell more depression.

★ ★ ★

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NOTICE

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All contracts for advertising space in "The Carpenter," including those stipulated as non-cancellable, are only accepted subject to the above reserved rights of the publishers.

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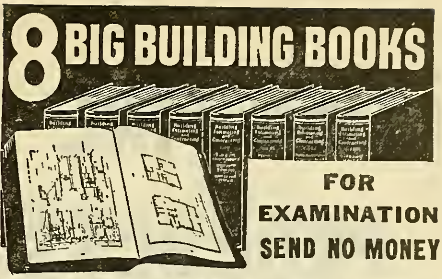
KEEP THE MONEY IN THE FAMILY!

PATRONIZE ADVERTISERS



Learn to draw plans, estimate, be a live-wire builder, do remodeling, take contracting jobs. These 8 practical, profusely illustrated books cover subjects that will help you to get more work and make more money. Architectural design and drawing, estimating, steel square, roof framing, construction, painting and decorating, heating, air-conditioning, concrete forms and many other subjects are included.

BETTER JOBS -- BETTER PAY

Keep busy now at good pay, and be prepared for after-war building boom. Big opportunities are always for MEN WHO KNOW HOW. These books supply quick, easily understood training and handy, permanent reference information that helps solve building problems.

UP-TO-DATE EDITION

These books are the most up-to-date and complete we have ever published on these many subjects.

Coupon Brings Eight Big Books For Examination

AMERICAN TECHNICAL SOCIETY Vocational Publishers since 1898
Dept. G136 Drexel at 58th Street, Chicago 37, Ill.

You may ship me the Up-to-Date edition of your eight big books, "Building, Estimating, and Contracting" without any obligation to buy. I will pay the delivery charges only, and if fully satisfied in ten days, I will send you $2.00, and after that only $3.00 a month, until the total price of only $34.80 is paid. I am not obligated in any way unless I keep the books.

Name ______________________________

Address ______________________________

City ______________________ State __________

Attach letter stating age, occupation, employer's name and address, and name and address of at least one business man as reference. Men in service, also give home address.

RIGHT TO THE POINT!

From hardwood-handle to tempered-steel blade, every "Yankee" spiral screw driver is right to the point. Every part is ingeniously designed to speed work, cut down man-hours. Painstaking design and simple strength are typical of *all* "Yankee" fine mechanics' tools . . . whether Tap Wrenches, Vises, Automatic Drills, or Bit Braces. For more than fifty years, "Yankee" reputation for fast performance and reliability has grown steadily; and it is growing today, as "Yankee" tools help speed production.

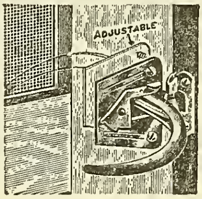
"YANKEE" SPIRAL SCREW DRIVER NO. 130A
A Size for Every Purpose

"YANKEE" TOOLS
make good mechanics better
North Bros. Mfg. Co., Phila. 33, U. S. A.
Established 1880

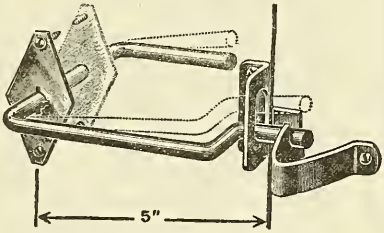
TWO FINE PRODUCTS

(TO INCREASE YOUR WAGES)

Ideal
One Bore Latch



Ideal
Barn Latch



Ask your dealer

Ideal Brass Works
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ST. PAUL 1, MINN.

TAMBLYN SYSTEM *of* ESTIMATING

If you are ambitious to have your own business and be your own boss the "Tamblyn System" Home Study Course in Estimating will start you on your way.

If you are an experienced carpenter and have had a fair schooling in reading, writing and arithmetic you can master our System in a short period of your spare time. The first lesson begins with excavations and step by step instructs you how to figure the cost of complete buildings just as you would do it in a contractor's office.

By the use of this System of Estimating you avail yourself of the benefits and guidance of the author's 40 years of practical experience reduced to the language you understand. You will never find a more opportune time to establish yourself in business than now.

Study the course for ten days absolutely free. If you decide you don't want to keep it, just return it. Otherwise send us $5.00, and pay the balance of $25.00 at $5.00 per month, making a total of $30.00 for the complete course. On request we will send you plans, specifications, estimate sheets, a copy of the Building Labor Calculator, and complete instructions. What we say about this course is not important, but what you find it to be after you examine it is the only thing that matters. You be the judge; your decision is final.

Write your name and address clearly and give your age, and trade experience.

TAMBLYN SYSTEM
Johnson Building C, Denver 2, Colorado

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Key Chains (Label).......	.15
Fobs (Label and Emblem).	.50
Gavels (Labels)	1.25
Pins (Emblem)	1.00
Buttons (Emblem)	1.00
Solid Gold Charms (Emblem)	7.50
Cuff Links (Emblem).....	1.50
Match Box Holders (Label)	.15
Belt Loop and Chain (Label)	.75
Pins, Ladies Auxiliary (Emblem)	1.75
Auto Radiator Emblems...	1.25

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FRANK DUFFY, Gen. Sec.,
Carpenters' Bld., 222 E. Michigan St.
Indianapolis, Ind.

Anti-labor forces in Congress preparing for finish fight to pass one or more measures

'46 Will Bring a Blitz

★

ORGANIZED LABOR faces the year 1946 with the biggest battle in its history looming on the horizon. This became crystal clear by the time Congress laid aside its duties for the Christmas vacation. A half dozen different measures—all aimed at putting the shackles on labor—were kicking around on Capitol Hill by the time adjournment came. There were the Hobbs Bill, one of the most vicious of them all, the Ball-Burton-Hatch Bill, the May-Smith-Arends Bill, the President's proposal for an enforced "cooling off" period, and a host of others. Individually and collectively they are aimed at one thing and one thing only—compulsion of one kind or another for American workers. During the 1946 sessions, one after another of these measures will be brought on the floor. Every trick ever tried in Congress will be brought to bear by proponents of the bills in an effort to get them railroaded through both houses. Only by marshalling its forces and putting on the hardest fight of its life will organized labor defeat the measures.

Each of the anti-labor measures is wrapped up in a set of the choicest adjectives and adverbs. However, in all the verbiage—like in the fine print on cheap insurance policies—there is a "catch." In each of the measures the "catch" is that compulsion is forced on the workers. They must submit to compulsory arbitration, or they must refrain from striking, or they must do this or that under penalty of fines or even jail sentences.

Even when the President recently advocated arbitrary cooling off periods in labor disputes while fact finding bodies studied the issues involved there was a hidden catch. The President intimated that his proposition was basically the same as the Railway Mediation Act. When the bill got to Congress, however, it resembled the Railway Mediation Act about as much as a porcupine resembles a jack rabbit. It was so far removed from the Railway Mediation Act that President Green of the AFL blasted it as a measure designed solely to place the shackles of compulsion on labor.

Actually, the bill went way beyond the mere establishment of fact-finding boards to investigate disputes and recommend settlements. It carried a drastic ban on the right to strike during the 30-day period, or more, while the machinery of the law is in operation in a dispute. Also, it would be a crime for any one to aid or encourage a strike, or for unions to pay out strike benefits provided by their laws. No such language is to be found in the Railway Labor Act.

Furthermore, the bill contains a provision which, in effect, would by-pass National Labor Relations Board regulations and permit employers to demand elections among their workers whenever they felt they could undermine a union.

Even Secretary of Labor Lewis B. Schwellenbach, appearing before the Senate Labor Committee in support of the fact-finding phase, disowned the election feature as dangerous and asked that it be eliminated.

Green's blast against the bill was made at a hearing before the House Labor Committee. He raised no protest over the proposal to set up fact-finding boards along the lines of emergency boards under the Railway Labor Act, but he emphatically denounced the prohibition against strikes.

The prohibition is worded so menacingly, he said, that it would virtually repeal the Norris-LaGuardia Anti-Injunction Act and turn back the clock to the days when courts functioned as "injunction mills," grinding out restraining orders against unions whenever employers so demanded. Also, unions, and their officers would be liable to heavy penalties if strikes occurred in violation of the law, Green added.

"Workers could not even discuss the subject of ceasing employment," he said. "That right would be destroyed. Nor is there any logic in the argument that they would be deprived of the right to strike for only 30 days. That's no more sound than to argue that freedom of speech and press may be denied for 30 days. There is no such provision in the Railway Labor Act."

The May-Smith-Arends Bill just before the holidays produced one of the bitterest debates seen in the House in a long while. Particularly significant was the large number of Republicans who took the floor and assailed the bill in vigorous terms.

For example, Congressman Joseph Clark Baldwin of New York, an officer of several corporations, declared: "I think management and labor are agreed that hasty legislation in this regard will boomerang against both of them, as did the original Smith-Connally Act."

Likewise, Congressman Everett M. Dirkson of Illinois exclaimed: "I am not going to see this folly committed without at least raising my voice. It seems to me we here propose to repeal one bad law by enacting another which may be a greater evil."

"Half-baked" was the way Leroy Johnson, California Republican, characterized the proposal.

"No law can outlaw strikes," he said. "We can no more require a worker to work against his will than we can force a farmer to harvest a crop if he doesn't want to."

However, the measure garnered considerable support from both parties.

So the closing days of the 1945 session of Congress saw the groundwork being laid for a finish fight on the host of anti-labor bills. As soon as the new session takes up it is a foregone conclusion that the foes of labor in both houses will do their utmost to get one or all of the labor crippling bills passed. They are lining up their forces and they are consolidating their strength for an all-out effort. When they think the time is ripe it will come.

Consequently there is little doubt but that labor faces one of the hardest fights of its career in 1946. The anti-labor forces in Congress are strong, they know all the tricks and they have a host of wealthy lobbyists in Washington backing them up with moral and financial support. On the other hand, labor has nothing but its numerical strength with which to back up its friends. If labor does not use this numerical strength to good advantage, if telegrams and letters do not pour into Congress condemning the anti-labor bills, the battle may well be lost. The fight for the survival of unionism now reaches down to every worker and wage earner who has enjoyed or hopes to enjoy the fruits of organization. It behooves every American worker to be on his toes during 1946. It behooves him to be ready and willing to make his protest known to Washington whenever a measure comes up that jeopardizes his right to band together with his fellow workers for mutual protection and progress. By what he as an individual does or does not do the battle will be won or lost.

◆

AFL to be On Air 52 Times in '46

The American Federation of Labor again will broadcast a weekly radio program over coast-to-coast networks during the entire year of 1946, President William Green announced.

The National Broadcasting Co., the Columbia Broadcasting System and the American Broadcasting Co. have given assurances that they will make time available for the AFL to present its news and views on the air, just as they did this year.

During the first thirteen weeks of 1946, the AFL will take over the "America United" program which it initiated over NBC in 1945. This is a forum program in which the AFL, business and farm representatives discuss outstanding national issues with invited guests from the government. This program now originates at 1:15 p.m., Eastern time, on Sundays. There is a possibility that it may be enlarged to a half-hour period, instead of 15 minutes, next year.

The second 13 weeks on the air in 1946 will be furnished by CBS. The nature of this program has not yet been determined. Last year the AFL devoted these periods to a series of dramatized stories about the Seabees, the great majority of whom were recruited from members of AFL unions.

During the last half of 1946, the AFL will return to the "Labor-USA" program over ABC, where it is now winding up a series of 26 weekly editions of the American Federationist of the Air. These programs are broadcast from 6:45 to 7 p.m., Eastern time on Saturday evenings.

◆

POOR GET SICK OFTENER

People with the lowest incomes are usually sick oftener and die sooner than those with high incomes. The Twentieth Century Fund points out that persons on relief in 1935-1936 averaged 17 days of illness a year; those with family incomes under $1,000 averaged almost 11 days; those in the $1,500 to $2,000 income group averaged 7 days; and those with incomes over $5,000, six and a half days of illness.

U.B. WINS SIGNIFICANT COURT VICTORY

ONE OF THE MOST important in many years is the decision of the Supreme Court of Washington State, issued at Olympia on the 13th of last month, in favor of the Lumber & Sawmill Workers Union, affiliated with the Brotherhood. It recognizes the propriety and legality of their picketing the CIO in the course of the recent lumber strike for the purpose of inducing the CIO to take joint steps with the A. F. of L. in efforts to procure an adequate and substantial wage adjustment.

The Lumber & Sawmill Workers Union in the northwest, and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America, have a right to feel a deep sense of pride and satisfaction over the importance and the breadth and the scope of this decision. It places peaceful picketing upon a higher plane and a firmer foundation than has ever been accorded to it by any court, thus far, in America. The decision effectually removes all fetters and restrictions which have heretofore hampered unions engaged in peaceful picketing. No longer is picketing limited to the technical question of the existence of a labor dispute, or whether or not violation of contract is involved, and many other limitations which hitherto conditioned the right to picket under former decisions. Nor can the trial court hereafter grant or refuse to grant picketing injunctions, merely upon its own uncontrolled discretion, in accordance with whether it agrees or does not agree with the objectives of the picketing. Picketing as a result of this decision is in every respect coextensive with freedom of speech. The decision holds that labor on the picket line has the same right to communicate its viewpoint with respect to labor disputes as a working man has to express his opinion if he meets his neighbor—as an A. F. of L. member may have if he meets his CIO neighbor—in the market place, in the theater, in his lodge, on the street, on the platform or in his home. The right of peaceful picketing for the purpose of presenting such a viewpoint is recognized as one entitled to protection by the courts, just as much and just as extensively as any right that falls under the heading of freedom of speech, freedom of press, freedom of assembly or freedom of religion, all of which are within the broad guarantees of the First Amendment to the Constitution and the Bill of Rights. No decision by any court in America has thus far so completely vindicated labor's right to employ the medium of peaceful picketing as one of its most valuable economic weapons in attaining labor objectives, including particularly that of procuring an adequate wage and a decent living standard, as has our own Supreme Court. The Lumber & Sawmill Workers Union and the United

Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners have carried on a long and difficult strike for their objectives in the lumber industry here in the northwest against vigorous opposition. Their members stood their ground and have now procured for all workers in the industry a very gratifying improvement in living standards and wage brackets. But they have done more than that—they have gained a judicial recognition in favor of the right of peaceful picketing which will serve and stand as a charter for labor throughout the entire nation, and will everywhere enhance the value of peaceful picketing wherever organized labor feels called upon to employ it in its campaign for adequate wages, hours and conditions.

There is one further comment that I feel should appropriately be added: I refer to the incongruity of the position of the CIO in its attempt to embarrass the A. F. of L., not only by remaining at work for 90c while the A. F. of L. was out on strike for a substantial increase, but more particularly in the measures which it adopted to restrain the A. F. of L. from pursuing its course of peaceful picketing. For 50 years labor has battled, both in Congress and before the courts, to eliminate judicial interference with its right to picket. It has complained about the practices of courts in the past to interfere in labor controversies and to enjoin unions in their campaign for adequate wages. Slowly but surely the courts have gradually liberalized the right to picket, and in recent years particularly a large measure of recognition has been extended to picketing. This litigation constitutes the first instance, within my knowledge, of any labor organization appearing before the courts and asking that the right to picket be whittled away, restricted or cut down. In dozens of counties in this state, as well as in Oregon and Idaho, the CIO—sometimes independently and sometimes jointly with attorneys for the Weyerhaeuser interests—sought, and in the first instance obtained, injunctions striking down the right to picket. In their briefs and in their argument they asked the Supreme Court of this state to place a major restriction upon the right to picket. In the years to come it will prove a great source of satisfaction to every friend of labor to know that the efforts of the CIO to do so were frustrated, and that the Lumber & Sawmill Workers Union and the United Brotherhood were successful in obtaining from the Supreme Court of the State of Washington this splendid and clear-cut definition identifying the right of peaceful picketing with the constitutional guaranty of freedom of speech. The decision is therefore a landmark in the history of labor.

FIRST STRIKE DATES BACK TO 1786

In 1786, a year before the Constitution of the United States was drafted, some Philadelphia printers struck for a $6 a week wage. That was the beginning of the American labor movement for collective bargaining, as described in a Twentieth Century Fund survey. Five years later Philadelphia carpenters struck for a ten-hour day which they failed to get.

What an alert, hard-charging line is to a college backfield, construction was to our combat forces

Construction Packed the Punch

By VICE ADMIRAL BEN MOREELL, Civil Engineers Corps, U.S.N.

(From an address delivered before the New York Building Congress, November 28, 1945)

IT IS, I BELIEVE, particularly appropriate that we are meeting on Wednesday rather than on Saturday afternoon. On Saturday afternoon, the cheers are for the men who carry the ball and make the touchdowns. Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday, the heroes are praised and the strategy is criticized. But along about Wednesday someone remembers that there were some fellows who played in the line without whose services the game could not have gone on and who contributed importantly to the victory.

This analogy is applicable to the more deadly game which we have just won. Our combat forces and their leaders have been acclaimed and have been showered with well-deserved honors. But this is Wednesday, and in the sober atmosphere of quiet contemplation, consideration should be given to the contributions of those who provided the power in the line which enabled us, first, to hold the enemy, and then to push him back into his own territory, where he was brought to ultimate destruction. I refer to the work of American industry in general, and, more particularly, to the vital contribution of our construction industry.

At the conclusion of any operation, whether it be military or industrial, it is well to recapitulate in order that we may establish appropriate guides for future campaigns. To me, the outstanding lesson to be learned from the war which we have just concluded is the tremendous growth in the importance of materiel power. A study of the changing methods of warfare through the ages leads to the conclusion that the multiplication of personnel power through the instrumentality of equipment is a significant development. Just as in industry the power of the individual to produce has been multiplied many-fold by equipping him with the machinery and tools of production, so in warfare has the power of the individual to destroy been increased many-fold by equipping him with the machinery and tools of destruction. And the contribution of construction to the multiplication of materiel power has been a vital factor in our victory.

The full import of construction in the conduct of a war is not generally recognized, even by those in the industry. But thoughtful consideration of the subject makes it clear that every strike by our combat forces, whether by sea, by land, or by air, must have been preceded by the construction of bases from which the attacks were launched, and more important, the speed and rapidity with which we were able to lay blows on the enemy depended upon the speed, certainty, and economy (in manpower and materiel) with which we were able to accomplish such construction.

The great advantage which we were able to achieve over the enemy by the superiority of our construction abilities was well illustrated by an incident which was reported by the Associated Press from Iwo Jima. The report told how the Marines captured a Japanese major who had been holed up in a cave for two weeks. He blinked his eyes in the unaccustomed daylight, then surveyed the scene before him, the transformed surface of his once familiar island. All of his arrogance disappeared, and he mumbled weakly the one word, "Impossible!"

The dramatization of the combat phases of the war by the press, the radio, and in the movies is a normal result of popular demand. The construction of a pier at which bombs are loaded for transportation to the forward areas is sorry drama compared to the explosion of one of those bombs on an enemy vessel. And still, both the construction of the pier and the dropping of the bomb are essential parts of the great jig-saw puzzle which must be fitted together to spell out victory.

To attempt to tell the complete story of construction in World War II is beyond my abilities and the limitations of time. But some of the high-lights of the program supervised by the Bureau of Yards and Docks of the Navy may be cited as indicators of my thesis.

The national war program is generally considered as having commenced on July 1, 1940, although, as some of you know, we were well under way with our developments prior to that date. From July 1, 1940, to date, the Navy has spent and obligated, in round figures, some $10,000,000,000 for construction. If, to this, we add the cost of the pay, subsistence, and transportation of the SeaBees, which costs are carried by other appropriations, the program would total, in round figures, some $12,000,000,000. It is of interest to note that the entire expenditure for public works construction during the First World War was only $189,000,000. The increase in the tempo of construction is indicated by the fact that from 1916 to 1937, a period of 21 years including World War I, Bureau of Yards and Docks construction work totalled $360,000,000, as compared with the $12,000,000,000 expended during the past five years.

Those 21 years from 1916 to 1937 were years of expensive economy. Instead of having a Naval Shore Establishment adequate for the support of our fighting forces, we had to start our war program almost from scratch. The construction industry was faced with a major test. The construction of plant, beginning with the construction of training facilities for the personnel and manufacturing facilities for the equipment, is an essential condition precedent to the expansion of a military force.

A brief recital of some of the achievements on Naval works is, I believe, appropriate. You built 70 new major Naval Air Stations and more than 100 important auxiliary stations, including the world's largest aviation training center covering an area of 45 square miles near Corpus Christi, Texas, a total aviation program costing $1,661,000,000.

You built over a half billion dollars worth of structures for Naval personnel, including great training camps like the $55,000,000 installations at Farragut, Idaho, and Sampson, New York.

There were more than a billion dollars worth of ship building and ship repair facilties, including the facilities at the Brooklyn Navy Yard which cost in excess of $100,000,000 and which includes dry docks, ship building piers, testing laboratories, shops, and a 16-story warehouse.

During the same period, our contractors completed the construction of more than three quarters of a billion dollars worth of ordnance facilities and approximately $500,000,000 worth of supply depots. In addition, new hospitals and expansions of existing hospitals increased the total bed capacity from 6,000 to approximately 75,000 at a cost of $200,000,000.

These achievements constitute only a part of the program which was carried out in this country, but I will not burden you with more statistics. I believe it appropriate, however, to mention one of our most interesting and important developments. I refer to the design and construction of floating dry docks. Until the latter part of the war, we were unable to tell this story for reasons of military security. Only recently have we been permitted to disclose the vital part that these docks played in the march to victory.

At the beginning of the national emergency the Navy had in service just three floating dry docks, with a total capacity of 40,000 tons. Our studies lead to the conclusion that for maximum support of the Fleet it was essential that we project our service facilities as far into enemy territory as was possible, the optimum arrangement being that we establish facilities close behind the line of action. It was quite evident that if the Fleet was to carry out its mission many ships were going to suffer serious damage, and those which escaped battle damage would be subjected to the hardest kind of usage. Experience had taught us that the quickest and cheapest way to add a ship to the Fleet was to repair an old one rather than to build a new one; but we could not afford to have cripples limping half way around the world to our Navy Yards.

So, we enlisted the support of eminent consulting engineers and construction firms and went to work. By V-J Day, our three floating dry docks, with total capacity of 40,000 tons, had grown to more than 150 docks, with a capacity of 1,200,000 tons. The most unique and the most important of these are the so-called "Advance Base Sectional Docks." As the name implies, they are built in sections, each capable of lifting 8,000 or 10,000 tons. The sections are designed to be towed to bases in the forward areas and there assembled and welded together into working units, one type having a total capacity of 56,000 tons and the other 100,000 tons, the smaller being designed to accommodate the largest battleships then in existence and the larger being built to accommodate the superbattleships which were not completed during the war. Either type can and did serve for multiple dockings of a number of smaller vessels.

The docks are designed so that in case of damage from enemy action or other cause, any section can be removed and docked in the remaining sections, then repaired and replaced. This "self-healing" process proved invaluable in service, as the docks were subjected to enemy bombing on several occasions.

Reports from the forward areas indicate that our predictions as to the importance of these docks were correct. As an example, three battleships which played a vital part in the critical battle for Leyte Gulf would not have been available had it not been for the service provided by our sectional dock at Manus. The effects of the non-availability of these three battleships can only be conjectured, but it is certain that, even under the best of conditions, the battle would have been much more costly to our forces had they not been there. These "Advance Base Sectional Dry Docks" are an exclusive development of the United States, and are the result of the smooth teamwork of Government and private industry.

In all, we spent approximately $400,000,000 for floating dry docks and, while this sum is large, I am sure that no money was ever more wisely invested. The Japanese Kamikaze attacks were directed at a Fleet that had brought its own repair facilities with it. Stricken ships were either repaired sufficiently to re-enter the battle or they were enabled to return to our major bases where more complete facilities were available. In any event, many of our ships which would otherwisee have been permanently lost to the Fleet lived to fight another day.

I have not intended, by dwelling at such length upon the floating dry dock program, to minimize the importance of our large graving docks with which, I am sure, most of you are familiar. I will not describe these in detail other than to say that during the war period we built 32 graving docks and 11 Marine Railways at a cost of $250,000,000. Unquestionably, the most important of these was the great battleship dock at Pearl Harbor, which was commenced in 1940 and completed by our contractor 10 months ahead of schedule and just a few days before the fateful December 7, 1941, ready to receive ships and to restore the Fleet to action.

These are some of the accomplishments of the construction industry, the unspectacular achievements that rarely make the headlines but are essential for the winning of wars.

The industry's contribution to victory has been demonstrated far more dramatically through the medium of the personnel which you have trained for our Naval Construction Battalions, popularly known as the "SeaBees." It is entirely appropriate that today our battalions are at work on their last assignment before demobilization. They are building shore facilities at the Yokosuka Naval Base, at Nagasaki, and elsewhere in Japan. They are making good the prediction recounted in a jingle composed by the Marines at Bougainville, which the friendly Leathernecks painted on a signboard. It read as follows:

"So when we reach the Isle of Japan
with our caps at a jaunty tilt,
We'll enter the City of Tokyo
on the roads the SeaBees built."
(3rd Marine Division—2nd Raider Regiment)

The arrival of the Seabees on the "Isle of Japan" was the end of a long road which they, in cooperation with their friends and co-workers in the Army Engineers, had constructed across the Pacific. Along this road they built airfields, the supply depots, the fueling facilities, ship repair bases, the hospitals, communication centers, ammunition dumps, rehabilitation camps, and many other installations necessary for the immediate support of our combat forces. They were called upon to work under all conditions of climate and difficulties of terrain and supply, and very often they were called upon to combat the enemy as well as the handicaps of disease, loneliness and isolation.

When Japan capitulated, more than 83 per cent of our 250,000 SeaBees were at work on advance bases in the Pacific, and their work was directed by some 7,000 officers of the Naval Civil Engineer Corps. They and the Army Engineers had achieved a fine start on the base at Okinawa. They were, in all, some 65,000 of them at work on a program calling for 28 airfields and more than 1,000 miles of heavy-duty roads, to be accompanied by such collateral facilities as fuel storages, supply depots, utilities and harbor installations.

The Okinawa project was designed to be the greatest military construction operation in history and was to constitute the major base from which the actual invasion of Japan was to take place. The magnitude and the variety of installations planned for Okinawa constitute conclusive evidence of the vital importance of construction in the support of combat operations. To give you an idea of the size of this program, it has been estimated that if the facilities planned for Okinawa were constructed in the vicinity of New York City, under current conditions, they would cost approximately $200,000,000, of which we had completed approximately $60,000,000 worth during the five months before V-J Day.

As a collateral activity, our SeaBee Special, or Stevedore Battalions, were unloading cargo at an ever-increasing rate with improvised harbor facilities. It is of interest to note that the total unloaded during the peak month of July, 1945, by the SeaBees was 1,250,000 measurement tons, or 50,000 tons per day.

In all, we were called upon to complete approximately 400 Naval bases, varying in size from the huge bases at Guam, Manus and Leyte, to relatively unimportant PT Boat Bases and Radar Stations. Typical of the major bases was the one constructed at Tinian, a brief description of which will serve to further emphasize the import of construction in World War II:

When the Marines stormed ashore on July 24, 1944, the SeaBees were with them, unloading supplies over Navy pontoon causeways and establishing storage depots on the beach as fast as the supplies arrived. They worked around the clock. At seven o'clock on the morning of the third day, they received an order to repair the Ushi Airfield, which the Marines had just captured. It was so filled with bomb craters that not even a Piper Cub could land. The SeaBees went to work with eight trucks, nine bulldozers, two tandem rollers, and miscellaneous hastily repaired Jap equipment. On the very next day, C-47 transport planes were able to land and remove approximately 300 casualties.

While some of the men were setting up camp facilities and storage areas, others began the construction of the first American runway, 6,000 feet long, involving the moving of a million cubic yards of coral. It was completed in 45 days.

About five months later there appeared in the Saturday Evening Post an article in which the writer described Tinian as the finest potential base in the Pacific; but he had not counted on the speed of the American construction industry. Two days before the article appeared, on December 21, 1944, three B-29's landed on a newly-completed 8500-foot runway. Today there are two giant airports on Tinian, each one of which has more than 30 per cent greater mileage in runways and taxiways than New York's prospective Idlewild Airport. I believe it is contemplated for Idlewild that planes will be able to take off at the rate of six per minute. A year after the SeaBees landed on Tinian its airports could and did accommodate eight B-29's per minute for the bombing of Japan.

The magnitude of the task can be estimated from the fact that these Tinian airbases required 3,800,000 cubic yards of cut and 8,000,000 cubic yards of fill. The asphalt surfacing placed on the roads, runways and taxiways would have been sufficient to pave a 20-foot highway from Boston to Washington, D. C.

Speed of construction was an effective instrument of propaganda. There were many evidences that we were able to convince the Japanese of our ultimate victory by the tremendous accomplishments of our men and machines and the furious pace which they set by round-the-clock work. To illustrate this pace, the story is told of two Negro Army men who inadvertently drove their truck onto the access road to the SeaBee's coral pits on Tinian and were kept in the stream of traffic, hauling coral, for one entire morning. It was only when chow call sounded that they were able to stop long enough to convince the powers that be that they were not really SeaBees.

In addition to the airfield work on Tinian, the SeaBees built bomb storage facilities, tank farms for aviation gasoline, water supply systems, sewage disposal plants, pipe lines for liquid fuel, radio facilities, barracks, and many miscellaneous structures, including hospitals for Army and Navy with a capacity of 7,000 beds, and 70 miles of coral surfaced roads, of which 15 miles was four-lane super-highway with asphalt topping. Asphalt was obtained from two plants with a daily capacity of 3,400 tons.

Good use was made of battle-damaged Japanese power generating equipment which was rehabilitated and restored to working condition. An artificial harbor, including a 4800-foot sheet pile cellular breakwater, was built, including deep water piers and steel sheet pile bulkhead. Minor construction consisted of a marine railway, small boat repair facilities, and ramps for unloading LST's on the beach.

From the original 1,500 men who landed with the Marines during the assault, the number increased rapidly to 15,000, grouped into 12 Construction Battalions, a "Special" or Stevedore Battalion, and a Dredging Detachment. It is significant that while each of these organizations had its special abilities, all battalions were called upon to do anything which needed doing. It is also pertinent to state that we were always working against a deadline, and under Japanese shell fire and snipers' bullets.

Simultaneously, similar developments were under way on Guam and, on a somewhat smaller scale, at Saipan and Iwo Jima. From all of these bases the Army was sending out great fleets of B-29's to deluge the Japanese homeland with destruction. The base at Iwo had an additional function to provide refuge for battle-damaged B-29's returning from Japan. When I was there last August, I was told by General Chaney, Island Commander, that of the 2,000 or more B-29's that had landed on Iwo, approximately 25 per cent were in distress. The saving in lives, property, and war potential from this construction operation was almost incalculable.

What of the future? Recent developments, in particular the prospective application of atomic power and the development of the guided missile, are indicative of an even more rapid expansion of materiel power in warfare. Where, in the past, we have witnessed an expansion of this power in what might be called an arithmetical series, current indications are that the development of materiel power will be by geometrical progression—an exponential expansion, if you please. This, in turn, emphasizes two needs: first, that we must always be prepared to mobilize our war potential on an instant's notice, and, second, that our industry must be closely integrated with our military forces in the organization of that war potential.

Testimony recently given before the Special Committee investigating the Pearl Harbor disaster serves to emphasize some things which we already knew but the import of which we had not properly appraised. These are, first, the pitifully inadequate readiness of the Fleet for battle, and, second, the interdependence of our foreign policy, our diplomacy, and our military power.

As to the first of these, our unpreparedness, I do not presume to anticipate the findings of the select committee investigating Pearl Harbor. However, I believe it pertinent to recall to you that for many years prior to World War II we were apostles of that doctrine of extreme altruism which advocates accomplishment of disarmament by example.

The interdependence of our foreign policy, our diplomacy, and our armed might has been forcibly demonstrated since the termination of hostilities. Diplomacy and military power are the instruments with which our foreign policy can be made effective. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the scope of the investigations of various proposals for effecting a merger of our armed forces, which are now being conducted by the Military Affairs Committee of the Senate, will be sufficiently broad to take cognizance of this interdependence. We should have in mind that when we appraise our military power we include in that appraisal something more than the combat forces who actually engage the enemy. Studies of merger proposals, if they are to be adequate, should be sufficiently comprehensive to evaluate all prospective effects on our ability to wage "total war," i.e., on our ability to mobilize our government, our diplomacy, our industry, our social and political structures and our armed forces into a closely integrated team, into a "nation at war."

There are many recent indications that we are about to embark again on the traditional American post-war policy of emasculation of our armed forces. But in this case the effects of such policy are potentially more disastrous than ever before because of the drastic shrinkage of the time-space factor in modern warfare. Without armed might, we are placing the executors of our foreign policy in the unfortunate position of the poker player who enters the game with unlimited ambition—but no chips!

In the international game our position will depend upon the quality of our diplomacy and upon our war potential. In this war potential a vital element is the ability of our construction industry to outbuild the enemy and to provide, with speed, certainty, and economy, all of those things necessary for the support of our fighting forces. The record of the war just brought to a victorious conclusion gives us no cause for concern on this score.

We have assumed grave responsibilities for the maintenance of world peace. A large measure of this burden properly belongs to the American construction industry. If you are to maintain your brilliant record of war accomplishment, you must carry over into the less dramatic but equally important days of reconstruction, the same devotion, loyalty, and enthusiasm with which you carried on your war activities. Knowing you as I do, I face the future with complete confidence.

Food Prices to Soar as Subsidies End

The ending of subsidies and the subsequent lifting of price ceilings can be expected to cause increases of from 10 to 40 per cent in the prices of at least 37 basic foods within the next 6 months, it is stated in an official survey prepared by government economists for the Office of Price Administration and the Department of Agriculture.

John C. Collett, economic stabilizer, announced that food price subsidies will be removed gradually between now and June 30. Congressional action placing subsidies back on these commodities, the economists say, would change the situation and make unnecessary any food price rise. Otherwise, they say, the price rise is "unpreventable." No Congressional move is thus far known to be afoot to continue the subsidies.

The survey states that increases will be necessary in the price of meats, bread, butter, milk, canned vegetables, cheese, dried fruit and other commodities.

The economists said the increases will cause the highest one-year percentage rise in the cost of living since 1930 and will increase the nation's food bill for 1946 more than $2,000,000,000—about $15 a person.

One of two subsidies controlling the price of butter was lifted Nov. 8 and the price rose 5 to 6 cents a pound.

3 OF 4 HOUSES ARE SOLD SECOND HAND

Housing is largely a second-hand business. The Twentieth Century Fund says that on the average, used houses account for roughly three quarter of annual sales and that probably half of all the rented dwellings in the United States are used single-family houses.

PLANE GOSSIP

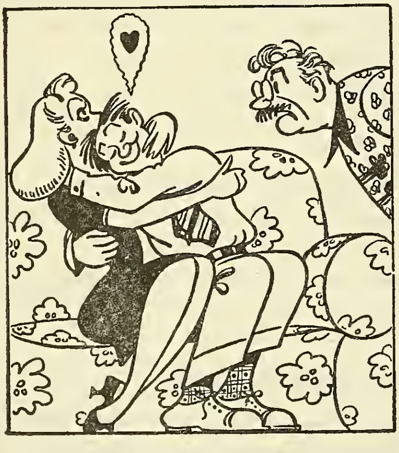
QUESTIONABLE IMPROVEMENT

As predicted by Labor at the time of its passing, the Smith-Connally Bill has proved to be a 100% bona fide flop. Even the authors admit it now. In fact one of them (Smith) is pushing for its repeal. The only trouble is that he is proposing an even more vicious and unworkable measure to take its place, a measure that would have even less chance of succeeding than the Smith-Connally Bill did. Of course, the anti-labor Congressmen are supporting it much as they did the first bill with their minds and eyes closed and their determination to shackle labor overshadowing their better judgment.

About all we can think of in connection with these efforts to substitute a worse measure for the Smith-Connally Bill is the radio comedian's little boy. One day he brought home his report card.

"Were you promoted, son?" asked the comedian.

"Better than that, Pop," promptly replied the lad. "I was held over for another twenty-six weeks."



I have to hold him very tight, Father. Since he's a civilian he gets so scared when he tells me how he won his medals.

YOU CAN'T BEAT THE ARMY

A British Army lieutenant looked with satisfaction at a recent issue of the official London Gazette. He had gone through the war a lieutenant and now his promotion to captain was officially announced. Furthermore the appointment was retroactive to April 1, 1945—a nice concession on the part of the War Office. Then he looked more closely. The date was April 1, 1065.

The lieutenant promptly wrote to the paymaster applying for allowances for his new rank retroactive to 1065, only to receive this disheartening reply:

"Your application . . . has been found in order under King's Regulations and your account accordingly has been credited with the sum of 39,999 pounds. . . . Your letter proves conclusively that you are the sole officer surviving from the Battle of Hastings, where 20,000 horses of an estimated value of two pounds each were lost by negligence. Under King's Regulations the responsibility for payment of 40,000 pounds therefore falls upon you. I have accordingly adjusted your account to the extent of a net debit of one pound."

* * *

PAUP COMES THROUGH

From his cave where he is holed up for the winter, our favorite philosopher, Joe Paup, sent the following little pearly gem:

"A girl likes a fast young man—provided she has him so fast he can't possibly get away."

* * *

THEY WON'T HAVE TO SELL APPLES

"Blessed are the peacemakers" says the Good Book. Blessed indeed they are these days. They're one group that doesn't have to worry about unemployment—not with the Dutch fighting the Javanese, the British fighting the Indians and the Chinese fighting themselves.

FIRST THINGS FIRST

When Mr. Bernstein dropped dead in his office, it was the sad duty of the accountant, Mr. Harper, to break the doleful tidings to his widow. He found Mrs. Bernstein lapping up a hefty plate of borscht soup. "Mrs. Bernstein," said Harper with an apologetic sigh, "I am sorry to tell you that your husband just dropped dead."

The lady said nothing, but continued her meal. "I guess you didn't hear me."

Mrs. Bernstein whirled on him and shook a soup spoon in his face. "I heard you, all right, young man," she informed him. "And just as soon as I finish this borscht soup, you are going to see a woman have hysterics!"

And that's about the way Congress has been carrying on. It is continuing to ladle out concessions to business while measures to promote employment, insure adequate housing, and keep up workers' purchasing power gather dust in committee pigeonholes.

★ ★ ★

IT'S A START ANYHOW

The atomic bomb that shook Japan is now shaking Capitol Hill almost as badly. Now that we've got the blamed thing we don't seem to be able to agree as to what we should do with it. Some of our Big Wigs want to turn it over to the Allies, some want it kept strictly an American deal, and others want it thrown in the junkpile.

Which course is the best for the nation, we can't say. As a starter on the proposition, however, how about everybody agreeing right now that in the peace years ahead nobody will sell scrap uranium to belligerent nations of the future. (If you don't already know it, uranium is the basic element of atomic bombs.)

★ ★ ★

QUITE A QUANDARY

The way the powers-that-be in Washington have been fumbling around with the future of the atomic bomb, we sort of suspect they're up a tree. If they keep it an American secret, they are afraid some other country will develop the same thing secretly and someday possibly turn it on us. If they give the secret to our allies, it may prove to be a mistake sometime later.

So they find themselves in about the same predicament as the young man who was courting the girl.

"I don't know what course to take with Margie," he confided in his mother. "I've been telling her so many nice things about herself, I'm afraid if I stop now she'll think I no longer like her, yet if I keep it up I'm afraid she'll get so conceited she'll think she's too good for me."

★ ★ ★

TO THE POINT

And while we are on the subject of marriages and divorces, did you know that a certain midwestern daily heads its vital statistics column (wherein are recorded notices of birth, marriages and deaths) as follows:

"HATCHED, MATCHED, AND DETACHED."

★ ★ ★

GIVE 'EM TIME

If Congress seems slow in mapping out a definite program to strike the shackles off collective bargaining and free enterprise, to make possible the creation of adequate jobs, and to put this country on a sound financial basis, let's not get too discouraged.

After all, President Truman only the other day signed a bill repaying the Sioux Indians $101,630 for horses appropriated by the army in 1876.

★ ★ ★

TRUE ENOUGH

Failure is the only thing you can accomplish without putting in some genuine effort.

NO
ADMITTANCE
THIS
MEANS
YOU

Covered Bridges of Iowa

By **DON L. BERRY**

Publisher, Indianola, Iowa, Record & Tribune

★

MANY WOODEN, covered bridges, erected 60 to 100 years ago by craftsmen who never heard of a structural engineer, are still standing. They have outlived a generation or two of iron and steel bridges which have been erected, rusted out, and been replaced in the meantime.

In Marion and Madison counties, here in Iowa, is probably the largest collection of this type of structure west of the Mississippi River. Five covered bridges, unless some have disappeared recently are still standing and carrying traffic in Marion county and seven in Madison.

Most of these old bridges were built with lattice trusses, a series of overlapping triangles. Mathematically they might extend to any length without sagging. It used to be said they were built by the mile and sections cut off as needed, like liverwurst. Judging from newspaper descriptions, the same type of truss carried the American armies across the Rhine.

The roofs were put on and the sides housed to protect the wood from the weather. The longevity of these bridges proves the early builders were justified in covering them. Most of the spans in Iowa are under 100 feet.

Many covered bridges in eastern states have been in use more than 100 years. They are treasured as historic markers and some are as carefully policed and guarded for fire as is the Liberty Bell or Mt. Vernon. There are said to be over 300 covered bridges in Pennsylvania and more than 600 in Ohio. A considerable number can still be found in New England, especially in Vermont.

In a number of the early bridges no nails or bolts were used. The angles of the triangles were fixed with wooden pins so accurately formed that they would snugly fit the bored holes, tight as could be, with a portion of the pin still projecting and slightly too large to go into the auger holes when first built.

After the bridge had stood for some time and the wood had had time to cure and shrink, if it was going to, the builders would come and drive the pins farther into the holes to give the truss its final tightening. While this process may seem crude to us today, it attests to the craftsmanship of our forefathers. When one considers the limited number of tools they had to work with it seems almost unbelievable that they could achieve the precision and ruggedness that went into the engineering and construction of the bridges. After a century of constant use some of the bridges are still sound and useable, a genuine tribute to the durability of wood, our foremost and most plentiful raw material.

President of Federation of Government Employes outlines the drawbacks to working for Uncle Sam

It's Not All Caviar

By JAMES B. BURNS

President, American Federation of Government Employes

TIME was when the people thought it would be a nice thing to work for the government. Not so many of them think so now.

Some years ago people thought government employes had lifetime jobs at fancy salaries and very little work to do. They have been educated on these points in recent years.

During the war the government service expanded as it never had before. It got to the point where almost everybody was working for Sam or had a relative or close friend who was working for him. Personal experience with government employment dissipated many of the illusions.

People have found out that Uncle Sam, while by no means the worst employer in the world, is also by no means the best; that he can be just as penny-pinching in some respects as a sweatshop boss of the Nineties; that he never seems to be quite sure how many employes he wants, where he wants them or what he wants them to do; and that he hires and fires as arbitrarily as old-time "rugged individualists."

Organized government employes have been telling the American people part of the story over a number of years, but the American people had to come to close grips with government employment themselves before they realized what the whole story was like.

It is a lucky thing for the average man that he doesn't have as many bosses as the average government employe. The Executive Branch hierarchy—the chain of command from the head of a department to the very minor supervisor—is imposing enough, in itself, but that isn't all of it by any means.

Above all these fellows—the immediate supervisor, and his immediate supervisor, and all the rest, 'way up to the top—are 531 other bosses, the members of Congress. Any one of the members of Senate or House may take a special interest in some agency, or a part of an agency, and that may mean almost anything. It may mean abolition of the unit or it may mean its unprecedented expansion. The odds are on the first alternative.

Then there is the President, who at any time may prepare an executive order that will upset considerably the affairs of an agency and consequently of many individuals. For example, an executive order may transfer an agency from Washington to St. Louis or Albuquerque. That sort of thing is by no means unknown. And the Comptroller-General, the Attorney-General and the courts are continually making rulings that affect the government worker—such, for example, as whether he can collect overtime for certain work that he has done but which gives rise to some legal questions.

Finally, there is the real boss of the government employe—the American people. The people are continually being told by a well-defined economy bloc that there are too many government employes, that they get too much money, that they don't earn it and that, anyhow, the American people don't want the services they have asked the government to provide for them.

The consequence of all this is that the government employe, contrary to old-time belief, is a worker without too much security of tenure or locale. He may be bounced out of his job on pretty short notice. He may be told to pack up, almost overnight, and transfer to an office in Maine, or Oregon, or almost anywhere else he doesn't particularly want to go. There was a lot of this during the war and, now that the war is over, there will be more. Firing, reorganization, centralization and decentralization go on all the time.

So much for the "security" of a government job. Now for the pay.

During the war the cost of living rose rapidly, as any housewife will attest. But government salaries didn't rise.

Employes' hours were stretched out from thirty-nine to forty, to forty-four, to forty-eight, to incredible lengths in some agencies. At the FBI, for example, a sixty-eight-hour week was regarded as pretty soft during the more hectic periods of hostilities. But was there any overtime pay? Not for the white-collar people. Some of them worked in close association with craftsmen who were paid on a per hour or per diem basis, and those craftsmen got increased base pay and overtime; but not the white-collar group. If the clerical people ever had held any feeling of superiority over manual workers, they got over it promptly.

Although they were getting anything but a square deal, the government workers did their jobs cheerfully and tried to make out on their salaries as best they could, buying bonds, paying wartime taxes and contributing to wartime causes as generously as they could.

Things ultimately reached the point where *something* simply had to be done. It was little enough. Congress passed a war overtime act that had the effect of increasing income enough to prevent hardship in most cases but not enough to give the employes an even break. Uncle Sam didn't pay true time and a half except to some of the very low-paid groups, and still there was no increase in base pay.

Just before the war came to an end, Uncle Sam did a little better by his nephews and nieces. He gave them a 15 per cent base pay increase on an overall basis—the lower paid ones got a little more, some of the high-paid ones considerably less. He also reformed his overtime pay procedure by making it true time and a half up to the $2980 base pay rate—but at about the same time he cut the amount of overtime worked, and a little later eliminated overtime altogether in most government agencies.

The upshot of it all was that few government employes were any better off financially than before the pay increase was given them, and they were all worse off, in respect to the purchasing power of their base pay, than before the war.

Pay had been increased 15.9 per cent. Promotions of one sort or another averaged about 5 per cent more. But the government's own statisticians admitted that living costs had risen not less than 30 per cent in the same period.

I have commented on the alleged security of government jobs and on the alleged high pay of government jobs. Most workers in private employment not of a distinctly wartime nature are equally secure, if not more so, and received wartime adjustments in pay equal to or better than those of government employes. All this would make it appear that the government people are in rather a spot, and one might be excused for wondering why workers take jobs in government agencies.

Well, after all, there are compensations. The most material one is the civil service retirement system, which does provide pretty well for the employes' old age—much better than the provision Social Security makes for workers in industry. Then, too, there is a fairly liberal vacation and sick leave system, though it doesn't compare as favorably with industry as was the case a decade ago.

But in my own opinion the most important compensation is the desire on the part of so many people to be of service to their fellow-men. That is a very real motivation for most of them. Recently a Congressional committee heard simply overwhelming testimony as to the loyalty of government employes who had remained on the job though they could have earned three or four times as much outside. They felt that with Uncle Sam they were doing a job worth while in the public interest. They may have had their doubts about industry.

At this time the American Federation of Government Employes is doing its utmost to bring about the enactment of legislation for a base pay increase for government white-collar workers. The Senate Civil Service Committee has reported favorably on Senator Downey's bill, S. 1415, which provides for an overall 20 per cent increase in pay. The A.F.G.E. had asked for an increase of at least 24 per cent, but the committee did not change the original Downey draft as to the amount.

The bill will face severe opposition in its journey through Congress. Of that we are aware. But we are aware also that we have right and justice on our side.

It is to the interest of the American people, and particularly of the labor movement, that government employes be paid on a scale that will attract the best talent of our young people. That does not mean that Uncle Sam must pay more than anyone else; they do not expect that. But they do not think they ought to be penalized.

As for the labor movement, it is of the greatest importance that the standards set for government employment be fair and reasonable; for while strongly organized unions can enforce scales and conditions better than the government pays, the standards prevailing in government service afford an excellent lever for lifting those employes in occupations where bargaining power cannot be so effectively applied.

The fight for better conditions for government employes is a never-ending one. The record of the American Federation of Labor in their behalf is an illustrious one; it has given the American Federation of Government Employes the staunchest support in our many battles—those for restoration of pay cuts after the depression, for "liberalization" of the retirement act, for true time and one-half for overtime, for the night differential, and for the many, many other gains that have been achieved in recent years.

Thousands of trade unionists have sons and daughters in government service. Those youngsters ought to be union men and women too, and if they come within the jurisdiction of the American Federation of Government Employes we want to welcome them to membership.—***The Federationist.***

Savings Can't Hold Prosperity

A. U. S. Department of Labor report on family incomes in 1944 backs labor's view that wartime savings cannot maintain post-war buying of peacetime goods at high levels and inferentially supports labor's contention that wage increases are basic to maintenance of high purchasing power.

The report, issued by the department's Bureau of Labor Statistics, says that wartime employment opportunities and earnings contributed by more than one member of the family group raised family incomes last year to the highest point in history.

Taking issue with assertions that the average family has accumulated enough savings in war bonds during its period of higher earnings to permit large-scale spending on peacetime products, thus threatening inflation, the bureau says:

"Reports on bond purchases in 1944, however, suggest that the total bond holdings at income levels below $3,000 do not comprise much of a backlog to be used for purchases of goods coming back on the civilian market."

The bureau report makes it plain that the average family, though its income may have been at record high levels, was not exactly rolling in wealth during 1944.

Half of all families and single persons in 1944 had incomes, after paying taxes, of $2700 or more, the bureau finds. The half-way mark in 1941, the last pre-war year was $1900.

The bureau, in reviewing statistics on higher income living costs, estimates that an income of $1475 was sufficient in 1941 to cover the average city family of three expenses for current living for members, while the minimum for "breaking even" in 1944 for the city family of two or more members had risen about a third, to $1950. The report said:

"Such families, averaging three persons in size, lived very modestly, spending an average of barely 22 cents per meal per person and $30 per month for housing, fuel, light and refrigeration. They paid $119 during the year in taxes."

An income of this size covered expenditures for living but left nothing for such savings as war bonds or life insurance, the bureau states.

The bureau emphasizes, however, that a family with this income did buy savings bonds or paid on life insurance, but to do so either had to draw on other savings or go into debt for $168.

The Fight Goes On

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WHILE achieving great records of production for the war abroad, American industry's planners and workers last year also made record contributions to fight the war against a still unbeaten enemy at home—the war against infantile paralysis.

The 1945 March of Dimes topped all previous appeals, and enabled the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis to carry on its organized fight against polio wherever this crippling disease may strike.

Once again, last year, poliomyelitis stalked our country. More than 13,000 cases were reported. Epidemics raged in sections of Tennessee, Utah, Illinois and New York. The National Foundation disbursed more than $1,000,000 in emergency aid to epidemic areas, in fulfillment of its pledge that "no victim shall go untreated for lack of funds, regardless of age, race, creed or color."

In the records of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, no outbreak is more dramatic than the serious epidemic of 1944 in North Carolina. Polio struck in thinly-populated Catawba County and swept through the Catawba River valley like a brush fire.

Only a miracle of organization — "The Miracle of Hickory"—saved the situation. Children were transported to a temporary hospital erected in three days. Physicians, nurses, physical therapists were rushed to the area. Behind that Miracle were the resources and experience of the National Foundation, teamed with strong and willing men and women of the Area.

FIGHT
INFANTILE
PARALYSIS

MARCH OF DIMES
JANUARY 14-31

When polio hit Henderson County, Tennessee, in the summer of 1945, the County Chapters of the National Foundation transported patients from their homes to the nearest large hospital in Memphis, 70 miles or more away. Patients who required aftercare were treated in their homes, if possible, or were taken to convalescent centers.

Cases often are reported in communities that have no hospitals with proper facilites for the care of polio patients. Such equipment as hot pack machines and wool and the services of skilled physical therapists are essential. Through the National Foundation patients can be and are hospitalized, greatly increasing their chance of recovery.

Poliomyelitis is one of the most expensive diseases known to medicine. Not only must many victims of past epidemics receive continuing care, but each years' outbreaks add new names to the steadily growing list. Hospitalization for a single patient may cost more than $2,500 a year. Some cases require continuing care for several years. Few families can meet the cost of extended polio treatment.

Before the National Foundation was launched, infantile paralysis was considered a "local affair." Throughout the land, men, women and children fought the disease with the inadequate resources then available.

Today, a national network of local Foundation chapters stands ready to combat polio wherever it appears and to provide continuing care for patients from former outbreaks. Each chapter, wherever it may be, has the total backing of the national organization.

Epidemic action and epidemic aid are the more obvious and dramatic aspects of the National Foundation's work. Everyone who has come through a polio epidemic knows this part of the organization's work. But there is another less spectacular and less familiar aspect: Science.

The Foundation, in its eight-year history, has appropriated over $8,000,000 for research and education. In universities, medical schools and laboratories, men of science are working under Foundation grants to seek preventive and possible cure for infantile paralysis.

Physicians, nurses, physical therapists, medical social workers and others are constantly being trained in modern methods of treating poliomyelitis and readjusting its victims to useful lives. A constant program of education is being carried on by means of booklets, leaflets, radio, movies, to bring the facts about polio to the families of America.

The fight is costly, and the costs increase as the National Foundation expands its activities, and as each succeeding epidemic adds new names to the growing list of patients for whom chapters must provide care, in many cases for years.

Half of all contributions to the annual March of Dimes conducted January 14-31 by the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis is retained by the local chapter for special equipment, hospitalization, transportation, treatment and care of polio patients. The other half goes to the national organization for research, education and emergency aid in epidemics.

Farm Land Values Now Top Pre-War by 52%

The persistence of the wartime boom in farm land values is disclosed in a recent survey by the U. S. Department of Agriculture which shows an average advance of one per cent a month for the last four years and a total rise as of March 1, 1945, of 52 per cent above the pre-war (1935-39) average.

For the four months ended March 1 last year the rise was 5 per cent, bringing the advance for the year for the country as a whole to 11 per cent, the study says. In only two years out of the last 34 did greater advances occur, the survey adds—15 per cent during the year ended in March, 1944, and 21 per cent in 1919-20 when the peak of the World War boom was reached. The rise in 20 of the 48 states during the current war has exceeded the average for the country as a whole with gains ranging from more than 60 per cent to over 80 per cent above pre-war.

WAGES, PRICES AND PROSPERITY

By JOHN P. FREY

(Delivered over the nationwide network of the Mutual Broadcasting System)

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THE QUESTION of wages and prices has created a rapidly growing unrest. Partisans, special pleaders and politicians, economists, industrialists and organized workmen, are presenting their arguments to a public which has already indicated some evidence of confused thinking.

Our national prosperity demands a solution to the problem of wages and prices, the relationship between the two and the present economic inconsistency, and the conflict between them. There never has been a time when it was more essential that Americans as a nation should consider some of the outstanding facts involved in the relationship of wages to prices, and the effect of this relationship upon national prosperity.

A point of view will be expressed and defended this evening which endeavors to analyze the outstanding economic facts and present the problem in its true light, not from the standpoint of what labor is entitled to, or management, or capital, but from the standpoint of stable national prosperity.

There is a possibility, even a probability, that in connection with prices and wages we have been looking through the wrong end of the telescope and placed the cart before the horse.

It is elemental, that unless there is the national capacity to consume, there can be no satisfactory market for manufactured goods, no full realization of America's genius in the field of production.

The great majority of our citizenship—the farmers and the workmen—have their consuming capacity determined by the price the farmer receives for his product, and the wages received by the workmen. If any internal condition develops which unbalances their relationship to industrial production, to distribution and prices, then a most serious injury has been done to national prosperity.

Why have there been demands and even strikes for a 30 per cent or greater increase in wages? Is there any economic or social justification for labor's demand to balance the cost of living by adequate wage rates? Let us examine some of the essential facts with unprejudiced minds. We must consider this question open-mindedly if our country is to avoid some of the unsound economic conditions which, more than anything else, created the depression which began in 1929.

During the six years ending in 1929, when the unthinking believed the nation to be more prosperous than ever before, we were in fact sowing the seeds of the economic unbalance which brought on the overwhelming depression which followed.

The Federal Census of Manufacturers indicated that the total value of our manufactured products in 1923 was $60,556,000,000. Two years later in 1925, the value of our manufactured products had increased some $2,200,000,000 above 1923; yet the total volume of wages in the manufacturing industries was $689,000,000 less than in 1923. In 1929 the total value of our manufactured products was $10,000,000,000 greater than in 1923. On the surface that would appear to be prosperity, a greater volume of production and increased value or prices for those goods. However, the total volume of wages paid in our manufacturing industries in 1929 was only $611,000,000 above the amount paid in 1923; in other words, there had been a rapidly widening gap between the volume of wages paid and the value of manufactured goods, the employes in the manufacturing industries being progressively less able to buy back the products of the manufacturing industries.

While the total sum of wages being paid failed to keep pace with the enormous increase in the value of the manufactured goods, much of the income from higher prices went into interest on bonds and dividends on stocks. In 1922 the total dividends paid by all corporations was $930,648,0000. These payments had increased to $3,478,000,000,000 in 1929. Bond holders fared even better, for interest payments rose from $2,469,000,000 in 1922 to $7,588,000,000 in 1929.

One direct result of the failure to place a sufficient amount of wealth being created each year in the pay envelope was an unprecedented increase in the capital investment structure in our country. Those who had received the benefits of increased interest and dividend payments re-invested much of their money in investments. The report of the Department of Commerce indicates that from 1923 to 1929, the capital investment structure in the United States increased 44½ billion dollars. Even though our country was producing wealth in a fabulous way as compared to other nations, the annual volume of wealth being created was wholly insufficient to pay interest and dividends on this enormous additional capitalization.

The economic structure collapsed, collapsed principally because a balance had not been maintained between wages and prices; a sufficient amount of the national wealth created each year had not gone through the wage earners' pay envelopes, so that their purchasing capacity could be maintained. An insufficient amount had gone to the farmer for what he was producing.

The economic picture of that period is not a pleasant one to look at, unless our purpose is to learn lessons through the bitter school of experience.

After the national emergency developed in 1940, Federal agencies were established to prevent the recurrence of the economic mistakes of the first World War period, and those of the six year period ending in 1929. The Government wisely decided that definite checks must be placed on wages and on prices, particularly those entering into the cost of living. Unfortunately, and unwisely, two separate agencies were created, one the War Labor Board dealing with wages, and the other the Office of Price Administration, whose responsibility was to prevent an increase in prices of consumer goods.

The Administration through the War Labor Board, effectively froze wages from 1942. The OPA did not succeed in freezing prices, particularly those entering into the cost of living, so that while wages remained frozen, the cost of living constantly increased. The dollar progressively lost its value as a purchasing medium due to the increase in the cost of living.

It was a serious blunder for the Government to create two separate and independent agencies, one dealing with wages and the other with prices. It is now clear that the regulation of wages and prices should have been under a single agency, which could be held responsible if it permitted an unbalance to develop between the two.

The Dept. of Labor Index for the cost of living some time ago indicated an increase of 31 per cent over 1940 prices. However, these statistics were vigorously challenged; the facts presented being such that the Secretary of Labor was finally forced to admit that the BLS Index failed to include all of the increase in the cost of living.

The statistical staff of the American Federation of Labor, assisted by numerous outstanding statisticians, found that the increase in the cost of living from January 1941 up to a few months ago, averaged 47 per cent. Some standard foods on the wage earner's table increased from 150 to 250 per cent.

Wages and prices went through a somewhat similar experience from 1914 to 1918. There were many increases in wages during the first World War. The workers were paid more dollars than they had formerly received, but the cost of living advanced more rapidly, so that when a survey was made of the first World War period, it was found that the worker's real wage, the purchasing power of his dollar, had been reduced, so that with the higher wages he was receiving in 1918, he could buy less than in 1914.

When labor and the farmer fail to receive an adequate share of the nation's wealth they produce, it follows that somewhere in our distributing system an unsound economic condition has developed. Some of the wealth created by labor and the farmer is being unduly and unsoundly absorbed by someone else to the injury of a stable economic condition.

It is of little avail to freeze both wages and prices if somewhere else in the national economic system others absorb that part of the national wealth created each year which should go to the primary producers.

The worker most properly will defend his standard of living which is based upon the real wage he receives, the purchasing power of the dollars in his pay envelope. There can be no national prosperity in any real sense unless the wage earner's real wage is maintained, and for that matter increased. Aside from maintaining the real wage, to permit a steady increase in prices establishes an exceedingly dangerous condition to national welfare.

As prices increase the values of securities are reduced. Every one holding securities, particularly Government securities, is seriously affected. Ten years ago many wage earners, and people in moderate means, purchased Government Savings Bonds, at that time paying 75 cents for each dollar they were to receive in return when the bonds matured this year.

The increase in the cost of living since 1935, as the BLS Index indicates, is over 30 per cent, so that when the purchaser of a $1,000 Savings Bond, for which he paid $750 in 1935, cashes that bond at the end of this year, he will receive $1,000, but the purchasing power of these dollars is now at least 30 per cent less. In other words, the purchasing power of that $1,000 is less than he originally paid for the bond, and the interest during the ten-year period.

If one of the functions of government is to regulate wages and prices, and examine into the nation's distributing system, then the emphasis must be placed on bringing down prices and eliminating any feature in our system of distribution which siphons off that portion of wealth being created through production which should first go to the pay envelope.

The nation faces a most serious problem when the Government fails to maintain the real value of its securities. No economic system is sound when the worker's real wage is not maintained, or under which the purchasing power of his savings is reduced, and reduced to an extent where he cannot even secure a return of the dollar value of his savings. Labor cannot of itself alone control prices and what takes place in our distributing system, but labor is most assuredly on sound ground when it insists that so far as it is directly concerned, it will not accept a lower real wage, and will insist upon lower prices.

The President inherited a dangerously unsound economic condition. Wages had been frozen, prices had increased, and the purchasing power of securities and Government bonds had been reduced. That condition, if continued, spells economic disaster.

In his radio message to the nation the President demonstrated that he understands the problem. Wages must be increased, prices must be held in check. Management and labor must be equally willing to face the economic facts and be governed by a genuine willingness to work out their problems through collective bargaining, and as joint stockholders in the greatest corporation in the world, the United States of America.

ALL RETAIL STORES BOOST DOLLAR SALES

Retail stores doing all kinds of business increased sales in December 12 per cent above the same month last year, preliminary government figures seem to indicate.

This does not mean, however, that consumers got more goods. It means they paid higher prices for such goods as they were able to obtain.

MIDDLEMEN EAT UP TOO MUCH

On the average, it costs more to distribute goods in the United States than it does to make them, according to the Twentieth Century Fund's survey *Does Distribution Cost Too Much?* Fifty-nine cents of your dollar pays for distribution, forty-one cents for production.

REVIVE GERMAN UNIONS -- *Keenan*

SPEAKING before the Advertising Men's Post of the American Legion there, Recording Secretary Joseph D. Keenan of the Chicago Federation of Labor urged the Legion to watch carefully the developments in Germany and Japan, while the policies of the victorious powers are still in the formative stage, and asserted that "the decisions being made now may spell the difference between war or peace in the years to come."

"Returning veterans want to have a voice in these decisions," he said. "They are looking to the Legion to carry their views not only into domestic circles, but into the foreign policy councils as well."

Keenan was vice-chairman for labor production of the War Production Board, and later was a member of the United States group control council in Germany.

Setting forth that determined efforts are being made to reestablish a democratic government in Germany as a first line of defense against future aggression. Keenan said that the basic foundation for such a movement is through such free institutions as the German churches and trade unions. He added:

"This attitude does not represent pure benevolence on our part. Whether or not we like it, we are forced to rely in the final analysis on the Germans themselves to assume the burden of running Germany, under appropriate guarantees and supervision. Therefore, we must do everything in our power to encourage and stimulate the elements in the population which are most favorable to our way of thinking."

The revival of the German labor movement is essential to a democratic government in Germany, Keenan continued, explaining that the policy on unions in the American zones provides that workers may organize under certain specified conditions, and under the general surveillance of the military government. This policy is part of the pattern developed by the military government in the American zone to rebuild German institutions from the ground up.

In the case of trade unions, the object is to make certain that the organizations develop out of a genuine workers' interest and need, uninfluenced by pressures from the top, Keenan, said.

The speaker predicted that the current winter will be "terrible" for the German people, and pointed out that what will be available to them will be far below any conditions "we might desire to impose as punishment." Food, fuel, and transportation are still major problems, and a large amount of unemployment exists because industry is virtually at a standstill.

Reviewing his work with the War Production Board and its predecessor agencies, Keenan said that no one person, or any one group of persons, was responsible for the country's phenominal production achievements, and declared that rather, it was "the voluntary teamwork, the fusion of many hands and many brains, and sacrifices of many individuals, and labor and management groups."

Editorial

The Same Bitter Road

Day by day the picture gets gloomier on the industrial front where the big battle against inflation is being waged. Rising prices threaten to engulf the economy and swamp the workers in a whirlpool of mounting living costs.

To all intents and purposes, the present era is closely following the disastrous pattern that led to so much trouble following the last war. Things are drifting down the same bitter pathway. Unless they are halted abruptly, the same heartbreaking disillusionment awaits us at the end of the trail.

The same fevered frenzy that blinded the financiers in the Twenties seems to be gripping the speculators now. Stock prices are climbing all out of proportion to their intrinsic value. Farm prices have skyrocketed far beyond economically justifiable figures. Home prices, too, have literally run wild. By and large the old familiar picture of the Nineteen Twenties is emerging clearer and clearer week by week.

When everything is added up, it takes no college professor to see that the way is being paved for a crash that will make 1929 look like a minor recession. While prices are going up, everything is rosy; but once they start down (and they always do when the people wake up and realize that they are out on the end of a limb), chaos breaks loose. Speculators find they have stocks on hand that can't possibly yield decent dividends at the prices they paid for them; farmers find they have lots of new land on which they can't realize interest charges; home owners find they have homes on which they can't keep up payments under normal conditions. Then the bubble bursts and there is a mad scramble to salvage something out of the wreck. Homes, farms and stocks hit the skids. Profits vanish rapidly and depression sets in for a long and bitter siege.

And on the reconversion front, it looks more and more as if there is an organized strike by industry. Goods are not coming on the market as rapidly as they should be. Two things are apparently happening: Manufacturers are holding back post-war goods until they have disposed of all their shoddy war goods, and 2. they are filling their warehouses with new goods and holding on to them in the hope that price ceilings will be lifted or released altogether.

Commodity prices, too, have climbed week after week since V-Day, this despite the fact that most overtime costs were eliminated, wage rates were lowered through downgrading, and many other expenses were eliminated. Actually commodity prices should be coming down instead of rising. However, business seems to be in no mood to do anything but drive prices and profits upward. In Detroit the price of citrus fruits doubled overnight when controls were lifted. And so the sad story goes; greed is once more in the saddle riding pell mell for the abyss of eventual depression.

As usual, the daily press is laying all the blame for runaway prices at labor's doorstep. Yet nothing could be farther from the truth. Plain greed is at the bottom of the whole thing. Is it labor that is causing stock prices to skyrocket? Is it labor that is doubling the prices of farms? Is it labor that is causing home prices to climb to stratospheric heights? In all cases the answer is, no. Labor costs, if they have any bearing on any one of these items, should have a deflationary rather than an inflationary effect.

Time is running out. We paid dearly for our mistakes after the last war. Let us hope that we learned something from that bitter lesson. Let us hope that we avoid the same pitfalls before it is too late.

Let's Fly the Boys Home

It's an old army saying that there are three ways of doing things: the right way, the wrong way, and the Army way. The saying may be a little bit harsh on the Brass Hats, but sometimes their way of doing things does pass understanding. Take for example the other day. A newspaper we were reading had two pictures in it: the one on the front page showed groups of Pacific veterans stranded in West Coast cities because transportation wasn't available to take them home; the one on an inside page showed workers at a Boeing plant breaking up a dozen B-29's because they were "surplus" as the caption put it.

Now, from where we sit, this looks a little bit like the "Army way" of doing things. Why aren't those B-29's flying boys home from the Pacific ports? In fact why aren't the thousands upon thousands of bombers of all kinds that we used all during the war fulfilling the same purpose? We were able to send out three or four thousand bombers at a time to bomb Germany and Japan but we don't seem to be able to use them to get our boys home.

Each big bomber could transport twenty-five to thirty GI's across country; not in comfort perhaps, but comfort is the last thing the boys are interested in. What they want is to get home. Whereas a boy can fly from San Francisco or Seattle to Chicago or Cleveland or Indianapolis in ten or twelve hours, it takes him three days to make the trip by train—when, if, and as he can get on one. A couple of thousand bombers utilized as transports could fly at least 50,000 GI's a day across country, thereby releasing train space for GI's with shorter distances to travel. We have the planes, we have the pilots, we have the airports. What we don't seem to have is somebody with foresight enough to order the thing done.

After all, we were able to fly our boys to Africa and Normandy and Saipan and Okinawa and the other hot spots of the war where death and destruction awaited them. Somehow or other it just doesn't seem logical that we can't fly them home where peace and loved ones and normal living are to be their reward.

We Need Less, Not More, Red Tape

Indications are that Spring will see the greatest building boom in peacetime history get under way. The pent up demand for all kinds of building has reached unprecedented heights. The building material situation is improving. Thousands of skilled building tradesmen are coming back from the armed forces. In fact the green light seems to be in effect up and down the line.

However, there is one disturbing factor in the whole picture: the threat of continued or even extended government control. What the building game needs least of all is additional government red tape, yet more of the same seems to be in the offing. Laudably enough, the government seems determined to check inflationary price increases in building—especially home building. With this aim practically no one but promoters with get-rich-quick ideas has any quarrel. Yet on the basis of past experience, the building industry, by and large, looks with trepidation on further government encroachment in the building field. If it means added bureaus, forms, directives, and red tape, building may be hampered and slowed down at the very time when it should be hitting its peak.

We Must Move with Caution

Recently the President focused the spotlight of public attention on the health problem of the nation by advocating a five-point program ostensibly designed to increase medical care for those in the lower income brackets. He thereby brought to a boil a vexing problem that has long bubbled and seethed below the surface.

That some sort of an arrangement for better medical care of the poor is coming is a foregone conclusion. It is also a foregone conclusion that such a program is long overdo. Statistics gathered during the war show that too many of our young men entered manhood with physical defects that could have been prevented through adequate medical attention in childhood.

However, there is great danger that we may jump into the frying pan out of the fire. Under the prevailing system of individual initiative, we have developed the best and most skilled doctors in the world. They have contributed more to the advancement of medical science than all the rest of the doctors in the world combined. The answer to our problem is not to tamper with this high quality medical care but rather to broaden it and make it available to more and more people. If we socialize medicine or put doctors under the control of politicians we spell doom for the quality of our medical care.

We were fortunate enough recently to hear first hand from a former German doctor how state medicine worked in that country before the war. He told how dozens of youngsters in pre-war Germany were lined up over a wooden trough. A doctor came along with this instruments, dived into each child's throat and yanked out his or her tonsils. The tonsils he dumped into the trough. Another doctor followed him with an atomizer and gave each child a shot of spray. The two doctors walked out of the room and the children were left there over the trough spitting and dripping blood into it like so many hog carcasses in a packing plant. It was all as cold and as impersonal as a Detroit assembly line.

Certainly this is not the kind of medical care we want for anyone in this country. Human beings are not machines. On an assembly line a nut or a washer fits one machine as nicely as it fits another. But the same thing is not true of human beings. Each of us is an individual with an individual personality and individual idiosyncrasies. What is good for one may be poison to another.

Assembly line methods in medicine certainly do not hold the answer. Yet assembly line methods are what we would inevitably get under a system that made robots of doctors. Therefore it behooves us to approach the problem of broader medical care with extreme caution. We must make sure that in working out the remedy we do not produce something that is more injurious than the disease it was concocted to cure.

On the other hand, the question of adequate medical care for everyone can no longer be ignored. Something must be done to bring within the reach of even the lowest paid worker in the nation high quality medical attention. The large number of young men whom the Army found to be physically unfit because of some condition that could have been eliminated through adequate medical care in childhood is nothing short of disgrace. The greatest asset of this or any other nation is its children. If we are capable of financing two hundred billion dollar wars, we certainly should be able to safeguard the health of our children.

Every Worker Must Act

Probably at no time since the turn of the century has organized labor faced a more desperate fight for its existence than it is now facing. Reactionary forces in Congress, aided and abetted by various employers' groups, are choking hoppers in both the House and Senate with measures aimed at crippling labor. Defeating one or two of them will not be enough. Labor will have to see to it that they are all beaten—decisively and irrevocably.

In a speech at Harrisburg, Pa., last month, AFL Secretary-Treasurer George Meany summed up the whole situation in a few words. Said he:

"No company sluggers this time; no sawed-off shotguns or teargas. No, this time the means used is going to be more subtle. In the interest of industrial peace we must have just a little bit of compulsory legislation for labor. Just a little compulsory arbitration at first. Then a little compulsory work legislation. Then maybe we will have a little revival of government by injunction. Then, perhaps, a little bit of the old conspiracy doctrine, under which any worker who suggests to another worker that they both cease work would be liable for monetary damages and perhaps a jail sentence on a criminal charge."

That, in a nutshell summarizes the situation. It is up to every worker who believes in organized labor, every worker who has enjoyed the fruits of organization to enter the fight against these crippling bills. That is the only way they will be defeated once and for all time. Think it over.

LABOR-MANAGEMENT RETAIN VIGOR

★ ★ ★

THE LABOR-MANAGEMENT conference, ballyhooed by press and radio under pressure from administrative agencies as being the "real McCoy," wound up its deliberations without agreeing to deprive either management or labor of their inherent economic and legal rights which will prove a great disappointment to professional meddlers, "burrocrats" and those within the Administration who believe that things can right themselves under a "sit-tight policy" that makes the O.P.A. "would-be mastermind" Bowles a virtual economic dictator.

When the conference opened President Truman and Secretaries Schwellenbach and Wallace assured the 36 delegates representing labor and management that the conference was their own for them to manage and reach their own conclusions. Informed Washington knew that this was but an empty gesture and true to form, as soon as protests were filed by independent unions seeking representation, the old burrocratic method of design and control took over.

Former chairman of the War Labor Board, George W. Taylor, who had already been selected as secretary of the conference by Government authorities, wielded enough power to save his old colleague on the W.L.B., Frank P. Graham, president of North Carolina University, Professor William F. Ogburn of the University of Chicago, and Otto S. Beyer, professional labor consultant who is wedded to prolonged conciliation and mediation, as a committee to hear proposals from the independent unions. Thus in Hollywood style the show was made bigger and better. Extra stars were added, as a circus barker would say, at great expense.

This committee offered a five-point program which was almost identical with a later five-point program offered by Ira Mosher, president of the N.A.M., and which was a blueprint for burrocracy in labor affairs. The paradox in all politically called conferences to write rules of procedure in collective bargaining is that management is always insistent upon regimenting labor under Government controls while insisting at the same time that employers should enjoy the fullest freedom of free enterprise.

Both proposals would hamstring collective bargaining by prolonging negotiations to a degree that workingmen would be so far behind the parade they couldn't even hear the calliope. Instead of free collective bargaining and economic relief, workers would be fed statistics and fact-finding results for an indefinite period under burrocratic prescription.

It is the old Army game of slowing the workers out of it.

In a two-page analysis purporting to be an interpretation of his five-point program, Mosher clearly revealed that it was the hope of management to put labor in a legal straight-jacket. Under the Mosher proposal laws would be enacted that would be strictly anti-labor in concept and make labor unions liable for damages resulting from any work stoppage.

But let the Mosher statement reveal management's intent:

> "I do not question in any way labor's right to strike or to disagree with the proposals management has presented here. But I do want to point out in the public interest that unless labor is willing to agree that it will not use the weapons of industrial warfare until orderly procedures for the peaceful settlement of disputes are tried and unless labor is willing that laws and regulations shall apply equitably to both labor and management, there is little hope that this conference can do more than deal with some of the less important causes of labor unrest."

The simple fact is that President Mosher forgets the fact that corporations are artificial devices that are licensed to do business because they are artificial devices. A corporation is not a person in the flesh but a combination of investors which, after all is said and done as regards large corporations, is absolutely dominated and controlled by officials and proxy dupes, and in most instances with only a minority of stock behind them.

Trades unions are democratic institutions, the membership of which is dual in character, being both producers and consumers. To conceive the idea that people are born to work under compulsory conditions for an artificial device such as a corporation is certainly an un-American viewpoint. To pass laws that would bring about such compulsion means to enslave workingmen and women.

Only the utilities and railroads are regulated to any appreciable degree, and even the financial statements of those corporate structures are so confused and misleading that the stockholders have to take the official corporate word for it.

The laws of the land are liberal to corporations—as witness, the present tax laws. A comprehensive comparison of tax takes as regards individuals and corporations can only be obtained by the separation of direct and indirect taxes. Invariably the direct and indirect taxes on the worker's product and his living expenditures reveal that the worker in the dual capacity of producer and consumer does carry the load—and how!

Thus, any attempt to compare the democratic makeup of a trades union and the part trades-union membership plays in the organic makeup of society with the clique rule of corporations, despite widespread, small stock holdings in corporations by the public, is absurd.

The same fundamental reasons for public welfare legislative safeguards governing the conduct of corporations find no place in logic as being necessary of application to trades unions. As an example, right now all the high-powered pressure of the politicians and the millions being spent in publicity by the corporations are being directed against labor. Nothing is being done to curb the abuse of patent rights or to force employers to obey the labor laws of the land.

Yet free collective bargaining is

being checkmated by the Administration's policies, condemned by politicians and fought under cover by corporations whose spokesmen publicly declare themselves for it.

The overwhelming majority of American labor believes in free enterprise and it requests the same freedom of equal rights with employers in enjoying free collective bargaining. The hopes and aspirations of labor and employers are identical. Corporations and labor unions are organized for the same purpose—economic gain.

Any legislation designed to put labor in a legal strait-jacket would eventually destroy the high productive efficiency of American workers as well as free enterprise.

All of which should make clear why it is essential that American workers protect their economic freedom—all Pollyanna ideas to the contrary.

Regardless of the general public concept, the labor-management conference was not a failure. In fact, it revealed American vigor.

—*U. M. W. Journal*

AFL Unions Ask Better Government Meet

A proposal for a labor-management conference to promote better government was submitted to President Truman by the Government Employes' Council of the American Federation of Labor.

In a letter to the President, Foster J. Fratt, Secretary-Treasurer of the council, said:

"In the past, various 'experts,' many of them actually subsidized by large corporations, have managed to set themselves up in the center of governmental operations and to radiate their assumed influence to the best advantage of themselves. Now that the war is over, it seems entirely possible that this same influence will be brought to bear to take over the influential zones of government.

"We believe the subject of better government is of such vital interest to the President of the United States that you may want to consider the announcement of and convening at an early date of all leaders of whatever persuasion to general conference in Washington to turn their attention to suggestions to be submitted to you to bring about efficiency in all phases of executive government.

"Certainly the Government Employes Council of the American Federation of Labor stands prepared to bear its portion of responsibility for any assignment which you determine as result of setting up such conference. If you will be good enough to indicate your desire to call such a conference at a convenient date, rest assured this council will remain on call."

NO TARGET SAFE

"No military target is too far away for tomorrow's super bombers," General Henry H. Arnold, chief of the Army Air Forces, said recently.

He predicted that bombing planes soon will be able to make non-stop flights of 16,000 miles—more than four times the distance between New York and London.

1946 to See Increasing Volume of Construction

CONSTRUCTION activity should increase throughout 1946. The huge unsatisfied demands will undoubtedly continue to force an upward trend in the construction volume, as well as in the course of the Nation's economy, H. A. Dick, AGC president predicts.

Business generally is moving ahead, slowly but surely, in the shift from war to peacetime production. Confidence in the immediate future continues to be high, with government and the general public sharing in the belief that good times lie ahead.

On account of shortages of manufactured materials and uncertain labor conditions, large-scale operations in construction may not be attained before the end of the year. The Associated General Contractors of America has voiced the objective of construction operating at the rate of $12,000,000 annually a year from the end of the war. It appears that such a rate can be attained. But even that rate cannot quickly satisfy all demands.

The construction industry as a whole faces enormous accumulated and new demands for its services. To supply those demands will require the same resourcefulness and same know-how as the industry exerted in the war program.

There can be no question that the aim of everyone should be development of the Nation to the fullest extent of its resources. That would require something like $20,000,000,000 annually in construction. This would provide business opportunities and jobs for about 4,000,000 men at the site of construction, and create job opportunities for from 6,000,000 to 8,000,000 off the site.

There is almost no limit to the extent to which the Nation can be developed in the future if labor, management, government and all elements devote their energies to that task with the unanimity of purpose which was displayed during the war.

The construction industry is now operating in an atmosphere of material and manpower shortage and the threat of rising prices, which is exerting a deterrent influence on contract letting. General industrial strife has also slowed the pace of construction activity. But earnest and intelligent men are conscientiously seeking to adjust the difficulties in the industrial field, particularly between labor and management. Something of a compromise is sure to be effected.

The threat of rising materials markets is always a strong deterrent to new construction, and it imposes an added burden on the contractor to whom the owner looks for a satisfactory structure at a reasonable price.

It is certainly to the interest of all groups in the construction industry to make every effort to get a large volume of construction work under way as rapidly as possible, but to gain that volume will require a close figuring of costs all along the line.

The construction industry has the capacity and ability to handle all the construction work which the Nation needs to improve and rebuild its physical facilities—from factories, housing and transportation systems to development of national resources.

In imagination, originality and adaptability, no industry is more resourceful than the construction industry. But the extent to which the demands for new construction can be met will depend in large measure on developments in the national economy. The construction industry cannot execute an expanded volume of work and prosper for long unless all industries and all elements of the population prosper.

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Safety Should Be Labor Function

Promotion of safety should be as definite an objective of labor as wages and working conditions," said N. H. Dearborn, president of the National Safety Council.

As guest speaker on "Labor, U.S.A.," the American Federation of Labor's ABC broadcast, Dearborn said more Americans have been killed by accidents since Pearl Harbor than were killed by the armed forces of Germany and Japan—255,000 as compared to 261,608.

"This squandering of lives at home is as unnecessary as it is tragic," declared Dearborn. "Labor, management and professional safety people must coordinate their efforts to apply our knowledge of accident prevention. Safe working environments must be supplemented by an endless, energetic, educational campaign for safe practices among individual workers.

"Labor is in a strategic position to undertake this task," he said, "because workers understand that unions are concerned with their safety. Labor's efforts to prevent industrial accidents began nearly a century ago, reaching a climax with the passage of workmen's compensation laws early in this century.

"In the many plants the industrial safety program of the National Safety Council is being translated into such coordinated action, with good results for both management and labor."

Dearborn concluded: "I know that labor will continue to do all it can during this crucial period of reconversion and expansion to free American workers from the pain, expense and tragedy which are the inevitable price of industrial accidents."

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The professor put out his tongue, and the doctor added: "That seems to be all right, but why the postage stamp?"

The professor beamed at him and exclaimed "Ah, so that's where I left it."

Official Information

General Officers of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN R. STEVENSON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
S. P. MEADOWS
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

First District, CHARLES JOHNSON, JR.
111 E. 22nd St., New York 10, N. Y.

Second District, WM. J. KELLY
Carpenters' Bld., 243 4th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
3684 W. 136th St., Cleveland, O.

Fourth District, ROLAND ADAMS
712 West Palmetto St., Florence, S. C.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
631 W. Page, Dallas, Texas

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
10348½ Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
1182 St. Lawrence, Rm. 10, Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

REGULAR MEETING OF GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

November 12, 1945

The General Executive Board met in regular session on the above date at the General Office, Indianapolis, Indiana.

General President Hutcheson, Chairman of the Board in Washington, D. C. attending the Labor-Management Conference called by the President of the United States.

Audit of Books and Accounts of the General Office commenced.

November 13, 1945

Audit of Books and Accounts continued.

November 14, 1945

General President Hutcheson present.

As the twenty-fifth General Convention of the Brotherhood, which was to be held in 1944, was postponed by referendum vote taken under date of February 15, 1944 until after the war and as that vote authorized the General Executive Board to call that Convention as soon thereafter as expedient, but in any event within one year after hostilities cease, the General Executive Board in compliance therewith decided that the twenty-fifth General Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America be held in Lakeland, Florida, commencing Monday, April 22, 1946.

The proposition of Local Union 22, San Francisco, California, to strike out Paragraph C, Section 54 of our General Laws, endorsed by more than the required number of Local Unions for submission to referendum vote, was placed before the General Executive Board by the General President as he had notified Local Union 22 he would do so but as the Board had already decided that the next General Convention of the United Brotherhood be held in Lakeland, Florida, beginning Monday, April 22, 1946 and as Paragraph B, Section 63 of our General Laws specifies that "no new laws or amendments shall be submitted for a vote of the Local Unions between Conventions in which the result of such vote would not become a law six months prior to the holding of the General Convention, the Board therefore decided that this proposition be referred to the next General Convention for consideration and action.

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Request of the Lumber, Timber and Sawmill Workers of the Northwest for financial relief for their members on strike, was referred to the General President for action as soon as possible.

November 15, 1945

The General President notified the Board that in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph A, Section 10 of the General Constitution, he appointed Brother Chas. A. Johnson, Jr., of New York City, New York to fill the vacancy on the General Executive Board, First District. The appointment was unanimously approved.

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Local Union 264, Milwaukee, Wisconsin; 213, Houston, Texas and 301, Newburgh, New York, want to know if honorably discharged members of the Armed Forces can be kept in good standing after being discharged and after careful consideration of the matter the Board approved the reply of the General Office that "any veteran returning is required to pay his dues commencing with the month in which he is discharged and continue to pay dues if he expects to receive the rights and benefits of a member of the United Brotherhood."

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Redding, California, Local Union 1599, wants to know if a ruling has been made on (1) Paragraph F, Section 42, qualifications for membership. (2) Can Lumber, Timber and Sawmill Workers transfer to Local Union 1599 without having served four years apprenticeship on a two year membership card and avoid an examination as to their qualifications. (3) What will be the status of these members when admitted to Local Union 1599—beneficial or semi-beneficial members.

The Board approved the answer of the General President on these matters dated October 12, 1945, which herewith follows:

> "Section 7, Paragraph B of the General Constitution sets forth our claim of jurisdiction which extends over several divisions and sub-divisions of the Trade and under Section 46 of the General Constitution it provides that members may transfer from one Local Union to another and if they have been a member of the Brotherhood for a period of two years or longer they would not be subject to any additional initiation fee; neither would they be subject to another examination as it is expected that the examination will be given at the time application is filed and as there are several branches of our Trade any member qualified to follow any particular branch would be granted the privilege of doing so.
>
> "When a Semi-Beneficial member deposits his clearance card in a Beneficial Local Union his status is then changed to a Beneficial member as of that date and he would be permitted to follow any branch of the Trade for which he is qualified."

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Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada, Local Union 343.—Request for assistance in organizing work referred to the General President for further investigation.

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The Convention Call was drafted and approved to be issued November 20, 1945.

Appeal of Local Union 899, Parkersburg, West Virginia, from the decision of the General President in the case of Lee Birthisel and Leonard Roy Sporleder, members of Local Union 1207, Charleston, West Virginia, versus Local Union 899, Parkersburg, West Virginia, was carefully considered after which the decision of the General President was sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed. As Local Union 899, Parkersburg, West Virginia, has not returned the fines of $50.00 each imposed on these members, the General Secretary is instructed to deduct that amount ($100.00) from the next per capita tax received from Local Union 899 so that these men may receive their money.

The demand of Local Union 899 to be privileged to send a representative to appear before the Board was denied as it was decided years ago that the Board can only act on the evidence papers and documents passed on by the General President.

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Appeal of the Providence, Pawtucket and Central Falls Carpenters' District Council from the decision of the General President in the case of David Lamb, Frank P. Melanson and Fred J. Hellman, members of Local Union 67, Boston, Massachusetts, and Ben H. Thompson, a member of Local Union 218, Boston, Massachusetts versus the Providence, Pawtucket and Central Falls District Council was carefully considered after which the decision of the General President was sustained on the grounds set forth therein and appeal was dismissed.

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Request of the Maryland State Council of Carpenters for financial assistance in establishing uniform working conditions throughout the State and for organizing purposes in the small towns in the State was denied and the matter of organizing was referred to the General President.

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Appeal of Local Union 1786, Chicago, Illinois, from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the death claim of Anton Jecmen, a former member of said Local Union, for the reason that he was not in benefit standing at time of death, was carefully considered after which the decision of the General Treasurer was sustained and the appeal was dismissed.

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Appeal of Local Union 2942, Albany, Oregon, from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the death claim of James L. Hampton, a former member of said Local Union, who was killed in action on Luzon Island, was carefully considered and the claim was referred back to the General Treasurer for further investigation.

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Appeal of Local Union 2550, Tacoma, Washington, from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the death claim of John J. Budmich, a former member of said Local Union, for the reason that he was not in benefit standing at time of death, was carefully considered after which the decision of the General Treasurer was sustained and the appeal was dismissed.

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Renewal of bond of General Secretary Duffy in the sum of twenty thousand dollars ($20,000.00) through the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company of Baltimore, Maryland, for one year from August 15, 1945 to August 15, 1946 was referred to our Legal Department.

Renewal of Fire Insurance on contents of General Office, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana, in the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000.00) through the Security Fire Insurance Company of Davenport, Iowa, and the Merchants Fire Insurance Company of Denver, Colorado, expiring September 24, 1950, was referred to our Legal Department.

Renewal of Fire Insurance on contents of our Printing Plant, 516 Hudson Street, Indianapolis, Indiana, in the sum of twenty thousand dollars ($20,000.00) through the General Insurance Company of Seattle, Washington, expiring October 7, 1950 was referred to our Legal Department.

Renewal of Workmen's Compensation Insurance on Employees of General Office, 222 E. Michigan Street, and Printing Plant, 516 Hudson Street, Indianapolis, Indiana, and General Representatives throughout the country by the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company of Baltimore, Maryland, expiring October 12, 1946, was referred to our Legal Department.

Renewal of Employees Liability Insurance to take care of the Brotherhood's liability under the special employers liability law in the States of Oregon and Washington through the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company of Baltimore, Maryland, expiring October 12, 1946 was referred to our Legal Department.

Renewal of Public Liability Insurance in amounts from Five to Ten Thousand dollars on Printing Shop, 516 Hudson Street, Indianapolis, Indiana, expiring October 12, 1946 was referred to our Legal Department.

Renewal of Fire, Windstorm and Hailstorm Insurance on the Printing Shop, 516 Hudson Street, Indianapolis, Indiana, through the General Insurance Company of Seattle, Washington, expiring October 30, 1948, was referred to our Legal Department.

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Local Union 772, Clinton, Iowa, protests the action of the General Executive Board in regards to the Home and Pension Fund, and as the proposition of Local Union No. 22, San Francisco, California, on this matter was referred to the next General Convention, it was decided that this protest take the same course.

November 16, 1945

Bay City, Michigan.—At a meeting of the General Executive Board held at the General Office in Indianapolis, Indiana, on October 14, 1944, the Board had under consideration communications from Walter Sundquist, a member of Local Union 116, Bay City, Michigan, in which he charged that

> "All officers working out of Headquarters are receivers of stolen property"

and as this statement was libelous, scurrilous, derogatory and defamatory, the member making it should be dealt with as the Laws of the Brotherhood provide. The Board therefore instructed Local Union 116, Bay City, Michigan, to prefer charges against Walter Sundquist.

Local Union 116, Bay City, Michigan, now reports that charges were preferred against Walter Sundquist. A Trial Committee was selected and a trial held. Walter Sundquist was found guilty and was fined the sum of two hundred dollars ($200.00) which he paid.

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Report of the General Secretary for the year ending June 30, 1945 was carefully considered after which it was ordered filed for future reference.

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Appeal of Local Union 3128, New York City, New York, from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the death claim of Joseph Stahl, former member of said Local Union, on the grounds that he was over sixty years of age when initiated and only an honorary member, not entitled to benefits. The decision of the General Treasurer was sustained and the appeal was dismissed.

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Request of the District Council of New Orleans, Louisiana, for financial aid for relief of men on strike was referred to the General President.

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Central California District Council of Lumber Handlers requests the withdrawal card be condensed to a more suitable size. The matter was referred to the General Secretary.

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Request of Local Unions 1487 and 2998, Toronto, Canada for financial aid for organizing purposes for at least a year was referred to the General President.

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Appeal of Local Union 764, Shreveport, Louisiana, from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the disability claim of L. F. Rodriques, a member of said Local Union, for the reason that it was not filed with the General Office within two years as the law specifies. (See Paragraph B, Section 51.) The decision of the General Treasurer was sustained and the appeal was dismissed.

A Sub-Committee of the Board examined the Securities held by the General Treasurer in the vaults of the Indiana National Bank, Indianapolis, Indiana, and submitted the following report:

"We, the undersigned Sub-Committee of the General Executive Board, have made an audit of the Securities held by General Treasurer S. P. Meadows, in the vaults of the Indiana National Bank, and find the following:

General Fund

U. S. Treasury Bonds:		
1956-59	$ 250,000.00	
1955-60	60,000.00	
1962-67	400,000.00	
1963-68	1,000,000.00	
1964-69	1,500,000.00	$3,210,000.00
U. S. Defense—Series G-2½s:		
1953	$ 50,000.00	
1954	100,000.00	
1957	100,000.00	$ 250,000.00
U. S. Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness:		
1946	$ 240,000.00	$ 240,000.00
Dominion of Canada:		
1959	$ 107,000.00	
1960	50,000.00	$ 157,000.00
Canadian Victory:		
1948	$ 50,000.00	
1956	50,000.00	$ 100,000.00

Defense Fund

U. S. Defense—Series G:		
1953	$ 50,000.00	
1954	50,000.00	$ 100,000.00
U. S. Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness:		
1946	100,000.00	$ 100,000.00

Home and Pension Fund

U. S. Defense Series G:		
1953	$ 50,000.00	
1954	100,000.00	
1955	50,000.00	
1957	100,000.00	$ 300,000.00
U. S. Treasury:		
1947	$ 300,000.00	
1956-59	250,000.00	

1962-67	100,000.00	
1963-68	500,000.00	
1964-69	600,000.00	$1,750,000.00
U. S. Treasury Certificates of Indebetedness:		
1946	$ 200,000.00	$ 200,000.00

Respectfully submitted,

R. E. Roberts
Harry Schwarzer
Roland Adams

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Audit of Books and Accounts completed.

There being no further business to be considered the Board adjourned to meet at the call of the Chair in Lakeland, Florida.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK DUFFY, Secretary.

OFFICIAL NOTICE

The Twenty-fifth General Convention of this organization will be held at our home, Lakeland, Florida, beginning Monday morning, April 22, 1946.

The Convention Call was issued on November 20, 1945 and a copy sent to each Local Union. Delegates and alternates must be elected in December 1945 or January 1946, and the General Secretary so notified.

Paragraph F, Section 18 of our General Laws specifies that:

> "The Recording Secretary shall, under penalty of Five Dollars ($5.00) fine, at once report to the General Secretary the name and post office address of the delegate and alternate."

Please see that this is done.

Your attention is called to Paragraph D, Section 63 of our General Laws, which provides that:

> "All amendments to the General Constitution submitted by Local Unions, District, State or Provincial Councils for the consideration of the Convention shall be forwarded to the General Secretary not later than the 15th day of February 1946, preceding the holding of the Convention, and the said amendments shall be published in our Official Journal in the issue immediately following their receipt by the General Secretary, and no further amendments shall be considered by the Constitution Committee other than those submitted in accordance with the above, but amendments to any section can be offered from the floor during the report of the Constitution Committee."

Notice to Recording Secretaries

The quarterly circular for the months of January, February and March, 1946, containing the quarterly password, has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood. Recording Secretaries not in receipt of this circular should notify Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Proposed Changes to our Constitution and Laws

By Connecticut State Council of Carpenters.

Add to Section 15, ParagraphE:

Any agreement made between any building craft or building trade and our National Office shall be presented and be ratified or rejected by the rank and file of our membership.

* * * * *

By Local Union 512, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Amend Section 18, Paragraph I to read:

The General Treasurer shall pay out of the General Fund, transportation expenses, not to exceed four cents (4c) per mile, each way, of all delegates entitled to seats and attending the General Convention.

Mileage shall be computed over the shortest route over which a ticket for continuous passage can be purchased. All other legitimate expenses to be defrayed by the Local Union they respectively represent.

* * * * *

By Local Unions 40, 56 and 218, Boston, Mass.

Add to Section 42, Paragraph U:

Members of the United Brotherhood shall be required to know whether their respective employers have a signed agreement with their District Council or Local Union. It shall be a duty of the Union to ascertain this fact and to obtain agreements as a requisite to the employment of its members, except, where agreements are not required, or, where they are in the process of negotiation between the Employer and the Union.

* * * * *

By Local Union 829, Santa Cruz, Cal.

Change, amend, and add to the following Sections and Paragraphs in our Constitution as follows:

Section 49, Paragraph C, to read:

One year's membership	**$ 50.00**
Two years' membership	**150.00**
Three years' membership	**250.00**
Four years' membership	**350.00**
Five years' membership or more	**600.00**

Section 49, Paragraph D, to read:

Two years' membership	**$ 40.00**
Three years' membership	**75.00**
Five years' membership	**125.00**
Ten years' membership	**200.00**

Section 50, Paragraph D, to read:

One year's membership	**$ 50.00**
Two years' membership	**100.00**
Three years' membership	**150.00**

Section 51, Paragraph G, to read:

One year's membership	**$ 75.00**
Two years' membership	**150.00**
Three years' membership	**300.00**
Four years' membership	**450.00**
Five years' membership or more	**600.00**

Section 52, Paragraph B, to read:

Two years' membership	**$ 50.00**
Three years' membership	**100.00**
Five years' membership or more	**150.00**

Section 54, Paragraph B, to read:

A member shall hold continuous membership for not less than twenty-five years.

Section 54, add Paragraph F, to read:

A member entitled to and receiving said pension of $15.00 per month shall pay not more than $1.00 per month dues.

* * * * *

By Missouri State Council of Carpenters.

Change Section 54, to read as follows:

Members eligible for the Home, shall be permitted to take their wives with them that they may share their declining years together, providing that the member and his wife have been legally and lawfully married, for at least one year prior to the date the member is admitted to the home.

Paragraph A.

A member shall not be less than sixty (60) years of age to be eligible to the Home or Pension.

Paragraph B.

A member shall also hold continuous membership in the Brotherhood for not less than thirty (30) years to be eligible to the Home or Pension.

Paragraph C.

A member, whose application for admittance to the Home, had been approved by the proper authorities, shall have his traveling expenses paid by the General Office to the Home.

Paragraph D.

A member, not wishing to avail himself of the privilege of entering the Home, may apply for a pension, not to exceed $30.00 per month, and a minimum of not less than $15.00 per month.

Paragraph E.

This law supersedes all former laws of the Brotherhood on th subject of Home or Pension for members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

* * * * *

By Local Union 22, San Francisco, Cal.

Strike out Paragraph C, Section 54 of the Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood. Section 54 to read as follows:

Home and Pension

Paragraph A.

A member shall not be less than 65 years of age to be eligible to the Home or Pension.

Paragraph B.

A member shall hold continuous membership for not less than thirty years.

Paragraph D.

The traveling expenses of a member whose application for admittance to the Home has been approved by the proper authorities shall be paid by the Local Union in which he holds membership.

Paragraph E.

Members not wishing to avail themselves of the privilege of entering the Home may apply for a Pension not to exceed $15.00 per month.

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;
They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

Brother WALFRID T. ANDERSON, Local No. 299, Union City, N. J.
Brother JAMES BURNETTE, Local No. 1590, Washington, D. C.
Brother HAROLD R. CULLIVAN, Local No. 885, Woburn, Mass.
Brother R. D. FORSBERG, Local No. 1130, Titusville, Pa.
Brother ART. FRANZON, Local No. 1052, Hollywood, Cal.
Brother ELBERT FRYE, Local No. 1590, Washington, D. C.
Brother JOHN HENRY GOODEN, Local No. 10, Chicago, Ill.
Brother PAUL HAFEMAN, Local No. 282, Jersey City, N. J.
Brother MATTHEW HOFFMAN, Local No. 366, New York, N. Y.
Brother ARTHUR HOGGBLOM, Local No. 1590, Washington, D. C.
Brother ANDREW JACKSON, Local No. 1149, San Francisco, Cal.
Brother WM. J. KERR, Local No. 40, Boston, Mass.
Brother WM. A. KILLEBREW, Local No. 1339, Morgantown, W. Va.
Brother JOHN LIDSTONE, Local No. 1325, Edmonton, Alta., Can.
Brother J. W. LITTLE, Local No. 1149, San Francisco, Cal.
Brother EDWARD LONGCHAMP, Local No. 1590, Washington, D. C.
Brother CLYDE OWEN, Local No. 1590, Washington, D. C.
Brother P. J. RAINSFORD, Local No. 40, Boston, Mass.
Brother WALTER RHYNDRESS, Local No. 1590, Washington, D. C.
Brother GEORGE A. ROBINSON, Local No. 1149, San Francisco, Cal.
Brother ANTONE SEVILLES, Local No. 1803, Enumclaw, Wash.
Brother J. T. SHOOTER, Local No. 1590, Washington, D. C.
Brother GEORGE STORMS, Local No. 188, Yonkers, N. Y.

HEROES OF OUR BROTHERHOOD

He who lays down his life in defense of a cause deemed by him to be just is, in the eyes of God and man, a hero.

* * *

* * *

Killed In Action

*

Brother *Albert Applegate,* Local No. 299, Union City, N. J.

Brother *Robt. A. Frew,* Local No. 1630, Ware, Mass.

* * *

Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

BOYS STILL SAYING *"THANKS"* FOR SMOKES

Although the war has been over for many months, letters of appreciation for cigarettes provided by the Cigarette Fund are still coming into the General Office almost every day. Some of the letters are from boys still mopping up in the Pacific, some are from Germany and Italy and Iceland, and some of them are even from boys who were prisoners of the Japanese. Despite the hustle and confusion of getting back home, these boys took time out to drop a card of thanks to the General Office.

Particularly interesting was a letter from a Texas boy who served in the Marine Corps. He and 343 of his buddies in a Jap prison camp received a case of cigarettes provided by the Cigarette Fund, probably the first they tasted since falling into Jap hands. This chap writes:

* * * * *

Olney, Texas
November 29, 1945

Dear Sir:

I found the enclosed card in a carton of Raleigh cigarettes that was dropped by a B-29 at Kosaka, Japan, August 28, 1945, where I was a prisoner of war.

I can't tell you how welcome those cigarettes were and I wish to thank you for them. You can be sure that your cigarettes were equally appreciated by the other 343 men in that camp.

Yours truly,
Cpl. Charles A. Kirken, USMC.

A Faithful Servant

The Editor:

At a meeting of Local 1456, New York City, held on Tuesday, November 13, Brother Charles Johnson, Sr., was presented with a token of esteem from the Officers and Membership of the Local Union.

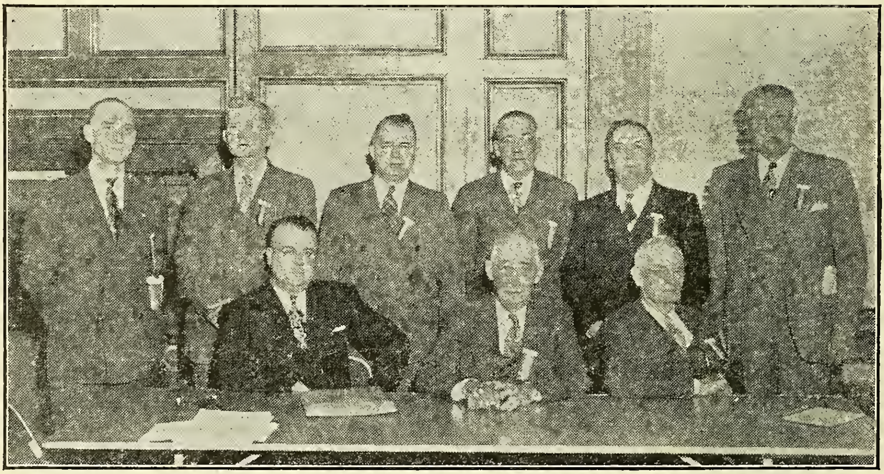
Brother Johnson resigned as Treasurer of the Local Union on October 1st of last year after having served as Treasurer of the Union for close to forty years. He was unanimously elected Treasurer Emeritus and a life member of the Local Executive Committee.

Brother Johnson has served his fellow workers well during the greater part of his life. He is the only living founder of the present Dock Builders Union and prior to 1898 had organized two other Dock Builders Unions, one of which was affiliated with the Knights of Labor. He is now approaching his 82nd birthday and during his span of life has been associated with Dock Building organizations for close to 55 years. The Officers and Membership regret losing the services of their beloved Treasurer, but realize that the condition of his health requires him to give up the responsibilities of local office. We all join in wishing him health and long life.

Fraternally yours,
William Jacobsen, Rec. Secy.,
Dock Builders' L. U. 1456.

Illinois Council Holds Fine Convention

The Seventeenth Annual Convention of the Illinois State Council convened in Springfield, Illinois, October 26, 1945 and continued through Saturday. President Wm. Lee of Local No. 16, Springfield, introduced Reverend Rothe who gave the invocation. Reverend Rothe is a member of Local 16. Also he introduced Mayor Kapp of Springfield and Louis Rodier, President of the Springfield Construction Trades Council who welcomed the delegates and wished the convention success. He then presented President Ottens with a fine gavel, a gift from Local 16. President Ottens opened the Convention and introduced Major Moore who was a Jap prisoner of war for three years and eight months. Major Moore described the time spent as a Jap prisoner in detail, explaining that he wasn't looking for sympathy or honor but wanted the world to know the horrors of the "March of Bataan" and the treatment given to Americans on Japan prison ships.



Seated, left to right, Earl Oliver, Vice-President, 1st Dist.; President George C. Ottens. James W. Simger, Vice-President, 2nd Dist. Standing, J. Earl Welch, Vice-President, 6th Dist.; John Brenton, Vice-President, 7th Dist.; Jack Hill, Secretary-Treasurer; Jack Ellis, Vice-President, 3rd Dist.; Frank Junker, Vice-President, 4th Dist.; Dale Stump, Vice-President, 5th Dist.

The Committee on Credentials reported 68 delegates, three alternates and four fraternal delegates seated.

Brother Charles F. Howard, Vice-President of the Indiana State Council; Frank R. Hanks, Secretary of the Oklahoma State Council; E. C. Meinert, Secretary of the St. Louis District Council and Wm. Rose of Local Union No. 5 representing the St. Louis District Council were fraternal delegates. Each gave an interesting talk.

General Representative Cheesman who is commissioner on the Illinois Post-War Planning Commission gave a concise and detailed report of the activity of the Commission.

Nominations were opened for officers Friday afternoon, there being no changes except in the office of Vice-President, 7th District. John Brenton was nominated unopposed. There being no opposition those nominated were elected by acclamation.

Saturday morning talks were given by R. G. Soderstrum, President of the Illinois State Federation of Labor and Mr. E. D. VanFosson, Representative of the Federal Apprentice Training Service.

At this time Second General Vice-President Stevenson gave an address in which he touched on many problems connected with the industry. He also advised the Delegates of the feasibility of Apprentice Training and the need for it.

Various committees reported and were discharged, resolutions being acted on for the best interests of the Brotherhood.

The question of getting the Public "Good-House" minded was discussed with the instructions that the Executive Board look toward films or some other sort of advertising wherein the prospective house builder or purchaser could get knowledge of good and bad construction.

President Ottens called upon Second General Vice-President Stevenson to install the Officers after which, in behalf of the Convention, he presented President Ottens with a fine wrist watch, a token of merit and appreciation for his service to the Council, this being his twentieth consecutive elective year.

Carpenters' Local 185 Honors Nine Senior Members

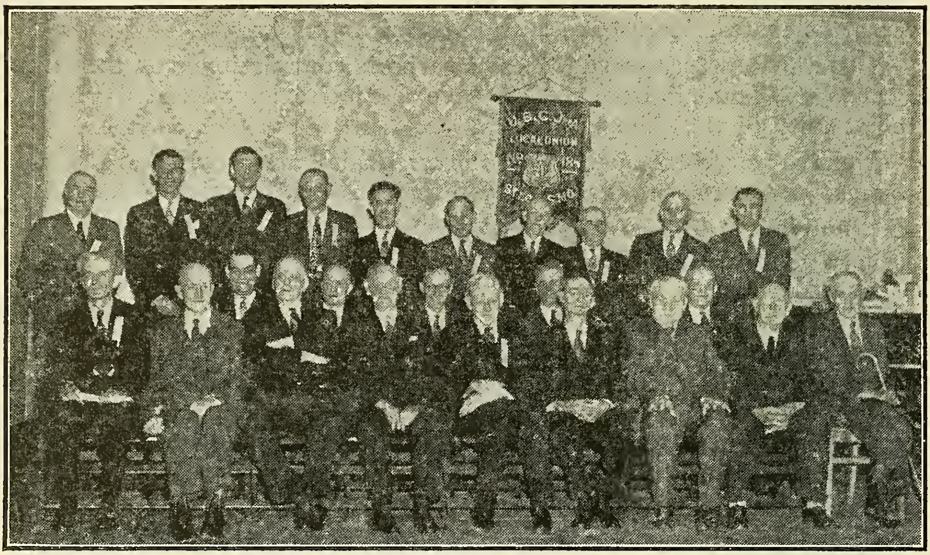
On Saturday night, October 27, 1945, Local Union 185 of St. Louis, Missouri, put on a joyous all-around celebration and social meeting.

First part was to honor nine members with fifty or more years membership.

All these were continuous memberships, making them all the more unusual and honorable. Each was awarded a beautiful gold pin, secured from our General Office, also a gold-sealed leather encased card, certifying the bearer as entitled to wear the pin.

Then followed a series of short speeches by officers from a number of other Carpenter Locals in this District, as well as the District and State Council. General President Wm. L. Hutcheson was asked to attend, but was unable to do so. A former Seabee member spoke for service members. Local 185 had thirty-five members in the war and not one was killed.

Next on the program was a dance with a fine orchestra in the Auditorium of Carpenters' Hall, this lasting till after midnight. An elaborate floor show was put on between dance numbers by some of the best entertainers in the City, some being relatives or friends of members of the various Carpenter Locals.



Seated, front row, left to right: Earl Meixsell, committee chairman; A. A. Simson, 54 years membership; John J. Halpin, 54 years membership; Geo. A. Andrews, 55 years membership; R. O. Johnson, 56 years membership; H. P. Hall, 56 years membership; H. Goecke, 56 years membership; C. H. Miller, 60 years membership; Wm. E. Miller, 61 years membership. Not in picture, E. H. Seibert, 55 years membership.

Several kinds of both drinks and eats were served. Thirty attendance prizes were also given away.

Several hundred members and their wives, families and guests comprised the attendance. Many old friendships were renewed and new ones made, and some are still talking about the big night.

Local 185 really feels lifted up over it and sincerely extends to all other Unions the same spirit of good fellowship.

Local Union 246 Honors Its Veterans of World War I.

The Editor:

Twenty-six years have passed since the signing of the Armistice terminating hostilities of World War I. Each year it has been the custom of Local Union 246, New York, N. Y., to in some way honor those of its members who served in that war and to revere the memory of those who have paid the supreme sacrifice.

Brother August Darmstadt, Financial Secretary, is the originator of these Veterans' nights and has through the years planned some celebration in their honor. Again this year he has come to the fore with a gala celebration in our patriotically decorated meeting.

In opening the ceremonies the Star Spangled Banner was rendered by the Metropolitan Quartette which during the evening sang several favorites.

Speakers for the evening were Brother Sam Isard, A. F. of L. organizer, and Brother Sam Sutherland, General Representative and past President of Local Union 246, both of whom delivered themselves nobly, and a generous round of applause was given.

Mrs. Edward Reynal, a Nurses Aid of the American Red Cross, spoke of the activities of the Red Cross during the war, what they are doing today, and the planned activities for the future. Mrs. Reynal's address was well received, and a donation of one hundred dollars was given to the Red Cross.

Brother Darmstadt then read the Honor Roll of the veterans of World War I. Of the thirty-five of our brothers who served in that war, six have passed away from wounds or gas poisoning and fourteen are still active in the Local Union. Those present for the occasion were: Otto Barufka, Harry Goldenberg, George Henjes, Fred Newell, Edward Demenaker, Carl Neilson, James Freely, Irving Rock and Harry Ziegler. It was regularly moved that a donation of three months dues be given to those still active in the Local.

The Honor Roll of the veterans of World War II containing ninety-eight names of our brothers was read and those answering the call were heartily welcomed. Those welcomed home were Carl Wellhoffer, John A. Liotta, James Mahoney, Max Cobmand, John Muller, Nils Christenson and Frank Zeller, Jr., a wearer of the Purple Heart.

President Dominick Mandaglio of Local Union 385 and the Commander of Fordham Post, Veterans of Foreign Wars, spoke a few words and wished the returned veterans well, and expressed the hope that all of our brothers would be home soon.

Before adjourning for refreshments, a rising vote of thanks was given to Brother Darmstadt for his sincere efforts in making this meeting the success that it was.

Edward E. Stamm, Rec. Sec.

Topeka Members Honor Old Timer

In recognition of 50 years continuous membership and active service in the Brotherhood, Local Union 1445 and Ladies Auxiliary, Topeka, Kansas, entertained with a banquet at the Garfield Park Shelter House on Saturday, November 17. A large number of the members of the union and auxiliary and their friends were present to pay honor to S. B. Weaver, Uncle Sol, as he is known to organized labor in this part of the State.

In 1895, Sol secured his membership card and has maintained his membership continuously since that time. He has served his organization as an official of the local union, having served in nearly every official position. He served for many years as president of the Kansas State Council of Carpenters and has attended several sessions of the International organization at the conventions. In attending the meetings of the central labor organizations, he became known to practically every AFL group in the city and state and was looked to for counsel and advice for many years. In 1935, the State Council of Carpenters by unanimous vote elected him as President Emeritus in recognition for his long and faithful service with the organization.

Ben Kinch, member of the Topeka Carpenters Union and president of the State Council of Carpenters, acted as toastmaster, and introduced Mayor Warren as the main speaker of the evening. Mayor Warren said he was speaking as an old friend, having known Sol for many years, and that the loyalty and sincerity of the honored guest was reflected in the high standing of the organization which he had helped to establish, and was pleased to extend greetings from the official city family. The Mayor pointed out that the loyalty and efficiency of union officials of the Uncle Sol type had resulted in Topeka being pointed to with pride as having one of the outstanding union labor records.

Other speakers were Stanley Baker, city building inspector; Floyd E. Black, secretary of the Kansas State Federation of Labor; A. W. Campbell, secretary of the Topeka Federation of Labor and editor of the Kansas Labor Weekly; Leslie V. Doud, publisher of of the Kansas Labor Weekly; and Sam Swearingen, president of Carpenters Union 1445.

The Carpenters' Auxiliary presented Uncle Sol with a large birthday cake, those present receiving a portion parceled out by him. The Carpenters' Union presented him with a gift of $50, one dollar for each year of service and a 50-year service badge.

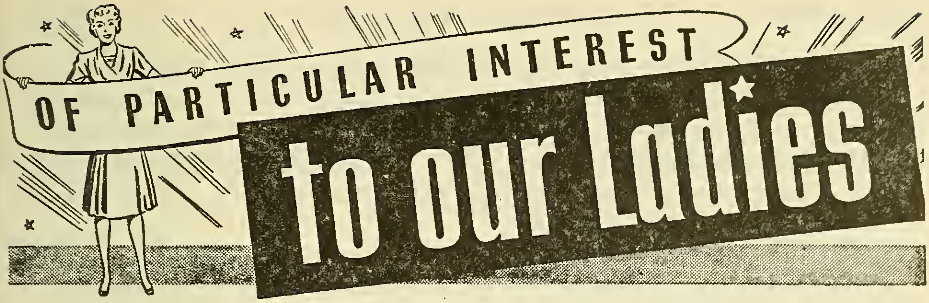
The banquet was provided by the Ladies' Auxiliary and was one of those bounteous feasts for which that group is noted. The party closed with the auxiliary leading the guests in singing Old Lang Syne, and everyone hoping that the 50 years service will be extended into many more years.

GREATEST SPREE IN RACING HISTORY

They call it "the greatest financial spree in racing history." During the last year, $1,306,514,314 have been bet on the ponies. The average spent was $75.70 per person per racing day.

This is a most shocking revelation. Betting on horse races is one of the worst phases of the gambling mania. More crimes have been committed in the name of horse racing than almost any other sport.

And yet, even in wartime, any attempt at regulation met with failure. We don't have to go very far to get the explanation: The race track crooks make so much money they can put on their payrolls lobbyists whose "pull" is irresistible.



OF PARTICULAR INTEREST to our Ladies

Spokane Ladies Very Active

To Sister Auxiliaries, Greetings:

Auxiliary 207 of Local 98 of Spokane, Washington, has been so busy during the war years there has been little time to write the accustomed letter to THE CARPENTER.

For the past two years the ladies met each Wednesday, served a "pot-luck" dinner and sewed. They sewed quilts for relief agencies and quilts to sell for money to buy material for more quilts. In this, the Local was of great help. They sewed afghans and pillows for hospitals, layettes and garments for donations, etc.

Now as they take stock they find membership and finances in a run down condition. Thanks to a vigorous Organization Committee and the hearty cooperation of the President and Business Agent of the Local new members are coming in at every meeting.

An equally vigorous Ways and Means Committee is working on the income question. Bingo parties are planned. A hand made quilt was sold in October. A bazaar is planned for December. Local 98 presented a check for $25.00 as an appreciation for two of the members who made the service flag of more than two hundred and fifty names.

As this is written they are eagerly anticipating the special social night when "the men" have offered to serve while the ladies "just rest."

Any Auxiliary members visiting our little city are cordially invited to contact any member and visit the meetings.

Stella Beebe, Reporter.

U. S. Cares for Million GI Babies

A million wives and infants of servicemen have been or are being cared for under the emergency maternity and infant care program, the Children's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor, announced recently.

Of these million cases, some 650,000 represent babies born; 250,000, babies on their way; and 100,000, sick infants. Doctor, hospital, and nursing bills for all of them have been or are being paid out of the $100,000,000 "stork fund" appropriated by Congress at various times during the two and one-half years in which the program has been in operation.

Facts about the program, brought out in the Children's Bureau accounting, show that:

> The "stork bill," on the average, is something under $100 a baby. However, when the mother was dangerously ill and needed medical, hospital, and nursing care, bills have, in some instances, run well over $1,000.
>
> The cost of caring for a sick infant averages $65. Sometimes, though, bills run much higher.
>
> Nine out of ten women cared for under this program have their babies in hospitals—"the safest place for a baby to be born." In the population as a whole, seven births out of ten take place in hospitals.
>
> The mothers, by and large, are young. A high proportion are having their first babies. A large number of servicemen's families have had their second baby under the program: a few applications for care for a third have been reported.
>
> By far the largest lot of these newcomers were born in New York and California, with Pennsylvania, Texas, and Illinois claiming the next largest numbers. All of the States have a considerable number, and even Alaska, Puerto Rico, and Hawaii, make a showing. No residence requirement has to be met. The care is given wherever the serviceman's wife or child happens to be, and if a move is made, the case is transferred.
>
> These babies represent many nationalities and races. Some of the fathers are "nationals" of other countries, as for instance Austrians serving in the American armed forces. Included, too, are babies whose foreign-born mothers have married servicemen overseas. Maternity bills are paid by Uncle Sam only for babies born in this country. but babies brought here from overseas become eligible for care throughout their first year.

Applications are still being received at the rate of 35,000 a month. A considerable falling off in the number under Uncle Sam's care is expected soon, the Children's Bureau states, but "the end is not yet." The program will run until such date as Congress sets for its termination, and after that care will be completed for all cases then authorized, not only for the mother, throughout pregnancy and childbirth, but also the infant throughout his first year of life.

Veterans' wives and infants can be cared for provided the wife became pregnant while the serviceman was in one of the eligible grades, that is, in one of the four lowest pay grades of the Army, Navy, Coast Guard, and Marine Corps, or was an aviation cadet. Moreover, even if the wife was not taken care of under the program, the baby can be cared for if it can be established that the father was in one of the eligible grades during the wife's pregnancy or the child's first year of life. In all cases the veteran must have been honorably discharged.

The emergency maternity and infant care program is administered by State health departments under plans approved by the Children's Bureau. Applications can be obtained from the doctor providing the care or from the local or State health department office. Inquiries should be addressed to the State department of health.

Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 208

This is one of the most important lessons in this series, for it takes up saw filing. Every carpenter, especially every apprentice, should keep on trying to improve his saw filing until he has reached that point of perfection which will give him a reputation of being a good saw filer. If the apprentice has not made it a practice to keep his copies of "The Carpenter" on file for future reference, he should keep this copy, at least, and study it until he is an expert saw filer.

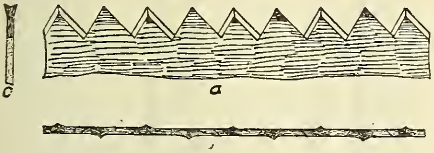


Fig. 1

Fig. 1, a, gives a side view of nine teeth of a cut-off saw, giving the shape of the teeth. At b we show the same teeth looking straight at the points, and at c we have a cross section, showing the set of the teeth. (These illustrations about saw teeth and saw filing are all somewhat exaggerated).

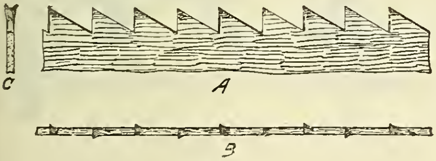


Fig. 2

Fig. 2, A, shows nine rip-saw teeth from the side. At B the same teeth are shown looking at the points, while at C we have a cross section of the teeth showing the set.

Fig. 3, to the left, shows a cross section of a saw blade held in a clamp. At the top we show a cross section of a flat file in position for jointing the teeth, which is held by two symbolic hands. The same file is shown, in part, to the right applied to saw teeth that are to be jointed. The symbolic hands in these two drawings show how to hold the file when jointing a saw.

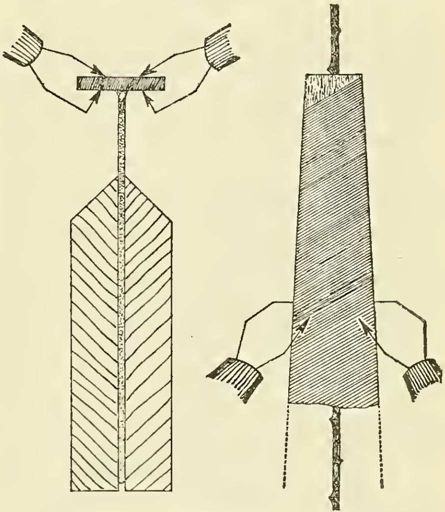


Fig. 3

We are aware that many carpenters fasten the file in a frame with a saw kerf, which keeps the file at a right angle to the blade of the saw, but we have never owned such a device. We believe that jointing saws as well as filing saws should not have too many mechanical aids. The whole process of filing saws should be learned much on the order of a child learning to walk. At first the child will not be sure of his steps—he will fall, stumble along and make all kinds of peculiar movements, but all the while he will be learning to walk, and when he has once learned to walk he will do it with remarkable grace. Of course the child is aided in learning to walk by his parents and others, but such helps are put aside by the child of his own free will when he once knows how to walk. In much the same way the apprentice should learn how to file a saw, and when he knows how to file a saw without mechanical means to aid him, he will never want to use them.

Fig. 4, a, shows five enlarged teeth of a cut-off saw. These teeth have been jointed and set, ready for filing. Numbers 1, 3 and 5 do not show the bevels but numbers 2 and 4 do. At b the same teeth are shown looking straight at the points. The little white triangles should be noticed, which are made by jointing. And when the saw is placed in the clamp for filing the light should strike these triangles in such a way that they will reflect the rays of light to the saw filer's eyes. In this way he will know all the time just how much more filing he will have to do to bring the tooth to a point, but only to a point—no more. Sometimes when the little white spot is almost eliminated it will require only a part of a stroke with the file to obscure it. The saw filer should practice this method of filing until he knows instinctively just how much to file away and from what edge of the tooth, in order to keep all of the teeth uniform in size. At d is shown what we mean by teeth having a uniform size—of course, the points must be in perfect alignment, and they will, if the work is painstakingly done. What we have just said about filing cut-off saws will apply to filing rip saws.

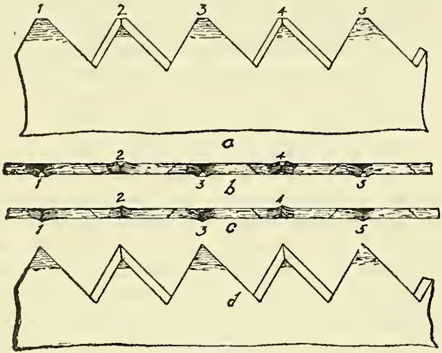


Fig. 4

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Fig. 5 shows two cross-section views of a hand-made saw clamp. At A the clamp is shown ready to receive the saw blade, while at B we show it with the saw blade held in the clamp. Fig. 6 shows a face view of the same clamp. The two figures should be compared and studied. The spreader-board at the bottom should be noticed, which has a foot pedal, by means of which the clamp is tightened or loosened. The strap loop and hinge, which are pointed out on the drawings, should not be overlooked. Enough other details and figures are shown on the drawings so that anyone, who wants to, can make such a clamp—and improve on it, if he can.

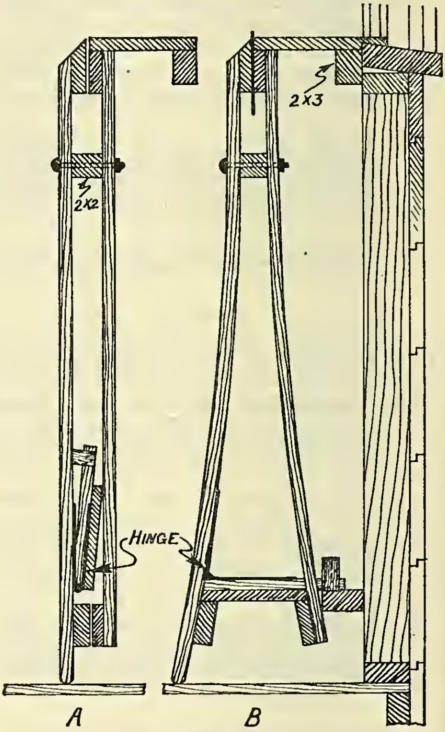

Fig. 5

Fig. 7 shows a top view of the same clamp with a saw in the jaws ready for filing. Here the handle is shown to the left, and the file is shown in position for filing to the right, which means that the filing is started at the point of the saw and continued in the direction of the arrows. The criss-cross marks that are shown on the table, are used by some saw filers in order to keep the bevel of the teeth uniform. Such marks, if they are needed, can be made on cardboard and fastened to the table with thumb tacks, or they can be made on the table itself in the form of pencil marks or saw kerf. In this figure the filing is done at an angle of 60 degrees—some saw filers hold the file at a 45-degree angle; however, most of the cut-off saw filing is done at some angle coming between those two extremes.

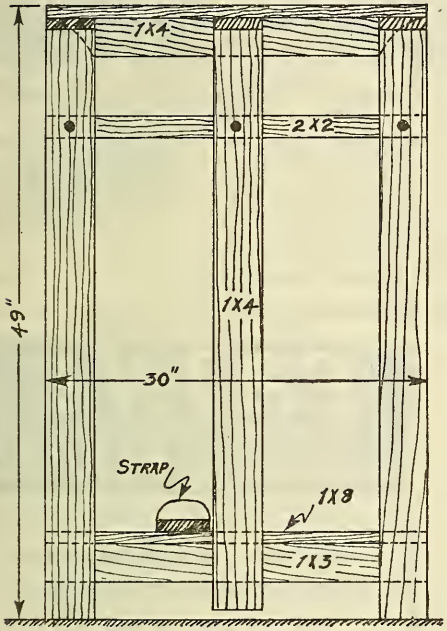

Fig. 6

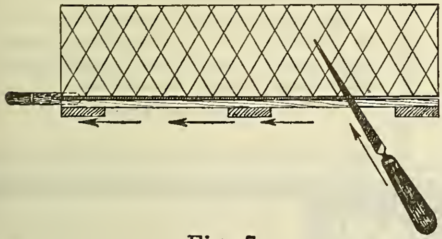

Fig. 7

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Fig. 8 shows the same saw clamp, but the saw is fastened in reverse order. Here the filing is started at the left, or the point of the saw, and carried in the direction of the arrows, which is toward the handle. The file shown to the left is in a 45-degree position, which is sometimes used for filing saws. At the center the file is shown at practically a right angle to the blade, and is the right position for filing rip saws. To the bottom, right, we show a cross section of the clamp holding a saw and the position of the file, which is in a level, or horizontal position. This is the right position for filing both cut-off saws and rip saws, so far as the horizontal position is concerned.

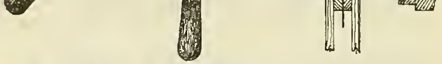

Fig. 8

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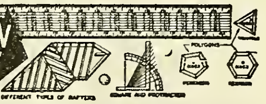

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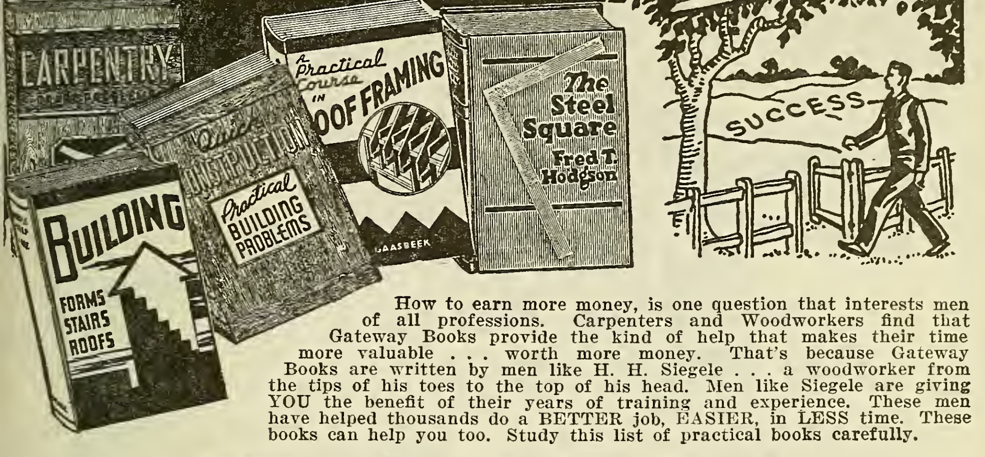

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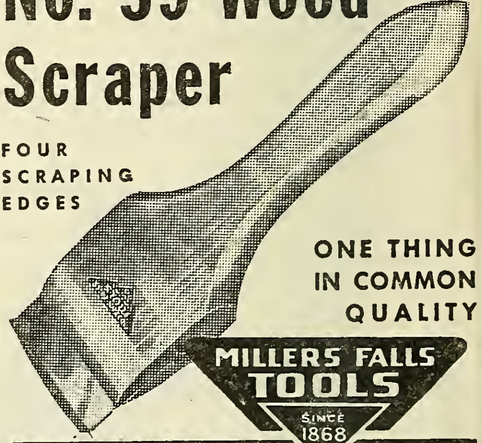

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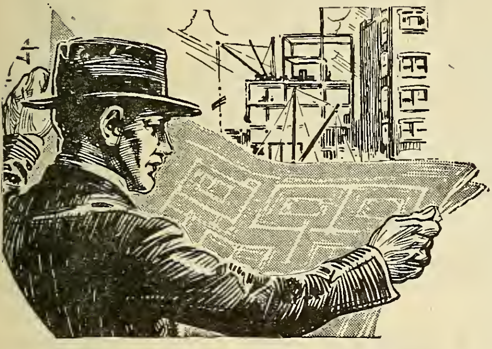

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A Monthly Journal, Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for all its Members of all its Branches.

FRANK DUFFY, *Editor*

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, 4, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. LXVI—No. 2

INDIANAPOLIS, FEBRUARY, 1946

One Dollar Per Year
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OPA director points out in no uncertain terms the need for continuing price control—something manufacturers have been desperately trying to dump.

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★ ★ ★

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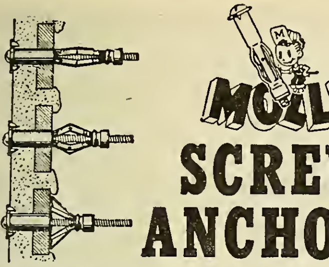

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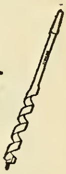

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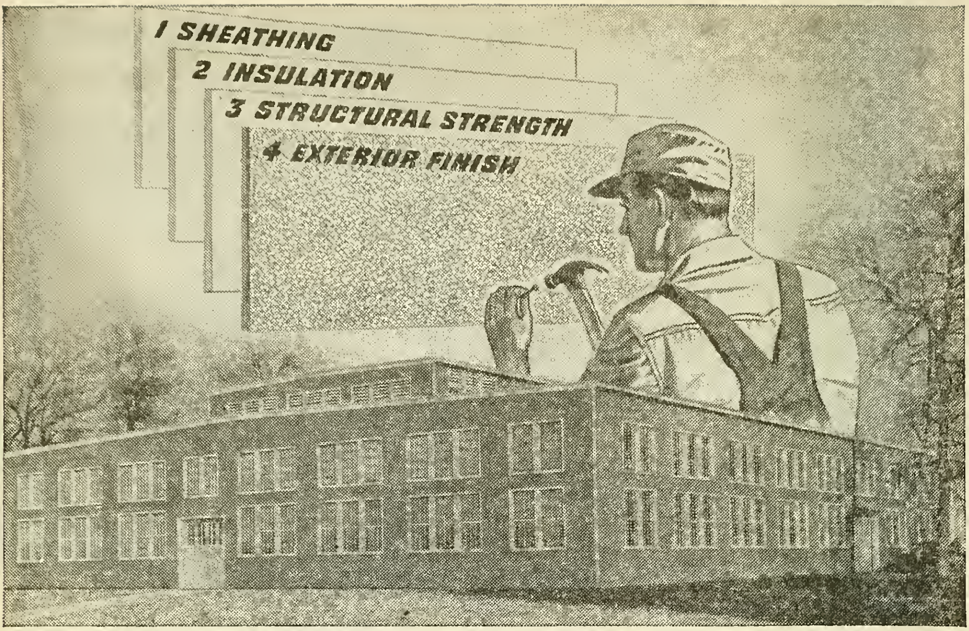

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Pressure of businessmen's groups for junking of price controls threatens runaway prices

Inflation Danger Grows

Speech by OPA Administrator Chester Bowles before the National Association of Manufacturers

★ ★ ★

THE WHOLE country is deeply concerned in the program of inflation control about which you have asked me to speak today. Businessmen are concerned. Farmers are concerned. The workers in our factories are concerned. And so are the great mass of our people which cannot readily be fitted into any group.

There are many audiences before which I appear where the support of our program is heartfelt and vigorous. Last night I spoke before several hundred businessmen at a dinner given by the Business Council. Next week I will appear at the annual dinner of the Ohio Grange, an organization representing thousands of farmers which has also pledged its all out support to the OPA's price control program.

Here in this meeting of the NAM I am face to face with a group whose leaders have gone on record during the last 18 months in vigorous opposition to what we have done and what we are now doing.

Only the leaders of the National Retail Dry Goods Association and the leaders of the Association of Real Estate Boards have equalled the vigor with which the National Manufacturers' Association heads are opposing the stabilization control program through which inflation thus far has been kept in check.

I must point out that this opposition to effective price control is a departure from the original NAM stand when wartime price controls were first proposed.

In 1941 when price and rent control legislation was under discussion, the stand of the NAM was clear cut. Mr. Noel Sargent, who was then your secretary, testified before a Congressional Committee that firm controls on prices were an absolute essential to meet the inflationary circumstances created by war. In many respects his recommendations went beyond the actual program which your Government has put into effect.

I am told that Mr. Sargent's testimony was a major factor in securing the passage of the original Price Control Act.

But more recently your position has changed. To some degree in 1943, and increasingly in 1944 and 1945, you have swung into sharp opposition to effective price control.

Obviously, today we are in disagreement. Obviously, we cannot both be right. One of us must be wrong.

Let me emphasize my own feeling of deep humility with which I approach the problems which confront us. I have been wrong on occasion in the past and like most human beings I shall probably be wrong on occasion in the future. I do not want to appear dogmatic or, above all, I do not want to create the impression that I think I have all the answers.

In that spirit I should like to analyze the stand of your Association on this question of price and rent control. At the outset I believe it is a proper question to ask what would have happened if the Nation had followed the advice of the NAM leaders in 1944 and 1945.

Before Congress eighteen months ago and again last spring NAM officials advocated amendments to the Act which, in my opinion, would have made effective control absolutely impossible.

But for the sake of clarifying the point, let's accept the view of those who claimed that these changes would have increased prices only 10 per cent each year. Even though we accept this viewpoint, the result would have been a 30 billion dollar increase in the cost of fighting the war—a sum only 2 billion less than the cost of the entire World War I. At the same time, Mr. and Mrs. Long-suffering American Consumer would have found $36 billion dollars added to their cost of living. In other words, even relying on the most optimistic estimates put forward by the proponents of the NAM sponsored amendments, the Nation has already saved 66 billion dollars by not taking your leaders' advice.

But those figures are, in my opinion, only a portion of what your official proposal would have actually cost our Nation.

Those of us who have been entrusted with the task of wartime price control have long recognized the fact that controlled inflation is an idle dream. One man's price may be the cost of a thousand other firms.

There is no organization big enough or smart enough or efficient enough to handle the vast deluge of price adjustments which would result from any such concept. There could be only one result and that is higher and still higher prices each feeding on itself with the beginning of an inflationary spiral which would soon be out of control.

As I analyze the NAM's position on price control, it seems clear that the opposition of your leaders stems from a conviction that these controls tend to hold down production. Certainly there was no indication of this during the war years. This is perfectly clear from the record.

Both industrial and farm production during the year of effective price control have risen to record levels. They have gone far beyond even our most ardent hopes. American management and American labor in their all out war effort have hurried the day of victory and have amazed our enemies as well as our allies.

Today it is generally recognized that inflationary pressures are at record levels. Liquid assets are at an all time high. Savings have increased from pre-war levels by 145 billions of dollars. Currency in circulation is almost five times as great as before the war.

The stock market has been booming merrily upward. As in 1929 taxi drivers, barbers, and elevator boys are providing inside information on just what selections are apt to rise the fastest. The dope sheets coming from Wall Street anticipate higher and still higher prices. The real estate market is starting to skyrocket.

What, under such circumstances, would happen to prices if the Nation now accepted the advice which Mr. Robert R. Wason, Chairman of the NAM Reconversion Council and Mr. John Airey, Chairman of the NAM War Controls Termination Committee offered to Congress on November 7. This NAM recommendation called for the elimination of all price controls by the fifteenth day of February. What, for instance, would happen to food prices?

Those of you who are in the candy business know that coconut, which OPA decontrolled some thirty days ago, has quadrupled in price. Many grades of furs, from which price controls were removed during the Fall months, have more than doubled. Your wife will tell you that some grades of oranges, lemons, and grapefruit moved up 50 to 100% in the first few days following the action of OPA in removing the price restrictions.

If this occurred on food products which seemed to be in adequate supply, what would happen to meat, vegetables, milk, cereals, and all the other dozens of food products which are in more scarce supply?

If the Nation accepted the advice of your leaders to drop price control 60 days from now, what would happen to clothing prices? Right now the apparel situation is tighter than it has been since the beginning of the war.

Our veterans in search of their first outfit of "civvies" are forced to walk from store to store and even then often fail to secure the clothing to fit their needs. All authorities agree that this shortage is likely to continue for a great many months to come.

If we accepted your official recommendation of the early removal of all price control, what would the public be asked to pay for automobiles, refrigerators, washing machines and vacuum cleaners? Some say that competition would take care of all that. I can only say that this expectance is not in line with the facts.

The original requests of OPA by reconverting manufacturers were for price increases ranging from 25 per cent to 55 per cent. On October 26 and 27 orders were taken for 300,000 Ford cars, one-third of the entire 1941 production— with no questions asked on prices or trade-ins.

If the Nation accepted the official NAM recommendation, what would happen to the price of building materials? During the period of the first World War, the cost of lumber, soil pipe, brick, and other essential building materials tripled. Today the housing shortage is infinitely greater. Under the best of circumstances I am told that only 500,000 homes can be built in 1946.

This will be meager relief to the 3,401,000 families, a major portion of them young married veterans, who will be forced to live with relatives, or otherwise double up during the coming year. If we removed price controls, is there any limit to the heights to which building materials would move in 1946? Certainly not judging from what occurred 25 years ago.

If we accepted the official advice of the NAM what would happen to rents? We could not remove price controls without removing rent controls. We know that in the period of the last war 90 per cent of the entire increase in rents occurred not during the war itself but after the Armistice. In view of the critical housing shortage, could we expect any greater restraint on the part of our landlords today?

Finally if we accepted the advice of your leaders what would happen to wages? Today most of you gentlemen feel that the demands of the labor groups are excessive. If controls were ripped off as you propose, if rents were allowed to shoot upward, if food and apparel prices were allowed to boom, labor would very properly intensify its demands for higher and still higher pay checks.

History has proven that in a race between prices and wages, prices invariably go up faster. Under such circumstances, however, our workers would have but one defense, and that would be to get what they could as fast as they could get it in the hope of keeping their incomes within speaking distance of the rising cost of living.

Organized labor could at least make an effort to keep its earnings in line with increasing living costs. But how about the millions of workers, farmers, and people living on fixed incomes who have no strong unions to protect them? What would happen to them as prices and rents shot upwards?

Finally, how about the businessmen if the Nation accepted the official advice of the NAM? Prices that skyrocket invariably collapse. How would our businessmen, particularly our small businessmen, fare as inventories were thrown on the market for any price they would buy and as the inevitable drop in purchasing power dried up their sales?

We had 106,000 bankruptcies following the collapse after the inflationary rise in 1919 and 1920. If we ripped off our inflation controls today, could we expect anything less in 1947.

Your leaders say they fear inflation as much as I do. They agree with me that production, production, and still more production is the only final cure for the inflationary danger.

But it is their claim that price control interferes with production, and that if price controls were removed the whole situation would take care of itself. The record has proven them emphatically wrong in the past. The record indicates that their claim is equally wrong today.

Last week the President's report stated reconversion has been achieved at record speed. Manufacturers of automobiles, washing machines, electric refrigerators, and other reconversion products, reporting to the Civilian Production Administration estimated their volume of sales by June 1946 at from 75 per cent to 300 per cent above 1939 levels—all under OPA price controls.

Retail sales today, again under the very price controls which your leaders claim make all-out production impossible, are breaking every record.

Admittedly, price control has never been painless. Admittedly, it can never be painless. Obviously, there have been some delays, some fumbling, some outright mistakes. Everyday we are moving to correct these mistakes and to eliminate hardship to the fullest extent of our ability.

Business is restless. Business has had it full of wartime regimentation and red tape. Very properly, business is anxious to get back to a free economy with Government interference reduced to a minimum.

Believe me, there is no one in America as anxious to get rid of price controls as I. I cordially dislike the job I have. I would like nothing better than to drop it tomorrow.

Price control should and must be removed as rapidly as supply conditions permit. Barring continued labor management difficulties, the production estimates for 1946 indicate that in industry after industry during the next 12 months, we will find supply and demand coming into balance. As that occurs, I assure you that your Government will move promptly to eliminate the last vestige of price restrictions in those industries. But to remove them before competitive conditions are again established is to invite inflationary chaos.

Gentlemen, the recommendation of your leaders for the removal of price control in 60 days is reckless in the extreme. Just how high prices would go I do not know. But at the best, it is a risky, reckless, gambling policy which in all likelihood would produce a national disaster.

The everyday people of America are looking forward eagerly to good jobs, steady jobs at higher wages—to a high sustained level of farm income—to good profits for our our businessmen—to the development of a land of peace and abundance where every man may raise his family in an atmosphere of economic security and with steadily increasing standards of living.

Today the entire country, with very few exceptions, believes that our capitalistic free enterprise system continues to be our best hope of achieving this future. But we must face the fact that this deep seated confidence and belief in our free enterprise system is largely confined to America. In practically every European country, capitalism has ceased to be even a source of controversy. In country after country we find the left wingers advocating communism while the right wingers advocate various forms of a socialistic state.

I have great faith in our ability to make our free enterprise system work here in America. But would this system, in spite of its great achievements, and its deep seated roots in the traditions and thinking of our country, survive the bitter disillusionment which would surely develop if the inflationary forces are allowed to take hold? Frankly, gentlemen, I am very skeptical.

Let's make no mistake about it. The everyday people in this country are wholeheartedly behind this program of inflation control. Our farmers are behind it. Our workers are behind it. The consuming public is behind it. And tens of thousands of businessmen, large and small, many of them members of the NAM, are also behind it.

The urge to strip off price controls now (or, let us say on February 15th), and to let the devil take the hindmost, comes with relatively few exceptions from business and business association leaders. As I have pointed out the leaders of the NAM have long been among the most outspoken.

The dizzy inflation which could so readily develop in the absence of OPA controls on prices and rents would, I repeat, not be accepted lying down by the great masses of our people. It is for this reason that I firmly believe that the stand which your leaders have taken represents a most dangerous threat to the future health and success of our entire free enterprise system.

Gentlemen, I might have come to you today and made a pleasant easy speech about the inflationary dangers and our efforts to combat them. But such a speech would have failed dismally to meet the basic issue.

These are critical times and I believe we are all entitled to frank statements and blunt opinions. Your leaders are on record in favor of a course of action which I believe to be utterly foolhardy and dangerous. I would have failed to meet my public responsibilities if I did not state to you my own sharp disagreement with them.

Let me emphasize that I accept the great sincerity and patriotism with which Mr. Mosher, and other leaders of your organization, have stated their views. I hope you will accept with equal readiness the sincerity with which I have tried to state the facts as I see them.

Let me take this occasion to ask your organization to re-examine its position. You supported price control in 1941. If you will but look at the facts of the present inflationary situation, it seems to me you must support price control now.

In spite of whatever disagreement there may be between some of us, let us never forget that we are all working wholeheartedly and humbly for the same goal—a country of peace, abundance, and prosperity—for all of our people of all races, of all groups—whoever they may be, wherever they may live.

Death Removes Nationally Known Labor Official

The labor movement lost one of its best known and widely respected officials when death on Thursday, January 17, laid a chilling hand on John M. Gillespie, secretary-treasurer of the International Teamsters Union. Mr. Gillespie died in an Indianapolis hospital following a serious operation.

It was in Boston around the turn of the century that John M. Gillespie and Daniel Tobin, incumbent president of the Teamsters International, first entered the labor movement. They worked their way up from the ranks together and much of the credit for the progress and growth of the organization goes to their combined efforts. In 1903, John Gillespie served as president of the Boston local. He held the office until 1907, at which time he became the first general organizer of the Teamsters following Tobin's elevation to the presidency of the organization. He served in that capacity until 1925 when he was made assistant to the president. For sixteen years he filled that office in a very capable manner. Then in 1941 he was elevated to the office of secretary-treasurer.

In the years that he served the labor movement, John M. Gillespie made a host of friends. He attended all AFL conventions for many years and became known to labor leaders from coast to coast. His quiet manner and soft spoken ways endeared him to virtually all he met.

Last rites and burial were held in Boston on Tuesday, January 15. Survivors are a daughter, Mrs. Ethel Abbott of Andover, Mass., and a son, George, a member of the Boston police force.

Program for Veterans

By MATTHEW WOLL

Chairman, A. F. of L. Veterans Committee

MONTHS AGO the American Federation of Labor, through its President William Green, called upon its 900 central labor bodies throughout the United States to set up special veterans' committees. These A. F. of L. veterans' committees are in a position to help the returning serviceman find suitable employment. They can give him information about employment possibilities for the future in the trades organized by the A. F. of L. They can also tell him about apprenticeship training courses and about the skill requirements in the higher skilled trades.

The A. F. of L. veterans' committees in the cities and towns of the nation were instructed to become familiar with all of the legislation for veterans, including the G. I. Bill of Rights, the Selective Service Act, Public Law 16 and other legislation. They were also asked to learn about the facilities for veterans in their community and to render assistance to community organizations in the planning for veterans. The veteran who was an A. F. of L. member before he entered the service will undoubtedly find that his own local union has a veterans' committee which can help him obtain the benefits to which he is entitled.

Recognizing that only full employment can guarantee security for all, the A. F. of L. is committed to support legislation which will help to bring about this full employment. Our economic system should be operating at capacity, so that there are always job opportunities for every man and woman able and willing to work.

There is only one way in which we can even begin to fulfill our obligation to those who risked their lives in our defense. That is to make real their hope for full employment. We learned during the war that this can be done. The lessons of tremendously expanded production facilities and highest-level employment learned in the war must be carried into the peace. Preference for veterans in government and private employment has been generally promoted and, to a large extent, written into law. Preference, however, is a device for dividing up a scarcity of jobs.

If lack of full employment should result in taking jobs away from civilians in order to give them to veterans, who will suffer from it? If we have widespread unemployment, and most of the available jobs are held by veterans, who will be unemployed but the parents, the brothers, the sisters and the wives of veterans? In a time of job scarcity, the veterans will have job preference, but he will also have the burden of supporting those whom he has displaced, either directly or indirectly, through taxes.

In such a time, the veteran's job is legally protected for only twelve short months under the Selective Service Act. Hosts of unemployed workers, including other veterans, would be willing to do his job for lower wages. People without jobs would not have money enough to buy the products of the veteran's labor. Declining markets would lead to a declining number of jobs and we would have a depression.

We can do much more for our veterans by talking less about preference and by undertaking, seriously, to work out a program to achieve full employment for all—veteran and non-veteran alike.

To make this goal a reality the American people—labor, business, agriculture and government—must pull together as a team as never before in our history.

Today most employers recognize employes' rights to organize in unions free from employer domination and to negotiate on working conditions through collective bargaining. A contract, the result of these negotiations between the employer and the union, specifies rates of pay, hours and working conditions for employes. This union contract has the same standing in the courts as any other legal contract.

The benefits derived from union contracts are attested to by some 14,000,000 members of organized labor today. In addition, unions more and more are concerning themselves with out-of-plant problems of their members and are showing them how to obtain the health and welfare services they need.

One of the greatest contributions of organized labor in the United States has been the establishment of the seniority system. Seniority rests upon the premise that time spent on a job represents an investment by the worker, entitling him to a return in the form of certain rights. This investment has been recognized by the courts as a property right.

To require a worker to surrender this seniority right on behalf of anyone else is to take property from one person to give to another. Such a requirement is equivalent to taxing one section of the population to pay a debt owed by the nation as a whole.

The labor movement recognizes that time spent in the armed forces is lost opportunity for the veteran. Had he not been busy fighting our enemies, he would have been able to acquire property in the form of seniority. Labor has accepted the principle that the veteran should receive full seniority credit for time spent in service. It was on the suggestion of labor that a provision was written into the Selective Service Act which gives veterans "the same rights that they would have had if they had remained in industry."

Contrast this provision with the situation of a returning veteran who had sacrificed his own small business, such as a grocery, a radio store or a gasoline station, or who was forced to give up a professional practice, legal, dental or medical.

It should be clearly understood that the seniority system was built up by workers and for workers. The returning veteran who works for an employer has as vital an interest in preserving that system as any civilian worker. Seniority will protect the veteran's investment in his job against discriminatory action by his employer long after his one-year protection under the Selective Service Act has expired.

Under the Selective Service Act a veteran entitled to reemployment may not be discharged from his restored position "without cause within one year after such restoration." The Selective Service System goes on to state, "what is 'cause' for dismissal in any case must be determined by the facts and circumstances in each case." In the broadest terms, this means that a veteran is protected for a period of only one year under the Selective Service Act, provided, of course, he was not classified as a "temporary employe" under this act.

Let us compare this with the protection afforded by the seniority system. Under seniority, an employe enjoys life-long protection.

Organized labor recognizes the seniority principle as basic to employment security and protection against discrimination by employers. The seniority system is an American system, built up over the last 100 years by members of organized labor, who are convinced that this system guarantees the greatest protection based on the fairest method for all.

The A. F. of L. Executive Council and the 1944 convention recommended that all national and international unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor waive initiation and reinstatement fees for veterans. Many A. F. of L. unions have already waived initiation fees for veterans who were not previously members of their union and most A. F. of L. unions have waived reinstatement fees for veterans who previously were members of the union. However, some of the international and national unions have insurance and sickness and health benefits funds, part of which are paid for through initiation fees. State insurance laws forbid participation of newcomers in such funds without pro rata payments as a protection of the equity of those already covered by these benefits. Such unions are, therefore, unable to waive this payment.

The A. F. of L. and the unions affiliated with it took steps to protect the seniority and job security of their 1,500,000 members in the armed forces. They were exempted from paying dues while in service. The unions protected their insurance and health benefits, and paid full death benefits on members who gave their lives while in uniform.

The disabled veteran whose employment opportunities are limited by his service-incurred injury has a special seniorty problem. While the Selective Service Act affords the disabled veteran no employment rights if he is not physically fit to resume his former job, labor has tackled this problem vigorously. The A. F. of L. asks that such a veteran shall be given another job which he is able to perform at the prevailing wages for that job. Unions affiliated with the A. F. of L. are seeking agreements from employers which permit disabled veterans to apply their seniority on a plantwide basis.

During the war, employers came to recognize that not only was there no disadvantage in employing handicapped persons but frequently there were good financial reasons for doing so. In many industrial plants physically handicapped workers proved themselves capable of handling certain types of jobs fully as well as non-handicapped workers. Blind workers, for example, can perform certain tasks even more efficiently than those who can see. The lessons learned during the war must not be forgotten, but must be brought home to those employers who have not had an opportunity to learn them by personal experience.

Financial barriers to the employment of disabled veterans must be removed. Employers must be relieved of the increased workmen's compensation premiums charged when disabled workers are employed. To do this, it will be necessary to replace private workmen's compensation insurance companies with state funds and to establish adequate second-injury funds under all.

Disabled workers must not be forced to accept different wage scales from those of non-handicapped workers. A government-paid disability allowance is not a subsidy and should not be figured in the wage received by such a handicapped veteran. The handicapped worker can be as efficient as non-handicapped co-workers and must receive the same wages as other workers holding similar jobs.

The A. F. of L. recognizes the above principles and will do everything in its power to assure the handicapped veteran of a suitable job, good working conditions and the same wage scale as non-handicapped workers.

In highly skilled trades organized by the A. F. of L., a specified period of apprenticeship training is required before a worker is acknowledged to be a skilled craftsman at his trade. This period of apprenticeship depends upon the trade and will vary from six months to six years. These highly skilled crafts are taking in many veterans as apprentices and have arranged for apprenticeship training courses. The ex-serviceman desiring apprenticeship training should get in touch with the union in the particular craft in which he is interested. Some of the unions that require apprenticeship training have already arranged to give members who were apprentices before induction credit on their apprenticeship training equal to their period of service in the armed forces. Most of the unions are giving preference to returning veterans who desire to become apprentice members of their unions.

Public Law 16, passed by the 78th Congress, provided for vocational rehabilitation. One of the provisions stated:

"No course of training in excess of a period of four years shall be approved, nor shall any training under this part be afforded beyond six years after termination of the present war."

This clause would have prevented a veteran from obtaining vocational rehabilitation in any trade which requires apprenticeship training of more than four years. It would have also hampered his training for a profession, such as medicine, which requires a longer period of education and training than the four years mentioned in this law.

Consequently, the A. F. of L. recommended that this provision be changed and the four-year limitation removed. It is believed that it is entirely to the benefit of the veteran that this restriction be eliminated.

Mutual understanding between civilians and veterans is essential to the future welfare of America.

Labor is proud—very proud—of its contributions to the cause of victory, yet all of us recognize that the greatest sacrifices and the greatest responsibilities inevitably fell upon the millions of Americans in uniform who did the actual fighting.

We must make every possible effort to provide for the economic and social security of our fighting men and women now returning home to resume civilian life.

The least America can do is to assure a good job and decent pay to every demobilized serviceman or woman, so that he or she can get a new start in life and make up for lost time. This is a goal toward which labor, industry and the veterans' organizations can and must work closely together, along with the government.

The voice of the A. F. of L. will be heard in behalf of the veteran in support of constructive social legislation. We want to secure the enactment of legislation for these men and women that will provide adequate security, that will provide protection for them and their families, and that will prevent the recurrence of the unfortunate events following World War I.

World War II was a total war. We want a total peace, a peace of justice and security for all. Together, America's fighting men and workers won the war. Together, we will and must win the peace—a united people respecting one another's rights and working together to protect, safeguard and further the enjoyment of a free democracy.

Oldest Union Marks 131st Birthday

Columbia Typographical Union No. 101, Washington, D. C., oldest labor organization in continuous existence in the United States, marked its 131st anniversary January 7.

The union, which began its life in 1815 around a nucleus of 19 printers gathered at a private home in Washington was first called the Columbia Typographical Society. In 1867 it assumed its present name and became affiliated with the National Typographical Union, which later became the International Typographical Union.

The wage scale for earliest union printers was $9 for a week of 84 hours. In 1850 the union scale rose to $12 weekly and the work week dropped to 70 hours.

Today the minimum wage for newspaper printers doing day work is $64 for a 35-hour week. The night shift pays $69 minimum and the "lobster" shift, which begins after 11 p.m., pays $74 weekly. The scale for printers employed in commercial establishments is somewhat lower.

COMPARISON TELLS THE STORY

An economic study now circulating in Washington compares the living standards of average wage earners in leading nations.

On this comparative basis, Russia is where the United States was in 1790; Italy is about the U. S. of 1812; Germany matches us at 1860, and England enjoys the living standard of the U. S. of 1870.

PLANE GOSSIP

SOMETHING TO REMEMBER

As this is being written, Congress is about to take up debate on a four and a half billion dollar reconstruction loan to England. Other countries devastated by the war are also sending emisaries to Washington to negotiate for vast handouts.

What should be done about these requests for financial assistance is too deep for us. After the last war we lost our shirts on deals like these. On the other hand, the devastated countries have to be rehabilitated if there is to be any prosperity in the world.

About all we can think of in this connection is the farmer who wrote the mail order house. "Please send me one of the gasoline engines avertised on Page 714," he wrote, "and if it is any good I will send you a check." Very promptly the following reply was received:

"Send us the check, and if it is any good we will send you the engine."

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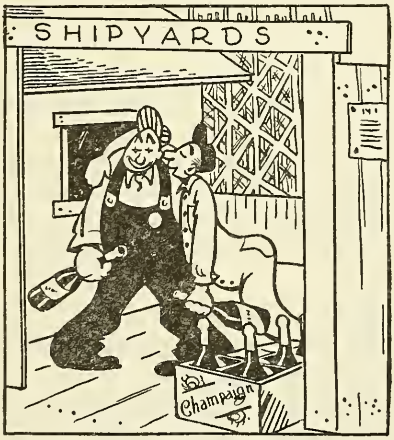
POEM OF THE MONTH

Oh, what a crazy world we made—
It's wonders never cease—
While the civilized are locked in war
The savages live in peace.



Could we help it if there just ain't no boats to christen?

SIX OF ONE

The new income tax schedule is now in effect. Supposedly we workers are getting some tax relief. Judging from our first 1946 pay check, the relief is a little on the negligible side.

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DANGEROUS BUSINESS

Representatives of Big Business are continuing to agitate with all their might for abolition of all price controls. Competition will prevent profiteering, they insist. However, experience shows that such reasoning is unreliable. Citrus fruits this year became rather plentiful. Price controls were lifted and prices immediately skyrocketed; as high as 80% in some instances. If comparatively plentiful products practically double in price overnight when controls are lifted, what would happen to really scarce items with no price ceilings?

If we lift all price controls now it seems to us we will be placing ourselves in about the same position as the Geogia youth who wrote two letters a day to his girl while in the Army only to return home and find her married to the mailman.

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WE KNOW WHAT IT MEANS

A caller at a doctor's home was surprised to have the door answered by a little girl. "Where's your father," the caller asked. "Oh, he's over at the hospital performing an apendectomy," replied the tot.

"My that's a big word for a little girl like you to use," the caller countered. "Do you know what it means?"

"Sure," replied the girl without hesitation. "It means $125.00."

That's the way it is with labor and the Ball-Burton-Hatch Bill. The sponsors have wrapped it up in a lot of high-sounding phrases and arguments, but labor knows what it really means. Just one thing—SHACKLES.

YOU FIGURE IT OUT

Each passing month sees the Allied foreign policy (if they have one) getting more and more confused. As we understand it, Japanese are now fighting alongside the British against the natives of some South Pacific Islands, pro-Nazis are in some instances holding down official jobs while well known anti-Fascists who rotted in concentration camps under Hitler are roaming around unrecognized, and all the while the Balkan situation gets more confused and complicated and our own State Department bulges at the seams with dissension and charges and counter charges. We point a finger at the Russians, who in turn point a finger at the British, and the British point fingers at everybody.

About all we can think of in connection with the mess is the couple who ended up in divorce court. Each was suing the other for divorce. The wife charged the husband sold the kitchen stove to provide money for whiskey, and the husband testified the Missus was such a sloppy housekeeper the stove was gone for three weeks before she missed it.

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GETTING A LITTLE TIRESOME

For some time now the newspapers have been full of charges and counter-charges by various officials in the State Department. From all indications, the department that handles our foreign affairs is full of Mexican generals. What all the squabbling means baffles us no end. In fact we are beginning to feel like the burglar who broke into a big mansion. Hearing someone coming, he jumped into the music room and hid behind a screen.

For an hour he listened to the lady of the house take a vocal lesson. For another hour he listened to the daughter take her piano lesson. For still another hour he listened to the son practice on his violin. When the father walked into the music room with a tuba under his arm, the burglar jumped out trom behind the screen.

"In heaven's name call the police," he pleaded.

PAYTRIOTS

The swanky winter resorts of Florida and California are teeming with record-breaking trade. Race tracks are scooping in billions despite recent disclosures of trickery and crookedness of all kinds. Night clubs, bistros, cabarets, and other hot spots are turning away customers nightly as the cost-plusers, black marketeers, and tin horn chisellers of all kinds spend the money they squeezed out of the blood, sweat and tears of the war. Somehow or other it seems to us that the boys who sleep in Africa and France, and Guadalcanal and Iwo Jima must be resting uneasily in their graves at the thought of it all. And remember, there were going to be no new millionaires created during this war?

About the only comment we can make is that many a man who claims to be a great supporter of the government is merely holding it up.

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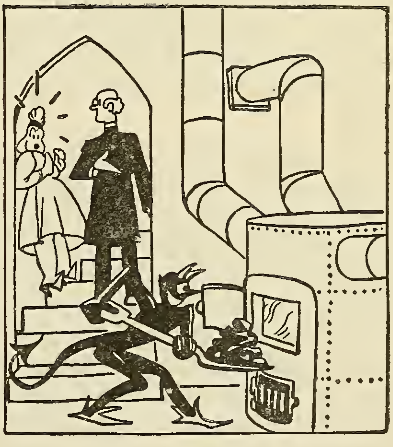
PAUP POPS OFF

After pondering on atomic energy, the Balkan situation, UNO, and the general prospects for world peace, Joe Paup, our favorite philosopher, gave to posterity the following immortal words:

"An optimist is a man who thinks his wife has stopped smoking cigarettes when he starts finding cigar butts around the house."



But, we simply had to have heat, Mrs. Wilkens.

Consistency They Know Not

As the result of a decision handed down by the Supreme Court of the State of Washington last December, the right of bona fide labor organizations seeking decent wage standards to indulge in peaceful picketing was placed on firmer ground than ever before. The decision was the outgrowth of a recent strike by Brotherhood members employed in the Northwest lumber industry for a wage increase commensurate with prevailing conditions. As explained in last month's issue in the story headed "United Brotherhood Wins Significant Court Victory," the CIO, together with some employers, sought to enjoin Brotherhood members from picketing in certain instances. The Court held with the Brotherhood and its attorneys on the right of striking workers to communicate their position to fellow workers in a peaceful manner.

When the Court handed down its decision, the Spokesman-Review of Spokane, Washington, one of the least friendly papers to labor in the West, took exception editorially to the findings of the court. In one of the ablest answers we have yet read, George Flood, Brotherhood attorney in Seattle, called the hand of the paper. In doing so he summarized one of the outstanding inconsistencies of American papers in general; while zealously and rabidly defending their right to print what they like when they like, they throw up their hands in horror when the same right is extended to workers who may through necessity resort to the picket line instead of the lodge hall, city street or market place to disseminate their views, although both rights stem from the same source—The First Amendment to the Constitution.

Following is the text of Attorney Flood's reply to the Spokesman-Review:

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YOUR editorial of December 14 has just been called to the notice of the writer, one of counsel for the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners in the recent litigation resulting in a decision of the Supreme Court on December 13. In that decision the court recognized picketing by the Lumber and Sawmill Workers Union of CIO employers, under the circumstances characterizing the particular picketing there involved, as a function in the exercise of free speech.

I am not at all concerned about any editorial opinion you may wish to express on this or any other subject. Democracy thrives by free interchange of differences of opinion. Freedom of press, equally as much as freedom of speech, is one of the imprescriptible, inalienable prerogatives of every American; but over and beyond the mere expression of opinion, there were in your editorial certain implications which actually amount to a distortion of the true facts of the case, and these I can not permit to pass unnoticed or unchallenged.

You assume to premise your editorial upon an allegation of "instances of violence," and your criticism of the Supreme Court in characterizing peaceful picketing as freedom of speech is rationalized therein by gratuitously introducing into your discussion an assumption of something wholly foreign to the case: you allege not only resort to force and instances of violence, but desceding to ***argumentum ad populum*** you even go so far, by actually using the term, as to insinuate that there occurred a "splitting of heads." In these respects you not only malign the Lumber & Sawmill Workers Union in the northwest, in so far as its members engaged in picketing CIO operations, but you do a gross injustice as well to the Supreme Court of the State of Washington, and to the Supreme

Court of the United States whose authoritative construction of the First Amendment to the Federal Constitution serves as a controlling precedent for our own State Court's decision. Neither that court nor any court has ever sanctioned the use of force or violence or of assault and battery, and it is entirely misleading to imply that any court has ever stultified itself, least of all our own state court, by fictitiously labeling resort to force, violence or assault as a function of freedom of speech.

The misleading aspect of your editorial flows from the fact that in our case recently decided there was not a single instance of force or violence. Your paper, so frequently alluding during the past few months to outbreaks of violence in labor disputes in Detroit, Los Angeles and elsewhere, might very appropriately, with due regard to journalistic justice, have extended a word of recognition and credit to the Lumber & Sawmill Workers Union over the fact that the recent strike in the lumber industry in the northwest has been singularly free from the slightest incident that might lead to or result in violence of any kind or character. Never has there been a strike of such large proportions, involving some 60,000 workers, where manifestations of force, violence and brutality have been so completely lacking. The Lumber & Sawmill Workers Union, A. F. of L., are proud of this record, and irrespective of any lack of sympathy which you may have for their strike objectives, they feel that a sense of editorial fair play might prompt you, in a line or two, to acknowledge the credit therefore to which they are entitled.

Frankly, we doubt whether the total absence of force, violence or brutality would in the slightest change your opinion about any decision of the Supreme Court either of this state or of the United States, serving to extend a measure of liberality to organized labor in employing peaceful picketing as an economic weapon to procure adequate wages and living standards. Presumably you have no quarrel with the Supreme Court in so far as it has recognized the right of the press freely to publish any opinion, any advertisement or any allegation of fact, immune from the power of any court to enjoin it—for that is precisely what the Supreme Court of the United States has held. Your quarrel would simply be with recent decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States in holding that the right of labor to communicate a viewpoint on the picket line is co-extensive with the working man's right to express that same viewpoint on the street, in the market place, on the platform, or in his lodge. The injunctive process, admittedly inappropriate for the purpose of restraining freedom of the press, you would presumably retain only so far as necessary to restrain expression of opinion on the picket line.

If I have not accurately seized your viewpoint you will of course not hesitate to correct me, but I conclude by recurring to your right to express any opinion whatsoever that you may entertain on this subject. I confine myself simply to insisting that in doing so you relate that opinion only to a correct statement of facts and that you do not premise it upon a false or erroneous factual background.

Army-Navy Lumber Agency

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CENTRALIZED control and procurement of lumber for both the Army and Navy is being continued in the post-war period through the Army-Navy Lumber Agency, established jointly by order of the Under Secretary of War and the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, to take over the wartime functions of the Central Procuring Agency, Office, Chief of Engineers.

A Lumber Policy Committtee of the Army and Navy Munitions Board has also been established to set policies and procedures for the Army-Navy Lumber Agency and supervise the observance of these policies and procedures, in accordance with the objectives of the Army and Navy Munitions Board.

The Army-Navy Agency is established under the Office, Chief of Engineers, United States Army, with both the Chief of Engineers and the Chief of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, United States Navy, directed to provide such personnel and administrative services as may be required for the operation of the Agency.

The field organizations of the Army-Navy Lumber Agency will carry out the actual procurement functions and will be located as follows: An agency at Atlanta, Georgia in the office of the Division Engineer, South Atlantic Division; one located in the office of the Navy Supply Depot, Seattle, Washington; and one in the office of the District Engineer, Portland, Oregon. Any one of the Agency's field offices may be used for procurement of lumber for any of the various Armed Services or for such other agencies as the Veterans' Administration, the Panama Canal or other Federal Agencies who may obtain this service upon approval by the Army and Navy Munitions Board.

The organization of centralized control and procurement of lumber on a permanent post-war basis is considered a tribute to the effectiveness of the system first inaugurated by the Central Procuring Agency during the war. Among the well known procedures originally established by the Central Procuring Agency, which will be continued in the new Agency, is the "auction system" of buying which revolutionized government procedures for buying lumber.

The primary adavntage of centralized control cited by the Agency is the speed with which new procurement may be made. However, the first job of the Agency will be the redistribution of excess inventories, whenever they occur, so as to prevent the Armed Services from having to go back into the market until all war acquired stocks are re-allocated. The Agency is also given authority over reporting, screening and transfer of excess lumber stocks between the services and their branches.

When procurement is again initiated, the lumber trade will have the benefit of being able to use identical contract forms and specifications on all the Armed Services buying through the Agency. The Agency also emphasizes that it will maintain the war-time record of prompt payment of bills and successful bidders will be paid within ten to thirty days. The Army-Navy Lumber Agency will maintain a complete statistical record on its lumber procurement so that procurement information will be available to any interested agency of the government.

The Agency will use three methods of buying through its auction system: "grademarking," "certificate of inspection" and "government inspection." The auctions will be as well advertised as possible and will be open to all interested bidders. All species of lumber, rough or finished, including poles and piling, cross ties and plywood will be purchased through the Agency. The only exception to centralized purchase will be in less than carload lots on which the Using Agency may purchase direct, provided it makes the purchases from local markets.

Truman Endorses Union Label Idea

President Truman approved of the principle of the Union Label in a letter to the AFL Union Label Trades Department. The letter was in response to an invitation to attend the Union Label and Industrial Exhibition in St. Louis, Oct. 29 to Nov. 3. The President said he could not make a definite appointment at this time.

The rest of his letter follows:

"I trust that the 1946 Union Label and Industrial Exhibition will be an outstanding success in full keeping with its laudable aims. The purpose of such an exhibition, and of the other work of your department, is important. Through other types of labeling the consumer has a guide to the content and quality of the goods he purchases. Through the union label he has knowledge that the men and women who make the product work at fair wages and under decent conditions. By educating consumers in general to the full meaning of the union label, you will enable them to give added impetus to the establishment and maintenance of fair labor standards."

I. M. Ornburn, secretary-treasurer of the Union Label Trades Department, said that plans and preparations are now under way for the greatest union labor exhibition ever held.

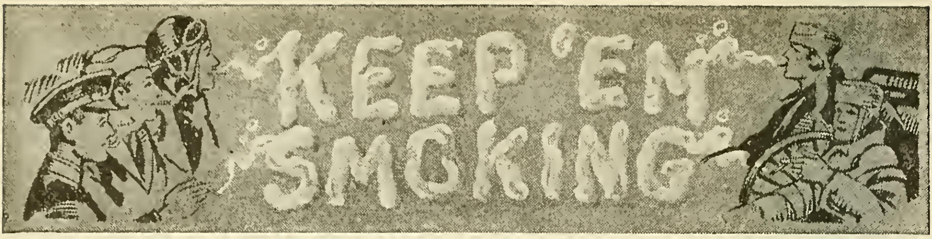
Someone Was Gouged

Some idea of the way consumers have been gouged on clothing is indicated by an Office of Price Administration statement that in the last year it has collected $1,500,000 in penalties from more than 200 manufacturers and distributors of wearing apparel in New York City alone.

Suits for damages were also declared to be pending in Federal district court against 500 other violators.

During one week 15 manufacturers charged with black market operations made out-of-court settlements of damages amounting to $248,293.17.

Of course, the settlements represent only a fraction of overcharges paid by consumers.



Cigarette Fund Closed Out

Last month a final allotment of free cigarettes went out to the boys in our military hospitals as the Cigarette Fund was brought to an official close. From the time the Fund was inaugurated in August, 1943, until September, 1945 at least one million cigarettes a month were sent to the armed services through the Fund. When last full purchase of a million cigarettes was made in September of last year, there remained a balance of $287.00 in the Fund. However, contributions continued to trickle in. Some $234.10 came in after that time. This built the Fund up to $521.10. Last month the fund was officially closed out. The $521.10 was used to buy an allotment of cigarettes for wounded vets recovering in our military hospitals.

A splendid record was thus brought to a close in a fitting manner. During the months of its existence the Fund provided almost thirty million free cigarettes for the armed forces. Few organizations in or out of the labor movement can tie that record. Close to five thousand pieces of mail have been received by the General Office from soldiers, sailors, and marines who wanted to express their thanks for the gift smokes. In fact cards and letters of thanks are still coming into the General Office. In all, better than sixty-seven thousand dollars cleared through the Fund as the sum total of all contributions from the General Office, Local Unions, and District and State Councils.

During the war Brotherhood members made many fine contributions to the war effort both individually and through their Local Unions, District and State Councils and through the International Office. High among these is the Cigarette Fund which provided the millions of American smokes for American boys in all parts of the world where the uncertainties of war may have taken them. As General President Hutcheson pointed out in his letter of thanks sent to all units chartered by the Brotherhood at the time the Fund was discontinued, every individual member, every Local Union and every Council has a right to feel proud of the success achieved by the Cigarette Fund.

Herewith is the final accounting of the fund:

L. U.	City and State	Amt.
14	San Antonio, Tex.	10.00
80	Chicago, Ill.	10.00
122	Philadelphia, Pa.	5.00
260	Waterbury, Conn.	88.00
737	Carlinville, Ill.	5.00
900	Altoona, Pa.	5.00
972	Philadelphia, Pa.	6.00
1108	Cleveland, O.	10.00
1278	Gainesville, Fla.	10.00
1693	Chicago, Ill.	15.00
1795	Farmington, Mo.	10.10
1846	New Orleans, La.	10.00
2078	Oceanside, Cal.	5.00
2205	Wenatchee, Wash.	5.00
2735	New Meadows, Ida.	5.00
2901	Memphis, Tenn.	10.00

DISTRICT COUNCIL

New Orleans & Vic. D. C., La.	25.00

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Balance on Hand September 31, 1945	$287.00
Receipts	234.10
Balance on Hand	$521.10
Expenditures, January 1946, Cigarettes to Hospitals	$521.10

Plywood Looks Ahead

From a recent speech By S. W. Antoville

THE construction and building materials industries have suffered by the exaggerated and imaginative publicity that has been given to the home of tomorrow and the Utopian improvements it will possess. Not the least guilty of such products is plywood—though in fairness to the plywood industry, I want to emphasize the fact that most of the wishful thinking and unfounded claims have emanated from the imaginations and drawing boards of artists, designers and feature writers outside of the industry rather than from the responsible manufacturers of the product itself.

There has been a great number of improvements and considerable progress made in plywood, as in other materials, but the changes and improvements are mostly evolutionary in character, as they are in most products and building methods, rather than revolutionary.

In the plywood industry, the war acted largely as a proving ground for a great number of improvements which actually occurred prior to Pearl Harbor rather than as a stimulant for the development of the changes and improvements. Fortunately, the plywood industry had, for example, prior to the 1940's developed and used the resin adhesives which made it possible for plywood to be used as an exterior panel and for marine and aircraft work so that when the war effort required materials of this nature in ever-increasing quantities, they were already available. And just as important, production experience in their manufacture was established and no longer in the experimental stages. The important thing the war did for plywood was to prove to the skeptical and cynical that it could be used safely, economically and intelligently in fields that hitherto had been beyond its capacity. This is of interest and importance to the lumber dealers because the war has dramatically and forcibly demonstrated the new markets this material will have and which the dealers will be able to serve.

The Douglas Fir Plywood Association has done an outstanding research and promotional job in first, through its research and engineering departments developing the improvements of the product for many new uses and, second, in publicizing through intelligent advertising directed to the consumers, builders, industries, and dealers, the important developments of this miracle material— plywood. And the war, by its adoption of the plywood for many important uses, by its demonstrations of the practicability of these uses, has stimulated the acceptance and use of plywood to such an extent that it has accomplished for plywood and for you who handle it what twenty years or more of advertising and missionary work might have accomplished.

This development of plastics for adhesives has, in a sense, been revolutionary in that it has made of plywood an outdoor material with all the increased and novel uses inherent in that statement. It has broadened its field and scope tremendously.

The other important development, particularly to you who sell the material, in plywood which also was in the making prior to Pearl Harbor and which has been greatly stimulated by the necessities of the war, has been the improvement in the methods of manufacture and the adoption of straight line production procedures which will be reflected in reduced costs relatively speaking and which in turn will broaden the scope and market for hardwood plywood. Some of us in the plywood industry—and I am now talking particularly of the hardwood plywood industry—realize that to broaden its field and market it is necessary to improve quality and at the same time by improved methods and greater standardization to reduce costs. This movement which was becoming evident prior to Pearl Harbor was stopped by the war because the facilities were needed for technical plywood for the war effort, and it is still retarded by the fact that the demand for plywood so greatly exceeds the supply that the incentive for reducing prices does not exist at the moment, and the shortages of raw materials and labor in the woods have temporarily increased costs.

We like to look to the automobile industry for guidance in our thinking and feel that we can accomplish in a measure what it has accomplished in giving the public—more for less. In these three words—more for less—you have the keynote and measure of progress. In the past, hardwood panelled rooms were largely limited to the homes of the wealthy. We hope by improved manufacturing methods, techniques and straight line production to bring hardwood plywood in a newer finished form within the means of greater numbers and in that way expand our market and yours.

In thinking of the many new and important uses of plywood, I am struck by the rather plain and perhaps undramatic fact that the most important reason for the increased use of plywood is that it has proven to be an important improvement over lumber and a great number of its new uses result from its being used in place of lumber. And that is an important reason why plywood is important to you. To be specific and to cite some of these uses, I merely wish to mention such items as Sheathing, Concrete Forms, Sub Floors, Siding and Wall Paneling. All of these uses for plywood were developed prior to the war and in many communities plywood was accepted for these purposes. But there were many contractors, carpenters and dealers who were skeptical about these uses for this wood sandwich but who have seen it used and have used it themselves in the construction of barracks, airports and many government buildings contracted for by the government. The war brought plywood into such prominence that it received the attention of the best technical brains. It will find its place for use in many unique and interesting ways but fundamentally its progress is based upon the replacement of lumber to an ever-increasing extent. It has done and will do this because it wastes much less raw material, it is more stable and it permits the use of light weight wide boards with greater facility and less expense.

For quite some time some of man's ingenuity has been devoted to the development of substitutes for lumber and lumber products. The development of plywood and of plastics, independently and as related to each other, plus research in the chemistry of wood has caused the complete reversal of scientific thinking.

The substitutions for wood which have occurred so extensively have been due to certain deficiencies of wood in its natural form. First, the difficult manufacturing technique required in using lumber for many forms of manufacture. Plywood corrects this. Second, the weakness of lumber across the grain and its tendency to expand and contract under changes of atmospheric conditions. Plywood largely corrects this and impregnated plywood completely corrects it for all practical purposes. Third, all lumber is subject to decay and rot under certain conditions. Resin impregnation not only prevents this but makes such lumber or plywood more durable than some metals. Lumber may be made fire resistant by impregnation or surface coating. Science will so develop the use of lumber products under new techniques that they will be limited only by the quantity of material available and this should cause no worry if our forest resources are intelligently controlled.

The case of plywood versus lumber leaves very little doubt that the former will more and more displace the latter not only because of its physical attributes and ease of application, but because the yield from the log quantitatively as well as qualitatively is so much superior.

Tremendous publicity was given to the various methods of molded plywood and the public was led to believe that all sorts of things and shapes would be miraculously produced in the future by these processes. Generally speaking, molded plywood should be defined as plywood which is formed and glued in one operation so that it is not confused with bent plywood which is made flat and then bent. Experience has proven, however, that the molded plywood process as presently constituted is relatively expensive—that thus far it has not lent itself to mass production economically. Where strength and weight are important factors, more important than price, the production of objects with compound curves by the molded plywood process is feasible. Thus in the war effort the ability to make many important hush hush items was a real and important contribution. But I do not feel too sanguine about molded plywood for peacetime products. Early in the war, when molded plywood was being publicized so greatly, I remember illustrations of molded plywood bathtubs and ,while I know that this is possible, I nevertheless know that bathtubs can be more economically and satisfactorily produced in other materials and that it would be futile to attempt to develop a use for plywood which is neither tenable nor economic. I merely cite this as an example of where a product and industry can be done a disservice by attempting to promote its use where other materials and methods are more practical and better adapted.

The so-called bag methods and autoclave processes for making molded plywood to simple curvatures will in all probability go by the boards and be replaced by the much simpler, higher speed technique of gluing mechanically; that is, obtaining fluid pressure on the wood while it is being formed against permanent dies which should be of metal. This method permits the use of adhesives such as the cold-setting phenolics or urea-type glues.

Specific examples of things that have reason to be looked for in the post-war era are molded plywood boat hulls, particularly in the small boat field, molded plywood tubing, and molded combinations of fabric and veneer, high strength resin impregnated paper and veneer and Fiberglass and veneer. Molded plywood which can be made to simple curvature like chair arms, chair backs, angles, channels and the like may lend themselves to fairly high speed production and reasonable cost. The small boat field is particularly interesting and is no longer in the experimental stage. Prior to the war, over 2,000 small boat hulls ranging from 9 ft. dinghies to 14 ft. outboards were commercially produced and proven completely satisfactory in use. Their cost—compared to the traditional procedure—was relatively high and while the experience gained in production of thousands of 18 ft. hulls made in one piece of ½″, 9-ply shells for the U. S. Engineers has improved the technique considerably, the cost will probably exceed the cost of small boats made with solid lumber. They will remain in a DeLuxe class with certain advantages in weight factor, design and stability to offset the lower cost of conventional small boats.

There is considerable research and actual development taking place today in the field of technical plywood for specific technical and industrial uses which may be extended in the future to many applications in which the lumber dealers will definitely be interested. Combinations of plywood and high strength resin impregnated paper as a surface coating have been developed for special use in crating to withstand the conditions of humidity and insects, particularly in the tropics. Also, combinations of plywood and light metals have done an outstanding job in packaging and protecting many important vital products ranging from perishable food products to smokeless powder. These techniques will undoubtedly be applied to various commercial applications. I have in mind, as examples, a product consisting of exterior or water proof Fir plywood faced with high strength resin impregnated paper, possibly in a variety of fast permanent colors as completely finished siding. The manufacture of kitchen sinks, work surfaces for kitchens, industrial plants, employing the powder box technique to which I have referred, which is a combination of plywood and a thin stainless steel metal, is definitely in the cards.

Demand for plywood of all kinds far exceeds the productive capacity of the industry and that condition is likely to prevail for a long period of time, not only because of the housing shortage, but because, as I have pointed out, so many new uses have been proven and adopted as a result of war period experience.

THE SCHOOL AND THE PEOPLE

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THE SCHOOLS belong to the people. The kind and quality of education they offer express the aspiration of parents for the welfare of their children and the hope of citizens for the nation's future. There is no more important American policy than that of keeping control of the schools directly in the hands of local citizens.

The recently increased interest of important groups of the American public in their schools is therefore of great significance. The industry-education conferences initiated by the National Education Association's Commission for the Defense of Democracy through Education has brought together from ten to twelve thousand industrialists and educators in communities of 40 states to discuss the problems encountered in adapting education to the needs of the community served, and in extending a high grade of educational opportunity to all American children.

The Commission has inaugurated a new series of meetings already under way, which include farm, labor, business and professional leaders. More than a thousand representatives of these fields in seven states have already assembled with local educators and within the next few months it is expected that the key leadership from all walks of life in the 48 states will have given educators the benefit of their advice and cooperation in planning the reconversion of the schools from emergency wartime conditions to normal peacetime service.

The study of the United States Chamber of Commerce made during the school year 1944-1945 is a noteworthy contribution to public opinion about education. The title of the study, ***Education—an Investment in People,*** suggests the character of the report. Essentially it is an attempt to appraise the economic value of today's education, pointing to the fact that the income of the American people has been increased through the great skill in production and the demands of a higher standard of living brought about by education. This objective and historically important study justifies the conclusion, "If the people of the United States want to hold their own in competition with other countries and to raise the level of living of our people, they should promptly attend to further substantial expansion of education and technical training."

The attention given education in the American press during recent months has been greater in amount and more constructive in character than it has been for many years. With the coming of the war, the schools suffered a major crisis in the shortage of personnel. The financial demands of war took precedence over the financial needs of schools. The press has helped to show that American resources in personnel and in money are great enough to fight a war and at the same time educate our youth to make real what victory makes possible.

Advertisers, in the press and on the radio, joined magazine and newspaper editors in interpreting the wartime problems of education and in paying tribute to the wartime services of the teacher. No less than a half million dollars have been spent by advertisers on this campaign. The program has done much to raise the morale of the teaching profession and to bring teachers' salaries more nearly in line with the cost of living.

The emergencies of wartime have brought together educators and lay citizens in a significant effort to improve our schools. The increased responsibilities of education in the peace make continued cooperation a first call upon the time and thought of the American people.

Education has a place at the peace table. For the first time in the history of the world, there is an opportunity to create and maintain a *people's* peace. In building the structure of a new world organization, the statesmen of the United Nations at San Francisco clearly recognized that no international machinery for dealing with economic, political, military and legal matters can work properly unless the peoples of the world learn how to make it work. Provisions for education and cultural cooperation were therefore incorporated in both the Economic and Social Council and in the trusteeship system of the United Nations Organization.

This striking victory for education in the peace did not happen by accident. Thousands of educators and other citizens had grimly determined that this time education should not have the courteous "brush off" it received in 1919 by the Committee drafting the Covenant of the League of Nations. The organized teaching profession, through the Educational Policies Commission of the National Education Association and the American Association of School Administrators, spearheaded the struggle for an international recognition of education. The Commission was vigorously and ably supported by all types of lay organizations and by public-spirited individuals. The necessary forces were organized, untiring and resolute.

The role of education at the peace table is vital. Preparation for war and preparation for peace are deeply rooted in education. Americans are not a war-like people, largely because our schools have not glorified war. They have not taught youth that this country was hated by any other nation. They have not taught that our national ambitions were threatened by those of any other country—that neighboring nations were our enemies. They have not taught that the individual existed solely to make his nation powerful among others, but that a government exists for the well-being of its citizens. American schools have taught youth that our real enemies are disease and poverty, and ignorance and crime, and that the glory of man is their defeat.

The objective of international cooperation in education is to eliminate the kind of education that can lead only to war, and substitute for it the kind of education that leads to peace.

The stipulation of the United Nations Charter that the international trusteeship is to promote the social and educational advancement of trust territories is of special importance. Half of the people of the world cannot read or write in any language. Many of the illiterate live in those under-priviliged areas likely to be placed under trusteeship. From their present condition of ignorance can come no contribution to a people's peace. The safety of the world depends largely upon intelligent cooperation made possible by universal education.

The National Education Association is becoming increasingly concerned about the existence of intolerance among various elements of the American people and the prospect now that this war is over there may be greater racial, religious, political and economic tensions. The existence of our democracy will be seriously affected if group prejudices and antagonisms get out of control or if the causes of such prejudices and antagonisms are not removed or reduced.

The Detroit race riot, the difficulties in Harlem, the deep prejudices against American citizens of Japanese ancestry, the clashes between the Mexican and anti-Mexican groups that have occurred in the South and West are all examples of outbreaks that may increase in number and violence in the post-war period. Not only is there a probability of more racial violence, but it is possible that religious prejudices and antagonisms will increase and that attempts may be made to restrict the rights of certain church groups.

In the international field the forces of prejudice are threatening the full success of cooperation among the nations and may cause a third world war unless brought under control.

If the forces of disharmony and prejudice are to be controlled, our schools must teach young people to recognize the rights of minorities, to relieve injustices causing group conflicts, and to appreciate the sacred character of religion and the sincerity of those who worship, to whatever church they belong. More and more, teachers must assume responsibility for the education of our youth to respect the worth and integrity of all individuals in our society. It is likewise important that members of minority groups be taught to understand and to have consideration for the rights, liberties and attitudes of those who constitute the majorities.

Deep-seated prejudices originate early in childhood and generally become fixed in adolescence. Therefore, education in mutual understanding should begin in the kindergarten and continue throughout the university. It is not enough that these principles be taught in the schools. There must be evidences of respect for minority groups in the market place and the public forum.

The teachers themselves must have the support and the approval of the public in the development of ideals of tolerance and mutual understanding. This support and approval is not always forthcoming. There have been recent instances of discrimination and reprisal against teachers because of their efforts to teach tolerance and full consideration of the rights of all individuals.

Naturally enough teachers sometimes tend to reflect the prejudices and intolerance of their communities. There is, therefore, a heavy responsibility upon local, state, and national teachers' organizations to discuss fully the need of tolerance and mutual understanding, and to develop standards and attitudes that will influence the entire teaching profession.

That part of the platform of the National Education Association dealing with this problem is recommended for adoption as public policy:

Every child regardless of race, belief, economic status, residence, or physical handicap should have the opportunity for fullest development in mental, moral, social and physical health and in the attitudes, knowledge, habits and skills that are essential to individual happiness and effective citizenship in a democracy.

A hundred thousand teachers have left the classrooms for war jobs since Pearl Harbor. An equal number have joined the military forces. Marriage, old age, and death have continued to take their usual toll of the profession. The turnover has been about 25 per cent of the teachers employed in the schools prior to the war. This is too large a turnover to permit the stability which the profession should have.

To replace those who leave the profession, school boards normally look to teacher-training colleges from which are recruited about 50,000 teachers each year. Enrollment in these institutions is now only half of what it was in pre-war years. There is a critical shortage of teachers now, with no prospect of an adequate supply in the near future.

To compensate for the shortage, 80,000 persons of less than standard qualifications have been pressed into service. Still there are vacancies. Teaching positions have been abolished. School classes have been combined until they are too large for effective instruction. Retirement of older teachers has been postponed.

Losses to military service were to be expected, particularly among the younger members of the profession. The supply situation, however, became really acute when large numbers of teachers were drawn to non-teaching employment by wartime wages sufficient to meet wartime living costs.

For many years teaching has been a low-salaried employment. When the exodus from the classroom was highest, in 1942-43, nearly 40 per cent of the nation's teachers were getting less than $1,200 annually. Fully one-third of the teachers of this country are now working for a salary which is substantially less than the wages the federal government pays the women who scrub the floors and polish the furniture of its offices in the Nation's Capital.

Normally substandard salaries have not been adjusted to the present abnormally high living costs. The cost of living now stands at least 30 per cent above the level of January 1940; while teachers' salaries have increased since that date only about 24 per cent. In actual purchasing power the salary of the average teacher is less in 1945 than it was in 1940.

It is not difficult to understand why thousands of teachers have sought to improve their economic status by entering other lines of work. There have been other reasons for leaving the schools. While the social recognition accorded the teacher has improved in recent years, many communities still hedge their teachers about with petty personal restrictions and call upon them for endless trivial services unrelated to their professional training. Entering a new occupation is a welcome relief from such restrictions.

This situation has not only retarded advancement of teaching toward real professional status, it is seriously undermining the quality of educational opportunity at a time when the Nation urgently needs the highest grade of teaching service in schools of all educational levels. The Nation now faces new problems basically educational in character—the education of veterans, the occupational reconversion of civilians, the return to school of older employed youth, the revision of the curriculum in the light of war experiences, the redirection of youth into the professions neglected during the emergency period, and the development of understanding of new international relations. Only the highest quality of professional attainment can perform these important services adequately.—*N. E. A. Report*

England Starts Modernizing Coal Mines

The first important step in the modernization of Britain's coal industry was taken last month when Col. O. A. Lancaster broke ground in New Calverton, Nottingham, for the main shaft of a mine that is expected to yield 1,000,000 tons annually for 125 years and to set new standards of efficiency and decent working conditions for miners.

At the same time, the National Union of Mine Workers laid before Emanuel Shinwell, Minister of Fuel and Power, a "Charter of Demands" advancing concrete proposals for the betterment of working conditions and the attraction of new workers to the industry.

VETERANS SUPPORT AFL SENIORITY PLAN

Charleston, S. C., war veterans are lining up with organized labor in support of straight seniority as the only real protection of workers against favoritism.

Memorial Post No. 59 of the American Legion, composed to a large extent of Charleston navy yard workers, went on record for a seniority system in the yards such as AFL unions have been battling for.

The post's action was regarded as especially important, because some Legion leaders in Washington have been opposing legislation, sponsored by labor, to provide that layoffs and rehirings in navy yards shall be based exclusively on seniority.

CONGRESS STARTS PROBE OF HUGE TAX REFUNDS

Hearings to start soon before the Senate Labor and Education Committee may cast light on how giant corporations are using tax refunds granted by the government to wage war against the trade union movement.

These refunds run into billions, and when Congress authorized them the idea was that the money would enable the companies to reconvert more swiftly to peacetime production.

Editorial

Time for a Little Revamping

At the present time protest demonstrations among our troops abroad are vying for the headlines with strikes here at home. In both the Pacific and the European theaters GI Joes are volubly protesting against the failure of the Army and Navy Brass Hats to get them home within what they consider to be a reasonable length of time. So far the protests have been limited to peaceful demonstrations. The boys want to come home—especially those with high point scores in the demobilization scheme. They don't want excuses or patronage or USO shows. They want one way tickets to the wives, mothers, sweethearts and jobs they left behind. When these haven't been forthcoming as rapidly as the boys figured they should, they have been taking the bull by the horns and doing a little prodding where they thought it would do the most good.

Making sweeping generalities is always a dangerous thing. However, in talking to hundreds of ex-soldiers, it seems pretty clear that there are two general gripes that are well-nigh universal. The first is that GI's are seldom told anything. They are ordered to do plenty but not very often are they told the whys and wherefores of what they are doing. In a professional army this sort of thing may be O.K., but in a citizens' army—especially when that army is composed of reasonably intelligent men—it doesn't work out so well. Even since the last war the intelligence of the average American has advanced materially. Radio, fast communication and transportation, and more schooling have all brought this about. Men think for themselves more than they used to. Consequently they can't be pushed around as much as they used to be. Even in unionism there was a day when the rank-and-file was content to merely obey orders. Today union members want to know where and why and how before they act.

Naturally there are very definite limits to what the Brass Hats can disclose to the men—especially in time of war. But from the gripes we have heard from returned vets the army could do a much better job of keeping enlisted men informed of what is going on and why certain actions are necessary.

The second general gripe seems to be aimed at the caste system prevailing in the various branches of the armed services; i.e. the holier-than-thou attitude of the officers as compared to the enlisted men. In a democratic army a system that draws such a fine line of demarcation between an officer and an enlisted man seems out of place. Undoubtedly the bulk of the officers in both the army and the navy are good Joes who seldom, if ever, take advantage of the privileges their positions as officers give them. However, a pipsqueek does slip by Officers' Training School once in awhile and when that happens the men who draw that particular officer catch a lot of unnecessary Hades.

Originally, we suppose, the caste system for officers developed from the need to maintain discipline. In the days when the common people were much more ignorant than they are today it may have been all right. But things are different now. The average man thinks for himself nowadays, and the holier-than-thou system serves as an irritant. After all, discipline is maintained in industry day in and day out, and it is maintained without a caste system. Men obey their bosses and respect their decisions. Thing work out smoothly without one man being made to feel he is inferior to another. In the army and navy the same thing holds true insofar as the non-commissioned officers are concerned. Men obey them as readily as they do the full-fledged officers who are set apart as though they were some superior breed. So it might not be amiss for the armed services to examine more closely the officer caste system, a system which stemmed primarily from the snobbery of the English army of the eighteenth century.

And while they are at it it might not be a bad idea for the services to examine some of the Hollywoodism that seems to have infected some of our top-flight generals and admirals. A few of them seem to be as publicity hungry as any of the Hollywood stars. If they can't get their names in the papers one way they do it in another way. The result is confusion and more confusion. One week the War Department announces demobilization has to be cut down as men are being released too rapidly for national safety, and the same week a high commander anounces that point scores for his men are being reduced. Where does that leave the men? Do they get to come home or don't they? It's no wonder there are demonstrations of protest.

On the other hand, a sort of Bring-My-Boy-Home hysteria is sweeping the country. Wives, sweethearts and families are demanding that their loved ones come home regardless of anything else. Everybody seems to be forgetting that the job is not yet completed. There could be no greater tragedy than having America lose in the first months of peace the things so many men died in the war to establish. Sufficient forces must be kept in Germany and Japan to guarantee that neither of those nations ever again becomes a military power. By eliminating the two above-mentioned gripes, the regular Army could probably attract more men. Certainly such action would at least eliminate the unhappiness of the drafted men who still are in the armies of occupation.

Farmers and Workers Are Interdependent

According to the Department of Agriculture, the farmers of the nation enter 1946 in the most prosperous condition in their history. During 1945 they took in more money for the crops than ever before, and after paying off all their operating costs they kept a larger net surplus than ever before. The 1945 figures showed the stupendous sum of 24 billion dollars going to farmers in that twelve month period for their output. This was some 10 billion higher than the 1944 figure and some six times higher than the 1933 figure. Even after deducting some 13 billion dollars for higher operating costs, farmers during last year retained something like 12 billion dollars as their net profit, a new record high.

It is significant that this income was divided among fewer farmers than ever before, making each individual's take higher. In 1940 one fourth of our population was engaged in farming. Last year only one fifth was classified as farmers. This unprecedented prosperity for farmers is going to mean more and better jobs for the city workers. Farmers are among the best consumers of manufactured goods in the nation when they have the money. They are going to need new barns and new homes and new tractors and new refrigerators. Furthermore they are going to have the money to pay for these things. As they buy these things the wheels of industry will turn faster to produce them and city men will have jobs. Labor has always recognized that prosperity among the farmers is a prime essential for national prosperity.

However, farmers have not always recognized the equally axiomatic truism—namely, that prosperous city workers are the keystone of farm prosperity. When city workers make decent wages, they buy the products of the farm. When they are not working or when their wages are low the farmer feels the pinch. Even the Secretary of Agriculture recognizes this fact. In commenting on the 1945 achievements of the farmers, he said: "The city workers had plenty of food dollars to spend and they spent those dollars right over the farmer's counter. They spent more than 30 billion dollars for food, a third of their entire consumer outlay. Contrast this with 1933, when consumers had only 11½ billion food dollars, and after the middleman took his toll there was very little left for the farmer."

Before the farmer can prosper, the city worker must prosper. Prosperous corporations or big dividends don't make for farm prosperity, but decent wages do. After all, a millionaire who takes in thousands of dollars a week in dividends only eats three meals a day. The same amount of money, if instead of being concentrated in one man's hands were divided among many workers as increased wages, would make for many prosperous workers. Each of them would eat more and better food and the farmer would feel the benefits.

Some day all farmers and workers will realize that they are interdependent. They will realize that one group cannot prosper at the expense of the other. When that day comes the nation should be able to create a sound and stable foundation for a lasting prosperity.

Drive Out the Chisellers

Before the ink is dry on any piece of beneficial legislation giving some particular group a decent break, the tin-horns, chisellers, and racketeers are out with schemes for mulcting the unwary. Apparently the GI Bill of Rights is no exception. Reports coming from many parts of the nation indicate that the human vultures are out en masse to fleece the GI's out of the benefits accruing to them under the act. The racketeers are finding the educational features of the GI Bill of Rights particularly vulnerable. All kinds of underhanded schemes for taking in the GI's are developing.

One of the most flagrant is the phony "Trade School." These schools are springing up all over the country. About the only thing they are interested in is getting the vets' money and giving him as little as possible in return. There are many old established schools that do a fair job of teaching the vets what they promise to teach them. With these schools there is no particular quarrel. It is the fly-by-night schools that are springing up overnight and making all kinds of misleading promises to the GI's that ought to be exposed and driven out of business.

The worst offenders against the GI's seeking an education are the sweat-shoppers who are finding the GI Bill of Rights an ideal instrument for procuring sweatshop labor. Under the Bill of Rights, vets are paid from sixty to ninety dollars a month, plus tuition fees, while learning a trade or profession. Unfortunately the Bill of Rights lays down no particular standards which training offered to GI's must meet. The matter is left up to the states and so far most of them have done very little about it. The chisellers know this and they are out to make the most of it. Instead of giving vets properly supervised training, they are hiring them for starvation wages and merely working the devil out of them. Recently the Colorado State Federation of Labor issued a bitter blast against this practice. James Shirley, Federation secretary and himself a vet, called attention to the vicious game. He declared: "I believe many employers are hiring help at fifty cents an hour under the guise of training to veterans knowing that the Veterans' Administration will supplement their wages with subsistence wages under the GI Bill of Rights."

Colorado is not the only state from which such complaints have come. States are just not equipped to police veterans' training. Unscrupulous employers in many of them have managed to work their way into the "accredited" lists which gives them a pretty much free hand to exploit the GI's as best they can. So far the Veterans' Administration has been unable or unwilling to cope with the situation.

Fleecing GI's who fought for their country is a crying shame. However, as long as there are individuals and firms willing to do it for their own profits, everything possible must be done to protect the ex-soldiers. For their own protection as well as for the protection of the GI's, the unions of the nation can do no better job than to sponsor and maintain apprenticeship programs and apprenticeship supervision. Many of our District Councils have entered into joint apprenticeship programs with employers of their areas. These programs assure the vets of genuine and thorough apprenticeship training and they assure the unions of competent mechanics in the years ahead.

Through its National Apprenticeship Training Program, the government is encouraging GI's to take apprenticeship training. First General Vice President M. A. Hutcheson is a member of the national committee. No honest person wants to see the GI's gypped. The best way to see that they aren't is to provide them with means of getting genuine training under an apprenticeship program that is comprehensive and fair.

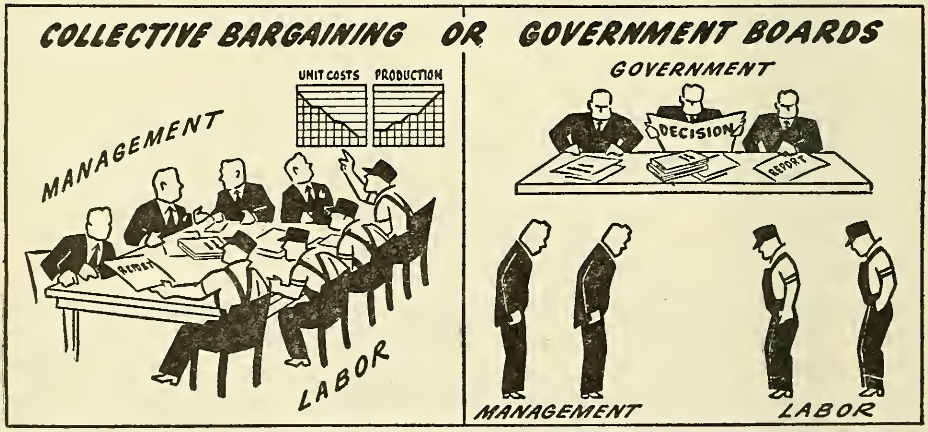
Which Way America?

THE SIGNIFICANCE of the recent Management-Labor Conference was ignored by most American newspapers. Its outstanding achievements were played down, and the American public was given the false impression that it had been a failure. Perhaps some reporters wanted to make it appear so, in order to clear the way for legislation to control labor. Actually, the Conference did more than any amount of legislation to promote peaceful settlement of disputes.

The Conference resulted in at least three major achievements: (1) For four weeks (November 5 to 30) top leaders of labor and management met together and came to a clearer understanding of each other's viewpoint and problems. (2) In three unanimous reports, they reduced to writing certain vital principles for collective bargaining, accepted by both parties, and gave a blueprint for reorganizing the U. S. Conciliation Service to fit it for constructive work in the settlement of disputes. (3) They provided for a continuing committee, with four representatives each from management and labor, which can carry forward the joint consideration of their common problems, enlarge the area of knowledge, understanding and agreement, and bring further progress in collective bargaining.

The Conference marks a milestone in labor relations. After World War I, management refused to recognize collective bargaining and waged bitter warfare against unions. Today, both national organizations of employers officially endorse collective bargaining as a

WHICH WAY FOR AMERICA?



Management and labor examine the facts and make their own decisions.

Government boards examine the facts and impose their decisions on management and labor.

constructive factor in American economic life. However, there are persons who advocate government control of labor relations, and the bill for labor fact-finding boards, introduced in Congress immediately after the close of the Management-Labor Conference, imposes such controls. Our country must therefore decide between two alternatives in labor relations: Collective bargaining or control through government boards.

Under collective bargaining, management and labor together work out the knotty problems of wages and other conditions around the conference table. Facts and records bearing on all matters concerned can be brought and studied by both parties. Decisions are adapted to the particular conditions of each plant or industry because they are made by those who best know the circumstances and who will carry out the agreement reached.

During the war, collective bargaining was broadened in many plants to include union-management production committees. Joint consideration of plant problems combined the genius of management and labor to create our war production miracle. Eighty-five per cent of American war material was produced in plants where collective bargaining prevailed. The Management-Labor Conference has now paved the way for further progress.

The bill for labor fact finding boards on the other hand, would turn back the clock of progress. Under this bill, the Secretary of Labor could certify to the President any labor dispute affecting "the national public interest," and the President could appoint a fact finding board of three or more persons. A 30-day cooling off period would be imposed during which strikes would be illegal; the board would then report its findings and recommendations. By making strikes a crime and thus imposing involuntary servitude on labor the bill goes far beyond the Railway Labor Act.

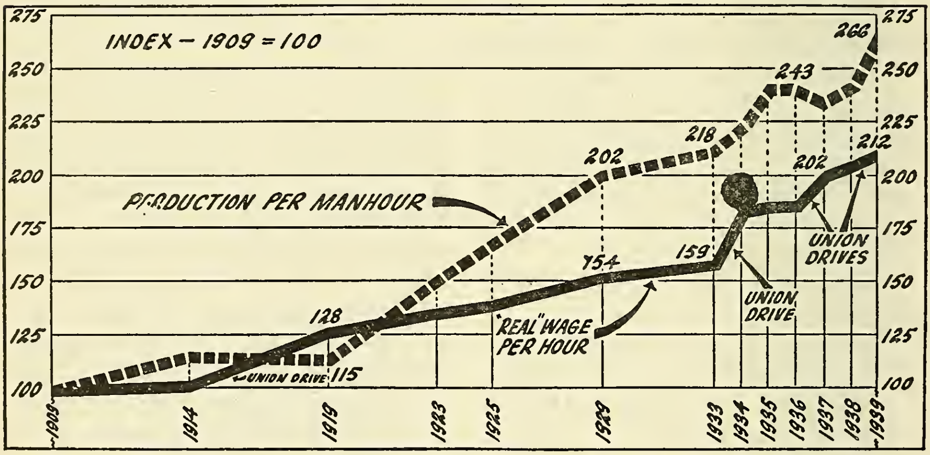
This bill would take the process of negotiations out of the hands of management and labor and place it in the hands of outsiders who have no direct knowledge of the problems concerned. Facts and records would be brought together by the government board and studied by it, not by workers and employers who have experience in the production. The board's findings or decision, not the conclusions of management and labor, would set the terms to govern the plant concerned. Such a process would kill the joint management-labor consideration of facts and problems which is at the heart of American productive efficiency and high living standards.

Under government fact-finding boards in the railway industry, workers have made far less progress than under free collective bargaining in other industries. It is significant that from 1926 to 1944, hourly wages of railroad workers rose only 50% under government boards, while hourly wages of factory workers rose nearly 100% under collective bargaining.

Further development of collective bargaining is the way forward for America, if we wish to maintain our free enterprise system, which is the basis of political democracy. If, on the other hand, the objective is to develop a breach between management and labor so that government controls over the American economy may be widened, then government fact-finding boards are an excellent mechanism with which to begin.

Labor unrest and strikes cannot be ended by finding some simple formula to be adopted universally. Yet this is what the public was led to expect the Management-Labor Conference to do. Instead it did something far more important. Its unanimous reports set down a code of collective bargaining principles which, if followed by management and labor, will widen the area of good faith and sound relations. Important points from the three reports are given below. (Union officers and organizers are urged to write for the complete text.)

PRODUCTIVITY AND "REAL" WAGES OF AMERICAN FACTORY WORKERS



Source: Production per Manhour: Calculated from National Bureau of Economic Research figures; "Real" Wages: Labor Department figures.

A. *First Agreements:* Collective bargaining, undertaken promptly and in good faith after recognition of a proper bargaining agent, is the first step to avoid strikes or refusal to bargain by the employer. Observance of the following rules will contribute to orderly procedure: The employer should not question his obligation to bargain with the union, nor should negotiations be delayed by either party; the objective should be to sign an agreement covering a definite period of time. Each party should present a statement of position; areas of agreement should be sought and issues precisely defined; respect and consideration should be given to all proposals. Conciliation and voluntary arbitration may be used if collective bargaining fails, but they should not be the first resort.

B. *Existing Agreements.* Agreements should be clearly written and thoroughly understood by employer and all employes; workers and supervisors should be educated in the meaning of all provisions; there must be an honest effort on the part of all to carry out the spirit as well as the letter of the agreement, to conduct relations on a basis of mutual fairness and respect. Agreements should contain effective procedure for settling grievances without strike or lockout. Grievances should be promptly handled, and should be considered by foremen as aids in discovering and removing the causes of discontent. Management and union should train their representatives in the proper functioning of grievance procedure; the basic objective is achievement of sound and fair settlements.

C. *Conciliation Service.* The United States Conciliation Service should be reorganized so that it will be an effective and completely impartial agency within the Labor Department. An Advisory Committee to the Director should be appointed, consisting of equal numbers of management and labor representatives. Personnel of the Service should be characterized by impartiality, integrity and knowledge of management-labor problems, and provisions should be made for training newly appointed conciliators; the number of conciliators should be adequate. The Division of Arbitration should have a list of capable trained arbitrators who may be assigned when requested by both parties. The Technical Service Division should be reorganized and should have an advisory committee of equal numbers of management and labor representatives. Working with the Bureau of Labor Statistics and other agencies, it should provide information whenever needed.

During the war we know that productivity rose more than ever before. Although complete information for the whole period is still lacking, we know that in munitions industries from January 1943 to September 1944, production per manhour rose more than 40%,—three times the highest rate previously achieved. Competent observers feel that the cooperation of labor was probably the most important factor in bringing about the immense wartime gain in productive efficiency. Union members worked through labor-management committees to break bottlenecks and improve production in every possible way. Such cooperation can create income to pay wages.

Most labor-management committees want to continue their work in peacetime. Such economic cooperation can exist where collective bargaining has developed to a smoothly operating process, with good faith on both sides. Then union-management committees can provide a way for responsible unions to improve production, bringing larger wage increases.

Recently the Paper Makers International Union released a report which throws light on the dynamic possibilities of this new economic cooperation. The Paper Makers point out that: Labor today has reached a new position of power in the American economy (there are 15 million workers under union contract), and must assume proportionate responsibility in keeping industry alive. Workers are ready to accept responsibility "provided they are convinced a fair distribution is made of the wealth they assist in creating." To accomplish this cooperation, unions must work closely with management to reduce production costs, and management must give the union concrete information about production problems and be ready to "talk cold facts" around the conference table about its financial affairs, showing the results accomplished by joint efforts. Given this true partnership, the union must assume its proper place in the constant search for solution of the industry's many problems. The best way to high wages "is in the improved efficiency of our union mills."

The Paper Makers warn that, since workers and employers form the majority of the population of all industrial countries, "the future of our democracies rests to a great extent on the shoulders of these two groups. If we are not able to regulate ourselves and our industries, peacefully and intelligently, then we are certain to have regulations imposed on us by bureaucratic dreamers who will give us little consideration."

Union-management cooperation brings efficiency, not by a speed-up, but by breaking bottlenecks and by a hundred and one other improvements which workers can make because they know work conditions from direct experience. In many plants where union-management cooperation is most successful, employers regularly furnish production records and charts. These records are hung in places where all can study them and see the results of their work. Such information is vital to the success of union-management cooperation. Responsible union officers must know the increased income resulting from members' cooperation so they can determine a fair wage increase.

Free enterprise and free labor have raised American productive efficiency to a point unequalled in any other country. Consequently, Americans enjoy the world's highest living standard. No communist dictatorship has been able to give its people even half the living standard achieved in America under free enterprise, by increasing productivity and raising wages through collective bargaining.

Every worker knows that a wage increase must be produced before it can be paid. Rising wages depend on: 1. Increased production per manhour of work to create the income for higher wages; 2. Strong union organization to bring the rightful share of that income into the worker's pocket.

During World War I, "real" wages rose 24% (1914 to 1919). This was due to growing strength of organized labor, for AFL membership doubled from 1914 to 1920, and unions drove for higher wages. Beginning in 1919, new industrial techniques brought a rapid rise in productivity; from 1919 to 1929, production per manhour rose 74%. This created the income for a rapid rise in wages, but no such rise took place. Why? Because this was the period of industry's anti-union "open shop" drive; union membership dropped sharply in the depression of 1922 and did not recover. "Open shop" managements gave some wage increases to forestall union organization, but in this whole ten year period, workers' real wages rose only 20%. That is, workers gained less in these ten "open shop" years than they had in the previous five years when union strength was growing. Huge profits and stock market speculation characterized the boom year 1929. Shortage of workers' buying power was a prime cause of the industrial collapse which followed (1930 to 1933). During the depression, productivity went on increasing, but workers made no significant gains in "real" wages.

In 1933 the National Recovery Act guaranteed workers' right to organize. AFL membership rose rapidly. A union drive for higher pay, together with increased employment, lifted the average "real" wage 17% in one year (1933 to 1934). Then came the employers' drive against NRA and its expiration in 1935. Union organization and wage drives were stalled for the next two years, although productivity rose rapidly. Then in 1937 the National Labor Relations Act was declared constitutional and labor's right to organize was finally established. Union drives in the next two years (1937 to 1939) brought workers a share of this increased productivity and "real" wages rose 13%. Productivity kept on rising during this period of wage increases, except for a setback in the industrial recession of 1937.

America's free enterprise system produces the income to raise wages; but workers do not receive their share of that income unless they are strongly organized in unions. Under the "open shop" from 1919 to 1929, productivity rose 74%, "real" wages 20%; result; the depression of the thirties. From 1929 to 1939 strong unions made up part of this discrepancy; wages increased and living costs declined, so that "real" wages rose 38%, while productivity rose 32%; result: better economic health for America.—***AFL Monthly Survey.***

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OPA Sees Record Profits in '46

This is going to be a banner year for profits, the Office of Price Administration predicted. With excess profits taxes repealed, industry should earn its greatest profits in history, the federal agency said.

This statement is especially significant because American business made profit history in the last two year and earnings are still going up.

The figures for 1945 are not yet available, but they were greater than in 1944, a "fantastic" profit year.

American workers and trade unions should be interested in examining the profit figures for 1944, as revealed in a statement filed by the OPA with the Senate Small Business Committee. Profit increases in 1944 over the 1936-39 period, which was quite prosperous, include:

Hardware retailers, 464 per cent; small furniture stores, 185 per cent; variety chain stores, 339 per cent; men's apparel stores, 398 per cent; department and specialty stores, 1,324 per cent; chain grocery stores, 152 per cent; music stores, 210 per cent; automobile dealers, 200 per cent.

So much for retailers. These increases in profits show how well the wholesalers also fared:

Hardware wholesalers, 179 per cent; dry goods, 639 per cent; grocery 25 per cent.

Of course, the distribution end of business, on the whole took a back seat to the manufacturing end, as these profit increases emphasize:

All manufacturing, 450 per cent; textile and leather, 730 per cent; transportation equipment, 650 per cent; metals and products, 590 per cent; building materials, 270 per cent; chemicals, 230 per cent; food, beverages and tobacco, 200 per cent.

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ANYWAY SOMEONE BENEFITED

The 48 states of the Union benefited financially from World War II.

While Uncle Sam was accumulating such a debt as the world has never seen, the states redeemed 32.2 per cent of their outstanding obligations and, in addition, accumulated surpluses aggregating five billion dollars.

New regulations on building materials give all the breaks to ex-soldiers

Vets Get Preference

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THE FIRST consideration of the Federal Housing Administration will be to expedite construction of housing costing under $10,000 and to be occupied by veterans under the priority system for scarce building materials which went into effect last month, FHA Commissioner Raymond M. Foley recently explained.

Application forms for priorities for building materials presently in critical short supply will be available at all 71 of FHA's field offices for individual veterans who want to build a home of their own as well as builders who want to erect one or more dwellings either for sale or rental for which veterans of World War II will be given preference.

In an effort to get maximum construction of moderate-cost housing underway as speedily as possible, the entire preference rating system has attempted to stress simplicity, Mr. Foley said.

The Civilian Production Administration, through the National Housing Agency, has delegated to the FHA the task of processing and issuing the new HH preference ratings under which it is anticipated that about half of the critically short materials produced in 1946 will be made available for construction of homes for veterans.

Mr. Foley made it clear that the $10,000 sales price, which includes land and improvements, or an $80 a month rental are maximum figures and that every effort will be made to get a volume of construction at lower levels.

In a letter to state and district directors he said:

"It is particularly important that every effort be exerted among home builders to induce the production of housing at price levels as much under the $10,000 maximum as feasible. If in your jurisdiction applications tend to concentrate at or immediately below the $10,000 level without a fair distribution among lower price brackets, I wish you would bring the facts to my attention immediately."

Mr. Foley also pointed out that housing already under construction may be brought within the Reconversion Housing Program if it meets the standards set in the CPA's Priorities Regulation 33.

Aside from the $10,000 maximum sales price and $80 a month rental the CPA regulation further requires:

1. Applicants must furnish description of the structures they plan to build and the price or rental at which they will make it available to veterans. FHA field offices must be satisfied that the proposed sale price or rent is reasonably related to the proposed accommodation.

2. Applicants must show they will be ready to start construction within 90 days and dem-

onstrate that they have effective control of the land, that financing is assured, and that arrangements have been made for local building permits, utility services, and the like.

3. Applicants must agree to make the housing available only to veterans during the period of construction and for 30 days thereafter. In his sales agreement, a veteran or other purchaser is pledged to the same 30-day waiting period in case of a re-sale and the sale must be made at or below the maximum sales price originally paid.

4. The regulation makes possible also the conversion of existing structures where it is shown increased dwelling units will result and it also covers construction of dormitories or group housing for educational institutions for the benefit of veterans.

The materials to which priorities will apply include common and face brick, clay sewer pipe, structural tile, gypsum board, gypsum lath, cast iron soil pipe and fittings, cast iron radiation, bathtubs, lumber, and millwork. CPA has announced that additions or deletions from this schedule may be made from time to time.

In stressing that speed in getting the program into operation is of paramount importance, Mr. Foley told his field directors:

"Our procedures have been designed to effect speedy and efficient operation in a manner that will assure that findings are consistent and reasonable. With respect to the determination of maximum sales prices, we have made it clear that the objective of speed in producing housing does not permit more than an opinion that the selling price is approximately in keeping with the cost of producing and marketing similar properties. As to rentals, agreement is being concluded with the Office of Price Administration whereunder that Agency will automatically accept as its 'initial rent' the rental approved in these applications."

Mr. Foley declared the necessity for speed made it mandatory that every effort must be made by field offices to avoid delay and pointed out that processing priorities is done without reference to the type of financing proposed.

"You will note," he said in his letter to the directors, "that great reliance is placed upon your knowledge of local conditions and local builders to avoid excesses in the issuance of preference ratings, particularly to see to it that ratings are not issued beyond the capacity of the applicant to start construction within 90 days.

"It is hoped that between 400,000 and 500,000 units can be placed under construction this year. The Civilian Production Administration is taking appropriate steps to allocate a proportion of available critical materials to meet these preference ratings, based upon estimated housing production in that volume."

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695,000 NEGROES IN ARMY

A War Department report detailing the contribution of Negroes to the war effort reveals that 695,264 wore the army's uniform, and that 475,950 served overseas. "They helped make possible the victory and are now protecting the peace," the report says.

Official Information

General Officers of

THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN R. STEVENSON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
S. P. MEADOWS
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

First District, CHARLES JOHNSON, JR.
111 E. 22nd St., New York 10, N. Y.

Second District, WM. J. KELLY
Carpenters' Bld., 243 4th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
3684 W. 136th St., Cleveland, O.

Fourth District, ROLAND ADAMS
712 West Palmetto St., Florence, S. C.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
631 W. Page, Dallas, Texas

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
10348½ Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
1182 St. Lawrence, Rm. 10, Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICE

We wish to remind all Locals that the Twenty-fifth General Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America will be held in the Auditorium of the Carpenters' Home, Lakeland, Florida, beginning Monday morning, April 22, 1946.

The Convention Call was issued under date of November 20, 1945 by authority of the General Executive Board. All Delegates and Alternates must be elected in December, 1945, or January, 1946, and the General Secretary so notified, Paragraph F, Section of our General By-Laws specifies that:

> The Recording Secretary shall under penalty of five dollars ($5.00) fine at once report to the General Secretary the name and post office address of the Delegate and Alternate.

We wish also to call your attention to the fact that:

> All amendments to the General Constitution submitted by Local Unions, District, State or Provincial Councils for the consideration of the Convention shall be forwarded to the Gen-

eral Secretary not later than the 15th day of February, 1946, preceding the holding of the Convention, and the said amendments shall be published in our Official Journal in the issue immediately following their receipt by the General Secretary, and no further amendments shall be considered by the Constitution Committee other than those submitted in accordance with the above, but amendments to any Section can be offered from the floor during the report of the Constitution Committee.

Please be guided accordingly.

Fraternally yours,

FRANK DUFFY, General Secretary.

Proposed Changes to our Constitution and Laws

By Local Union No. 213, Houston, Texas.

Amend Paragraph A, Section 15 to read:

There shall be seven divisions of the jurisdiction of the United Brotherhood, and one member of the General Executive Board elected from each Division by the members of said Division only.

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By Local Union No. 213, Houston, Texas.

Add to Paragraph I, Section 16, the following:

And in no case shall any part of the Home and Pension Fund be placed in the General Fund except by referendum vote.

* * * * *

By Local Union 1529, Kansas City, Kansas.

Strike out in Paragraph A, Section 18, the words "Indianapolis, Indiana, or at Lakeland, Florida," and add the following:

The Convention City shall be chosen by a majority of the ballots cast by the delegates of the General Convention, in regular session.

* * * * *

By Local Union 40, Boston, Mass.

Amend Section 18, Paragraph E by inserting after the word "Convention" in the third line the following:

All members shall be notified by mail to attend a meeting to act on the Convention Call, and to vote for the Delegates and Alternates to be elected.

Local Union No. 921, Portsmouth, N. H., endorses the amendment to Section 18, Paragraph I proposed by Local Union No. 512, Ann Arbor, Mich., that the mileage of delegates to and from the Convention be paid out of the General Fund at a rate of 4 cents per mile as published in the January, 1946, issue of The Carpenter on Page 47.

Endorsed by the British Columbia Provincial Council of Carpenters.

Approved by Local Union No. 1538, Miami, Arizona.

Approved by Local Union No. 951, Brainerd, Minnesota.

* * * * *

By Local Union 60, Indianapolis, Ind.

Amend Section 44, Paragraph C. After the word "members" in third line insert:

Also ninety (90) cents per month for each member in good standing.

* * * * *

By Local Union 141, Chicago, Ill.

1. Amend Section 44, Paragraph C, by inserting in the last sentence after the word "members" "and one dollar ($1.00) from each monthly permit granted by

a Local Union or District Council for which a fee is charged to be placed in a special fund for 'Home and Pension' purposes." Paragraph C, Section 44 as amended will then read as follows:

> **Each beneficial Local Union shall pay to the General Secretary $5.00 on each new member admitted, excepting apprentices and honorary members, also Seventy-five Cents per month for each member in good standing, Forty (40) cents of which shall be used as a fund for the general management of the United Brotherhood and payment of all death and disability donations prescribed by the Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood, together with all legal demands made upon the United Brotherhood. The balance of Thirty-five (35) Cents, together with moneys received from new members and one dollar ($1.00) from each monthly permit granted by a Local Union or District Council for which a fee is charged to be placed in a special fund for "Home and Pension" purposes.**

Local Union No. 141 can think of no more worthy cause for which a portion of each permit fee should be set aside.

2. Amend Section 46, Paragraph A, by striking out the last sentence and inserting "He shall not pay more than Two Dollars and Fifty Cents ($2.50) for a monthly working permit." Section 46, Paragraph A, will then read as follows:

> **A member who desires to leave the jurisdiction of his Local Union or District Council to work in another jurisdiction must surrender his Working Card and present his Due Book to the Financial Secretary, who shall then fill out his Clearance Card and affix the seal thereto. It shall be compulsory, except in case of strike or lockout, for the Local Union to issue said card, providing the member has no charges pending against him and pays all arrearages, together with current month's dues. Said Clearance Card shall expire one month from date of issue. It shall be optional with a Local Union or District Council to issue Clearance Cards in a jurisdiction where a strike or lockout is in effect. A member may leave such jurisdiction without a Clearance Card to seek work in another jurisdiction where no strike exists, provided he presents a statement over the Seal of the Local Union or District Council in which he holds membership, showing that a strike or lockout is in effect in said jurisdiction. He shall not pay more than Two Dollars and Fifty Cents ($2.50) for a monthly working permit.**

Local Union No. 141 feels that when a traveling member knows only a nominal fee will be charged him for working in other jurisdictions plus the knowledge he is helping the pension fund, that this will encourage said members not to clear out of his home Local and to continue to support his home Local.

* * * * *

3. Amend Section 54, Paragraph C, eliminating Paragraph C in its entirety. The present Paragraph D would then be identified as Paragraph C and the present Paragraph E would then be identified as Paragraph D. Section 54 would then read as follows:

> **A. A member shall not be less than 65 years of age to be eligible to the Home or Pension.**
>
> **B. A member shall hold continuous membership for not less than thirty years.**
>
> **C. The traveling expenses of a member whose application for admittance to the Home has been approved by the proper authorities shall be paid by the Local Union in which he holds membership.**
>
> **D. Members not wishing to avail themselves of the privilege of entering the Home may apply for a Pension not to exceed $15.00 per month.**

Local Union No. 141 feels that by eliminating the present Paragraph C of Section 54, a source of friction and a pauper clause will be stricken from our Constitution.

* * * * *

By Local Union 2163, New York, N. Y.

Amend Section 49, Paragraph C, last line to read:

Five years membership or more------------------------$500.00

* * * * *

By Local Union No. 1367, Chicago, Ill.

Strike out $300.00 in last line of Paragraph C, Section 49 and insert $500.00.

* * * * *

By Local Union 213, Houston, Texas.

Add to Paragraph C, Section 49, the following:

Twenty years or more--------------------------------$500.00

* * * * *

By Local Union No. 1657, New York, N. Y.

Change, amend and add to the following sections and paragraphs. Section 49, Paragraph C, to read:

Donations for Journeymen between the ages of 21 and 50 years shall be

One year's membership	**$ 50.00**
Two years' membership	**150.00**
Three years' membership	**250.00**
Four years' membership	**350.00**
Five years' membership	**600.00**

* * * * *

By the Tri-State District Council of Carpenters—Ashland, Ky.; Huntington, W. Va.; Ironton, Ohio; and Portsmouth, Ohio.

Strike out Paragraph C, Section 54 of the General Constitution to the end that there shall be no discrimination in the ranks of our membership.

* * * * *

By Local Union 683, Burlington, Vt.

Eliminate Paragraph C of Section 54 of the General Constitution. We believe any member who has met all the other requirements should receive the Pension and there should be no discrimination.

* * * * *

By Local Union 142, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Amend Section 54 to read:

Paragraph A. A member who has held continuous membership for Thirty (30) years and becomes 65 years of age shall be entitled to the Home and Pension.

Paragraphs B and C are to be eliminated and Paragraph D shall become Paragraph B and read: The traveling expenses of a member whose application for admittance to the Home has been approved by the proper authorities shall be paid by the Local Union in which he holds membership.

Paragraph E shall become Paragraph C and read: Members not wishing to avail themselves of the privilege of entering the Home may apply for a Pension not to exceed ($20.00) Twenty Dollars per month.

* * * * *

By British Columbia Provincial Council of Carpenters.

Delete Paragraph C of Section 54 of our Constitution and Laws.

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;
They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

Brother E. J. AIKEN, Local No. 58, Chicago, Ill.
Brother SAMUEL APICELLA, Local No. 366, New York, N. Y.
Brother H. C. CLAUSEN, Local No. 58, Chicago, Ill.
Brother CHAMP CREWS, Local No. 627, Jacksonville, Fla.
Brother ALFRED DAHLQUIST, Local No. 58, Chicago, Ill.
Brother J. F. DRENNAN, Sr., Local No. 213, Houston, Tex.
Brother OSCAR H. EPLING, Local No. 634, Los Angeles, Cal.
Brother ERHARD ERICKSON, Local No. 488, New York, N. Y.
Brother ALTON FARLEY, Local No. 517, Portland, Me.
Brother ANTON (TONY) GIESER, Local No. 80, Chicago, Ill.
Brother THEODORE W. GOODWIN, Local No. 305, Millville, N. J.
Brother ABRAHAM R. GRIFFIN, Local No. 627, Jacksonville, Fla.
Brother WILLIAM HALL, Local No. 2344, Merrill, Wis.
Brother EINO HOLD, Local No. 488, New York, N. Y.
Brother FLOYD HOUCHINS, Local No. 1918, Richland, Va.
Brother ARTHUR M. HUGHES, Local No. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
Brother ANDREW G. JOHNSON, Local No. 545, Kane, Pa.
Brother ALBERT KRAHN, Local No. 1403, Watertown, Wis.
Brother GABRIEL LAVERATO, Local No. 143, Canton, O.
Brother EDWIN LINDQUIST, Local No. 787, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Brother W. McFALL, Local No. 93, Ottawa, Ont., Can.
Brother A. O. MILLER, Local No. 1890, Conroe, Tex.
Brother ALMA JAMES MILLS, Local No. 1620, Rock Springs, Wyo.
Brother EARL MOORE, Local No. 740, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Brother ANDREW NYGARD, Local No. 483, San Francisco, Cal.
Brother EDWARD J. PACKARD, Local No. 634, Los Angeles, Cal.
Brother FRANK PALMER, Local No. 88, Anaconda, Mont.
Brother CARL G. PETERSON, Local No. 634, Los Angeles, Cal.
Brother MORRIS PURDY, Local No. 90, Evansville, Ind.
Brother H. J. REHERMAN, Local No. 90, Evansville, Ind.
Brother J. J. REID, Local No. 90, Evansville, Ind.
Brother C. E. ROBINSON, Local No. 655, Amarillo, Tex.
Brother MARTIN SANDWELL, Local No. 44, Urbana, Ill.
Brother HARRY M. SAWYER, Local No. 517, Portland, Me.
Brother JOHN SCHMIT, Local No. 58, Chicago, Ill.
Brother OVID SICHARD, Local No. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
Brother CARL SPAETH, Local No. 2, Cincinnati, O.
Brother R. A. STILES, Local No. 545, Kane, Pa.
Brother ELMER F. STROUD, Local No. 190, Klamath Falls, Ore.
Brother PATRICK TAMMANY, Local No. 246, New York, N. Y.
Brother RICHARD TROWN, Local No. 336, New York, N. Y.
Brother W. F. TUCK, Local No. 50, Knoxville, Tenn.
Brother ROBERT C. WATTS, Local No. 132, Washington, D. C.
Brother THOMAS WHITE, Local No. 1511, Southampton, N. Y.

HEROES OF OUR BROTHERHOOD

He who lays down his life in defense of a cause deemed
by him to be just is, in the eyes of God and man, a hero.

* * *

★ ★ ★

Killed In Action

★

Brother *William Prentice,* Local No. 1307, Evanston, Ill.

Brother *Oscar Thompson,* Local No. 2163, New York, N. Y.

★ ★ ★

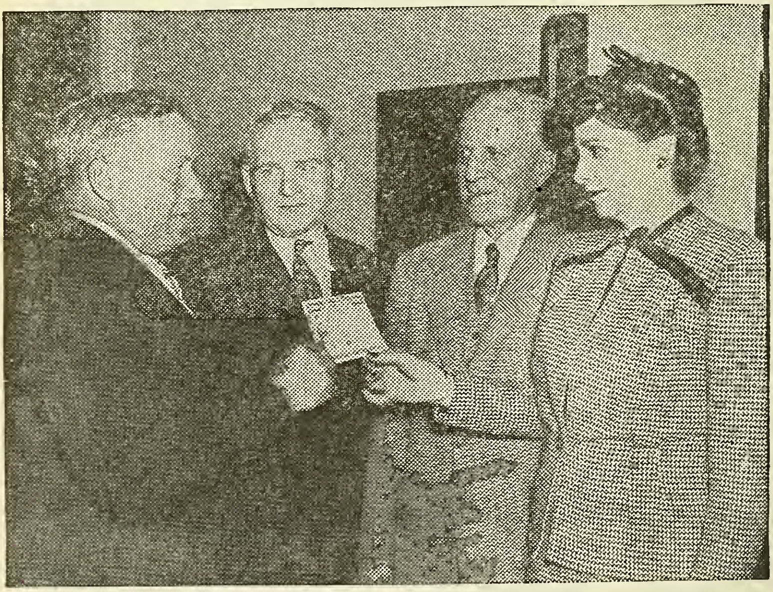
Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

L. U. 1073 Honors Hero's Family

If Sergeant Edwin Thomas McQuillen, hero-father of Pennsylvania's largest war-orphan family who was killed in the South Pacific only a year ago, had been lucky enough to come back home, his membership in Local 1073, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Philadelphia, to which he belonged when he enlisted, would have been waiting for him.

The hope of McQuillen and his wife that he would return, and the hopes of his nine children that they would again enjoy a father's love and care, ended when a Jap bomb smashed the American transport on which the 1896th Aviation Battalion Engineers, McQuillen's outfit, was moving into action.



Left to right: Julius Miller, President of Local 1073; Edward A. Kane, Vice President, Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor; William H. Kern, State Director of Labor Relations for the U.S. Treasury and Mrs. McQuillen.

Last December, his widow who, with the children, is now the first charge of Heritage of America, guidance and counsel group formed to provide for these and other war orphans, met the union officers and leaders who would have served her husband had he returned.

At the headquarters of the Carpenters' Metropolitan District Council, 1803 Spring Garden St., Mrs. McQuillen, as Pennsylvania's No. 1 War Widow, accepted, on behalf of Heritage, a $200 Bond, contributed by the union men who might have been her husband's fellow workers.

In presenting the union's gift, Julius Miller, president of the local, lauded the part union men had played in the war. "Our appreciation will best be shown," said Miller, "by the continued purchase of Victory Bonds. Our tribute will be to exceed the fine records made in previous war loans."

Edward A. Kane, Vice President of the State Federation of Labor, was also present to welcome Mrs. McQuillen. "The presentation of this bond," Kane said, "is but a slight token of the deep sympathy we of the State Federation of Labor feel toward the wives and families of all those who fell in battle. Their problems, and the problems of all our returning servicemen, are our deep and immediate concern. As we have carried on in the past, for their sake we shall continue to do so in the future."

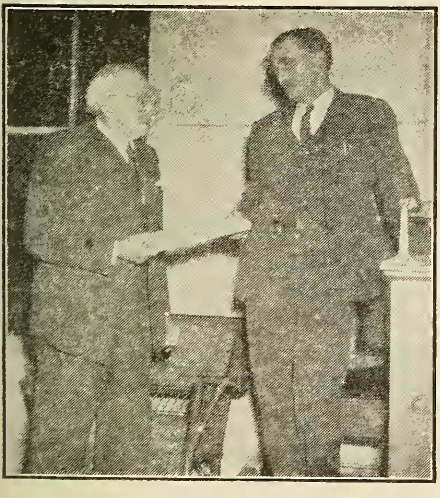
William H. Kern, State Director of Labor Relations for the U. S. Treasury, appeared at the ceremony.

"I am pleased to welcome you into the Victory Loan Club through Local 1073's presentation to you of a $200 Bond," said Kern. "Your story will serve as an inspiration to all of us, and I believe that the magnificent record of the AFL in past War Bond drives will be surpassed in this, the Victory Loan," he concluded.

John J. Cregan, Secretary-Treasurer of the Carpenters' Metropolitan District Council, was also at the presentation.

Mrs. McQuillen, in expressing her thanks, spoke of her husband's great pride in belonging to the union. "His union card," she said, "was one of his most precious possessions."

Macon Local Marks 58th Anniversary



In December of last year, Local No. 144, Macon, Georgia, rounded out its fifty-eighth year of existence as a local union of the Brotherhood. The occasion was marked with appropriate ceremonies. General Executive Board member Roland Adams attended the meeting as a special guest. Present at the occasion was J. W. E. Culpepper, only remaining charter member of the union. During the evening he was presented with a special gift. Pictured at the left is H. R. Stringfellow, who acted as Master of Ceremonies in the absence of President D. L. Stembridge, handing charter member Culpepper the gift.

Leavenworth, Kansas, Celebrates 57th Birthday

Leavenworth, Kansas, Local Union No. 499, celebrated its 57th anniversary December 18 by giving a party for all members and their families at the Christian church.

A turkey dinner with all the trimmings was served by women of the church. One hundred and twenty-one members attended the affair. Many were absent because of the unfavorable weather.

Entertainment for the party was furnished by Ernest Tinder and his orchestra, with help by the "Lone Ranger." All members and guests were thoroughly pleased with this annual party," said one of the officials at its conclusion.

Master of ceremonies for the occasion was Virgil Mikesell. Present officers of the union are: president, Easton DeFrees; vice-president, Asa Pearson; financial secretary, Robert Moody; recording secretary, John Whyte; treasurer, Harvin Schuman; conductor, Herman Probst; warden, Fred Spindler; trustees, Lea A. Humphrey, Albert Gladen, Earl Reynolds.

The committee on arrangements for the party were C. A. Dickson, Asa Pearson, and Marvin Schuman.

West Hollywood Local Entertains Kiddies

The Editor:

Local 1052 of West Hollywood, California, gave a Christmas party on December 22, 1945, for the members of the union and their children and families. The Local's hall, 9014 Melrose Ave., was the scene of the affair. Amid suitable decorations, a house full of children, together with a goodly representation of the Local's membership, enjoyed a fine program in keeping with the holiday season. Feature event was a Punch and Judy show young and old enjoyed equally well.

Before the affair broke up, Santa Claus' deputy—in the person of Brother Lindsay—appeared on the scene and distributed gifts and goodies. All who attended voted the party an unqualified success.

Fraternally yours,

J. E. Knight, Rec. Sec.

Jack Gill, ITU Official, Passes Away

Funeral services were held in Indianapolis, Indiana, on Monday, December 31, for Jack Gill, General Secretary-Treasurer of the International Typographical Union who passed away unexpectedly a few days previously.

Mr. Gill had served as Secretary-Treasurer of the International for the past eighteen months. Previously he had served for several years as a vice president of the International. He first joined the union in Providence, R. I., in 1910. Three years later he deposited his card in the Cleveland union where he lived and worked at the trade until his elevation to an office in the International Union which necessitated his moving to Indianapolis. As a delegate to several conventions of the American Federation of Labor he made many friends in all parts of the nation.

Surviving are the widow, Mrs. Augusta Gill; two sons, Jack, Jr., and Paul; and two brothers, Leo and Joseph Gill, Center Falls, R. I.

OF PARTICULAR INTEREST to our Ladies

Carthage, Mo. Ladies Finish Active Year

The Editor:

Ladies Auxiliary No. 390 of Carthage, Missouri, is small but active. We would like to extend greetings to the editor and readers of the The Carpenter. We celebrated our 4th Anniversary on Saturday night, October 27, with a party in Carpenters Hall. Families of Auxiliary members were guests. A pink and white tiered cake centered the table. Much of the evening was devoted to music and the singing of old favorites. There was Bingo and other games for those who cared to indulge. Later in the evening cake and ice cream were served.

On Saturday night, December 22, the Carpenters of Local No. 1880 gave a fine Christmas party. The ladies of Auxiliary No. 390 gave their assistance to make the affair a great success. About sixty attended. Sandwiches, pickles, potato chips, pumpkin pie and coffee were served. Roy Rogers very capably acted as Master of Ceremonies, introducing the entertainers and speakers. All had a good time.

We have tried to back every worthy cause to the fullest extent of our ability. We contributed to the March of Dimes and other projects. Two baskets were contributed to needy families at Christmas time. Sick members are remembered with cards.

All in all, we have been rather active and we hope to be able to do more in the future.

Fraternally yours,

Mrs. Bertha Herron, Rec. Sec.

◆

Peace and Our Children

Whether the world is to have an enduring and a just peace is going to depend in the long run upon what we do for the children, "not only our own, but all children," Katharine F. Lenroot, Chief of the Children's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor, stated recently, in presenting a 12-point program for community action in 1946 to assure to each child "the kind of preparation for living that today's world demands."

"This Nation, as every other Nation," said Miss Lenroot, "must be concerned now about the stamina of its people and their ability to climb the long, uphill road leading to the realization of the aims for which this war was fought. Behind all arrangements now being made, and especially behind commitments for world security, will be the character, intelligence, purpose and will of the men and women who make up the citizenship of the nations.

"The most important long-range issues that confront us today therefore have to do with our children and youth. The kind of homes in which they are reared, the schools they attend, the communities in which they live, the spirit and purpose of the Nation as a whole, those will determine how well our responsibility to them, and to the Nation and the world, is met."

Practical steps that communities can and must take in meeting their responsibilities, as outlined by the Children's Bureau chief, call for:

1. Housing fit for children—"without this need met much of our planning must come to nothing."
2. Prenatal clinics for all mothers and child health conferences for all preschool children to give them a good start in life.
3. Health centers and hospitals for the whole community, well built, staffed, and equipped to give good care to all mothers and children.
4. Health programs for all school-age children and employed youth, with medical, dental, and nursing service and health education.
5. Nursery schools and kindergartens for preschool children.
6. Schooling for all children and youth, with good buildings and equipment, well-paid teachers, full terms, and well-rounded programs.
7. School lunches available to all school children with all children treated alike—"through a good school lunch we can make up to some extent for the inadequate diets many have."
8. Recreation programs for all ages.
9. Child-welfare services, well-staffed, and with adequate faciliities for children needing special care in their own or in foster homes.
10. Day-care programs for children whose mothers are employed and for all other children requiring care away from home during the day.
11. Counseling and child-labor law enforcement to help boys and girls prepare for what they want to do and find suitable jobs.
12. Good local government, mindful of the problems and needs of children and youth, with opportunity for youth to share responsibilities.

"The job, of course, cannot be done by communities alone," Miss Lenroot added, "for community resources vary. State and Federal governments also have a responsibility, but the place to begin the job is where the children are. Every community should have within it a group of citizens officially entrusted with the responsibility for planning for its children. They must be aware, also, of the needs of children the country over, for no community can live to itself alone. What happens to children anywhere has a direct relation to the future opportunity and well being of all children everywhere in the Nation."

ARE YOU

UNFAIR

to the

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UNION MADE

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Union people who do not boost union label goods are unfair to their union and unfair to themselves . . . *because union-made means well-made!*

Raleigh Cigarettes are the most widely distributed union label product in the world . . . every time you say "A pack of Raleighs" you boost *your* union label!

Be fair to your label . . . be fair to yourself . . .

SMOKE

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THROAT PROTECTION ★ BETTER TASTE ★ LASTING FRESHNESS

IMPORTANT

The Federal Postoffice Department now requires extra postal charges when they notify International Headquarters of any change in address of members on The Carpenter mailing list.

These changes are literally coming in by the hundreds and the expense is a considerable item. This expense can be avoided if all members use the form below, to notify us of change of address. Just fill out the form and drop it in the mail addressed to Editor, The Carpenter, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, 4, Ind.

This is an important matter and it is requested that all members notify International Headquarters of change of address IMMEDIATELY.

(Date) ____19___

Editor, The Carpenter, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis 4, Ind.
Please change my address on Journal file.

From ____________________________________Street

City _________________________State ____________

To ______________________________________ Street

City _________________________State ____________

Name in full ___________________________________

L. U. No.______, City_______________ State______

Fill out this blank if you have changed your address, paste it on a one cent postcard and send to the General Office.

Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

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LESSON 209

In the lesson of last month we were dealing with filing saws, and as we stated then, it is one of the most important lessons in this series. We are repeating this here, because the carpenter who can file his saws so that they will give first class results, has gone a long way toward becoming a master mechanic.

In this lesson we are taking up tool-sharpening tools. While the saw set is not exactly a sharpening tool, it is a tool that is used in connection with sharpening saws, and therefore it makes a good connection between the last lesson and this one.

Fig. 1 shows a side view of a plier grip saw set, giving the names of the different parts. These names, as a rule, will apply to the different parts of saw sets in general. While there are many different kinds of saw sets, most of them will fall into one of two classifications, plier grip saws sets or pistol grip saw sets. Each of these two saw sets has its advantages and its disadvantages. The pistol grip gives the operator a better grip, because, as the name implies, the handle resembles the handle of a pistol. This makes it possible to operate the saw set without twisting the arm out of its natural position. But when it comes to packing a pistol grip saw set in a tool case, it is cumbersome. We have used both of these saw sets and like the plier grip a little better than the pistol grip. But as with other tools, when you are sure you know what you want and like, buy it.

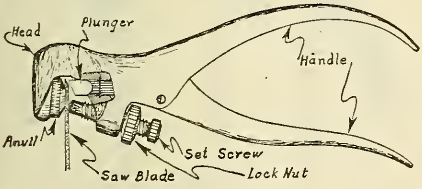

Fig. 1

The upper drawing of Fig. 2 shows a three-cornered file in position for filing a cross-cut saw. To the right we are pointing out what is called the fleam of a saw tooth, also the space between two teeth, called gullet. At the bottom we have the same kind of file, where the point, body and tang are pointed out.

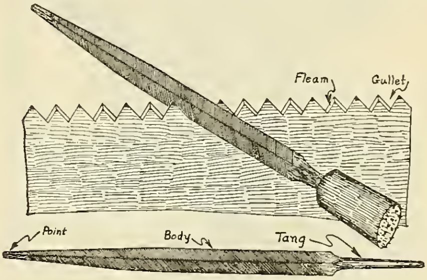

Fig. 2

A flat file in position for filing a big cross-cut saw is show in the upper drawing of Fig. 3. Only the points of such saws should be beveled, as we are showing. The round part at the bottom of the gullet, pointed out with one of the joined indicators, is filed straight across with a rat-tail file, such as is pointed out with the other indica-

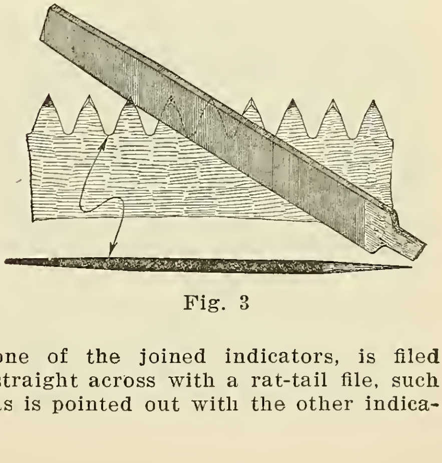

Fig. 3

tor. The part of the tooth between the round and the beveled parts is filed straight across with a flat file.. All three of these parts should be filed proportionately the same at each filing, in order to hold the size and shape of the teeth the same at all times.

A tool grinder is shown by Fig. 4. This drawing is a sort of symbol of the many different kinds of tool grinders that are in use, rather than any particular design. We are indicating the tool rest, the stone and the handle on the drawing.

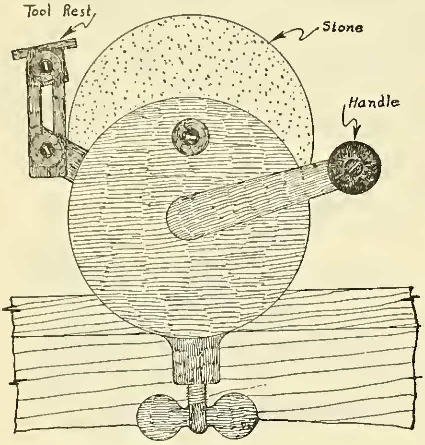

Fig. 4

Fig. 5 shows, at the top, a side view of an oilstone, and at the bottom, a plan. Three different angles are shown in the top drawing for sharpening tools on an oilstone. Of course, the tool should first be ground at a little sharper angle before it is put on the stone, as the drawing shows. The 40-degree angle should be used for sharpening bits for scrub planes and chisels that are to be used for the roughest kind of work, especially when nails or other damaging objects are likely to be encountered. The 30-degree angle is perhaps the most commonly used for beveled cutting tools, such as plane bits, chisels, and so forth. The 20-degree angle is suitable for plane bits, chisels and even hatchets, when these tools are to be used for cutting soft wood that does not have knots or tough spots. Tools sharpened to this angle should not be used where damaging objects might be hit, such as nails, brick and so forth. When the unbeveled side of the tool is put on the oilstone, it should be flat on it as we are showing to the right.

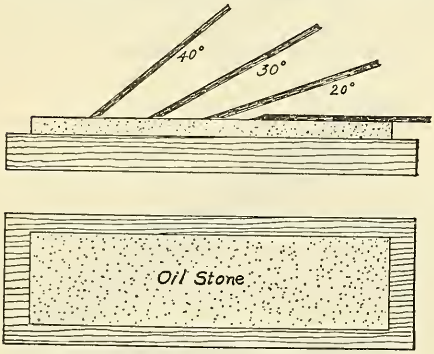

Fig. 5

We have shown the three most practical angles to which beveled tools are sharpened. But it is obvious that there are other angles to which such tools can be sharpened, all of which are legitimate whenever circumstances call for them,—these, though, are some of the things that the student must discover between the lines.

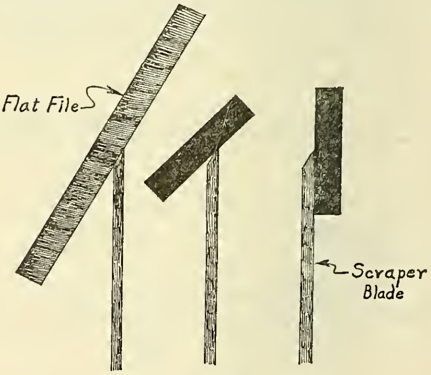

Fig. 6

In rubbing a tool on the oilstone, care should be taken to keep it constantly at the same angle, and the pressure that is put on the tool should be sufficient to cause the stone to cut the metal at a maximum speed. The strokes should run almost the full length of the stone, making a slight oval turn at the ends. Two things should be kept in mind in doing oilstoning. First, that you get the kind of edge on the tool that you want; and second, that the surface of the oilstone will be worn down evenly. Short strokes running repeatedly over the same place will wear hollow places into the stone.

Fig. 6 shows three steps in filing a scraper blade before using the burnisher on it. To the left is shown a part of a flat file in position for filing the main bevel, which is at a 30-degree angle. At the center we have a cross section of a file in position for filing a slight bevel at the point at a 45-degree angle. To the right we have a cross section of the file in position for filing off any wire edge that might have been produced in making the bevels. The small bevel at the point is shown exaggerated—all that is needed is a slight bevel.

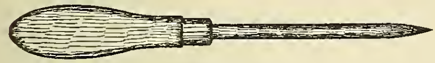

Fig. 7

Fig. 7 gives a side view of a burnisher, such as is used for sharpening scraper blades.

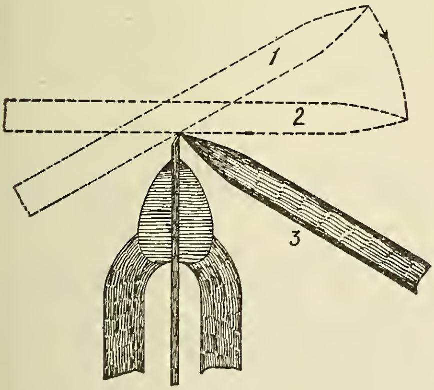

Fig. 8

Fig. 8 shows a scraper blade held in a clamp, and three positions of the body of the burnisher. After the filing is done, as explained in Fig. 6, start to rub the point with the burnisher in position number 1, and gradually change to position number 2, governing the pressure according to the size of hook you want—a large hook would require more pressure than a small hook. Then with the point of the burnisher rub the inside of the hook, holding it in the position shown at number 3. Now finish the sharpening by rubbing, alternately, the inside of the hook with the point of the burnisher and the outside of the hook with the body, decreasing the pressure with every stroke.

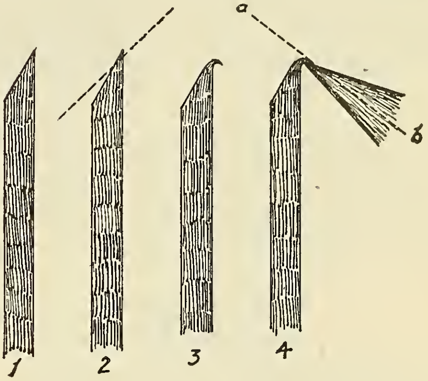

Fig. 9

Fig. 9 shows exaggerations of a scraper blade, in part, giving the four steps in sharpening it that we have just explained. Number 1 shows the first bevel; number 2, by dotted line, gives the angle of the second bevel; number 3, shows the hook formed by rubbing the point with the burnisher, and number 4 shows how to put on the finishing touches. The point of the burnisher is shown in position for rubbing the inside of the hook, while the dotted

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line, a-b, gives the angle of the burnisher for rubbing the outside of the hook in finishing the edge. As we explained before, the finishing touches are made by alternately rubbing the inside of the hook with the point of the burnisher and the outside of the hook with the body of the burnisher, gradually decreasing the pressure.

Rubbing with the burnisher, first one side and then the other side, slightly bends the point of the hook with every stroke, which hardens the steel. But if this rubbing is kept up too long the steel will crystalize, causing little chips to break out, either while the rubbing is done or when the scraper is used.

Thimble Gauge

By H. H. Siegele

Every carpenter has used what is known as the finger gauge for making short gauge marks; that is, the pencil is held with the index finger and thumb, while the other fingers are used for a guide and slip along the edge of the material. This method is all right on smooth material as long as only short gauge marks are needed, but when long pieces of material are to be gauged or material that has rough edges, then it is likely to either burn the finger tips or injure them with slivers. All of which can be avoided by using a thimble for the fingers, which makes it possible to gauge any lengths of material quickly and accurately without injury to the fingers.

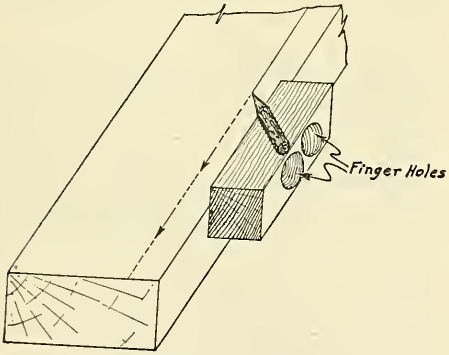

Fig. 1

Fig. 1 shows a perspective view of the thimble in the position for gauging, with the hand and fingers removed. The two finger holes are just large enough so that the fingers will fit into them snugly when the thimble is on. Fig. 2 gives another view of the thimble, showing the position of the hand and how the pencil is held. A notch should be cut in the corner of the thimble, just right for the pencil to fit into.

The thimble is made, as the reader might have observed, of a block 1 x 1 about 3 inches long. The holes should be bored before the block is cut to size, in order to prevent splitting while the boring is done. When the holes are in, cut the block to the proper size and shape.

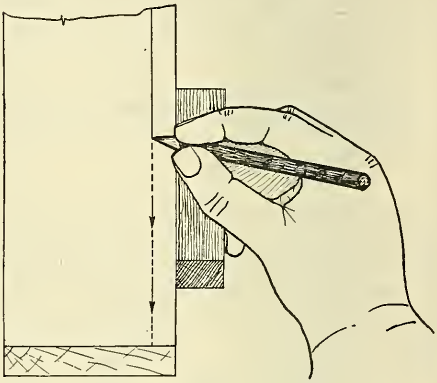

Fig. 2

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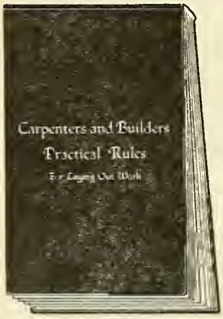

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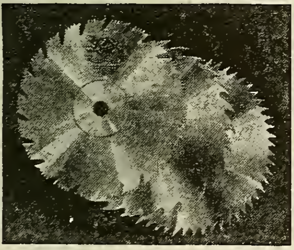

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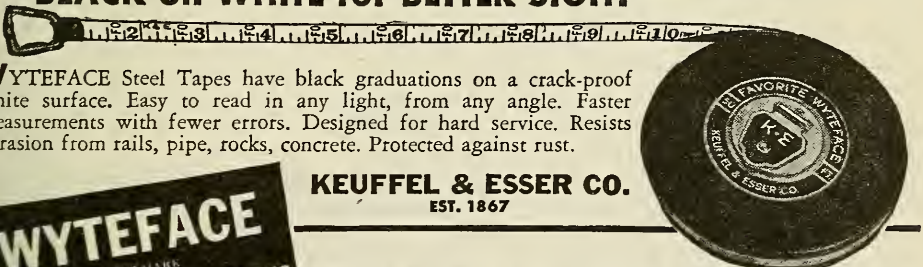

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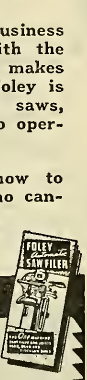

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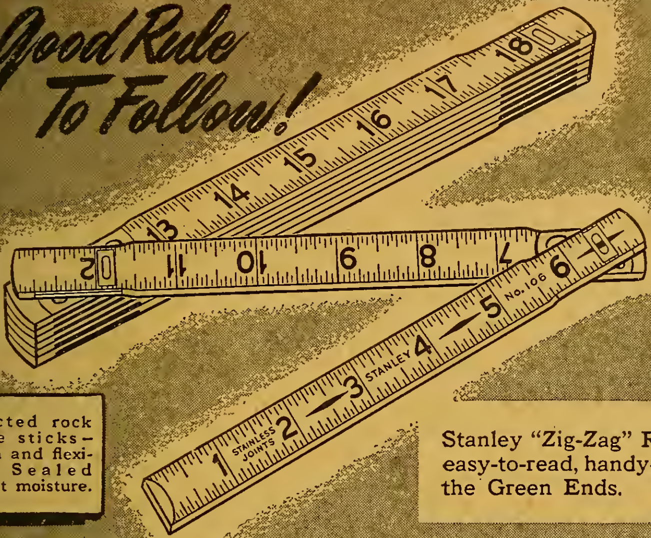

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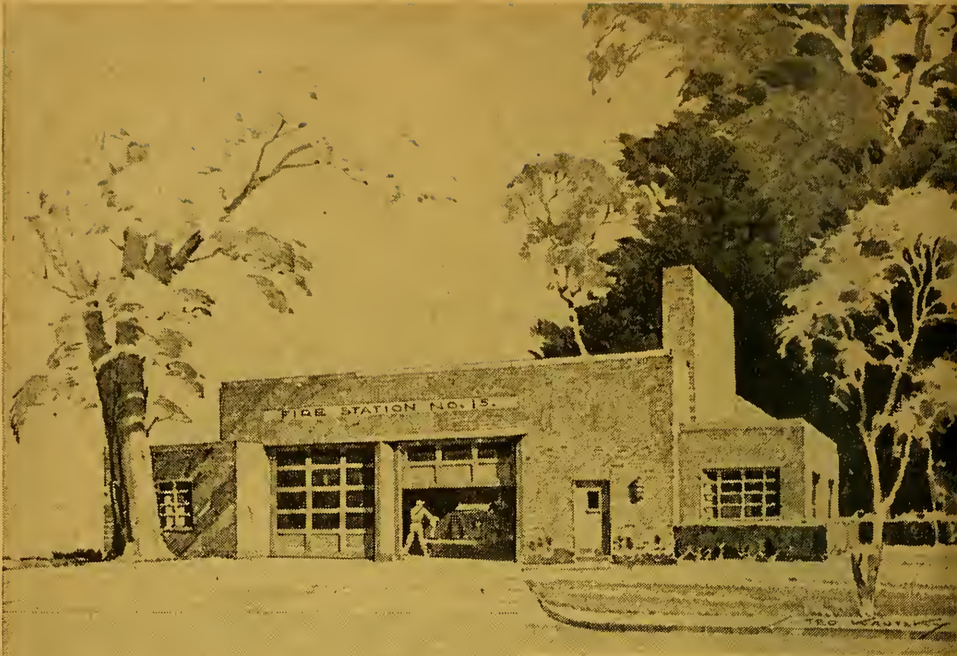

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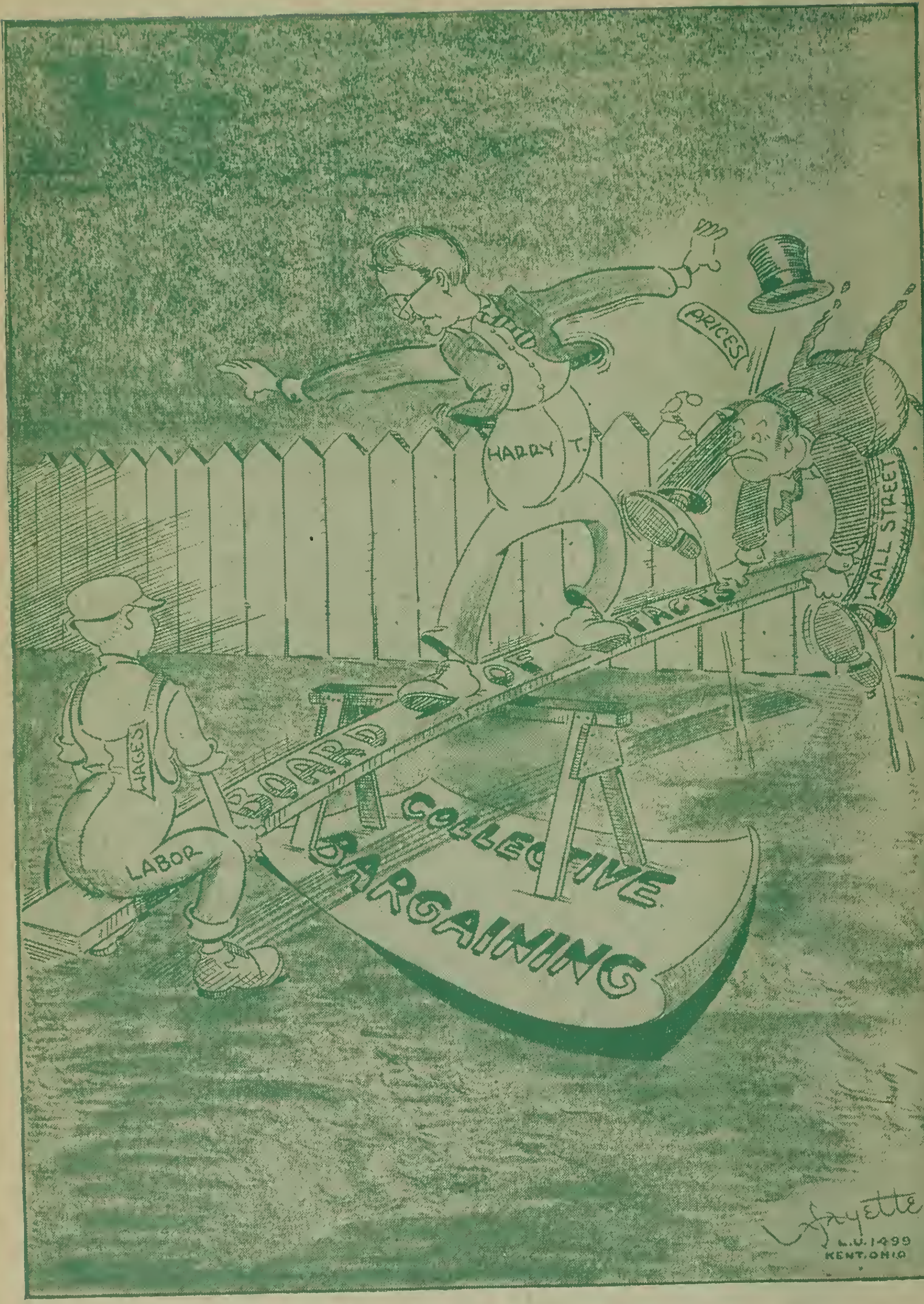
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THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal, Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for all its Members of all its Branches.

FRANK DUFFY, *Editor*

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, 4, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. LXVI—No. 3

INDIANAPOLIS, MARCH, 1946

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

— *Contents* —

Circumstances beyond our control have once more made it mandatory for us to curtail the size of The Carpenter. Owing to the extremely large number of proposed changes to the Constitution scheduled to come before the forthcoming convention, this issue is devoted largely to official matter. The "In memoriam" page and many other regular features have been necessarily omitted. They will be resumed again next month or as soon as humanly possible.

As soon as labor and paper again become available in adequate quantities, The Carpenter will go back to the 64-page schedule. In the meantime, we ask your kind indulgence.

The Editor.

COVER PHOTO

Topping a spar tree is one of the most spectacular and hazardous of forest occupations. The tree topper has removed the branches on the way up the tree and is now dropping its top to the ground. Rigged with cables, this tree is to become the focal point of a surrounding logging operation. Logs will be hauled to the "cold deck" and will be loaded aboard logging trains or trucks for transportation to mills.

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.

ADDITIONAL

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In these days of increased building, little jobs are still important.

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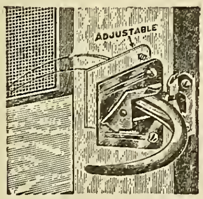

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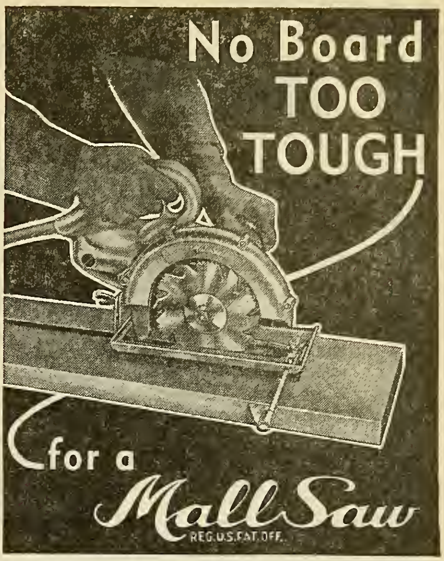

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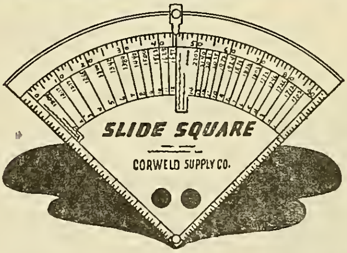

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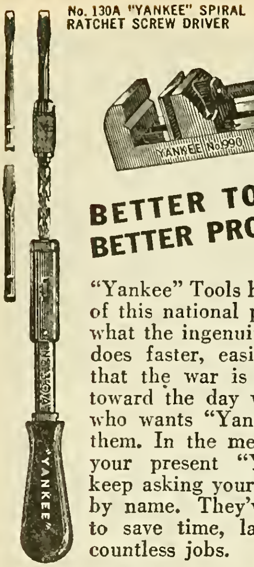
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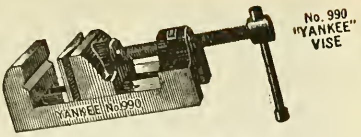

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NOTICE

The publishers of "The Carpenter" reserve the right to reject all advertising matter which may be, in their judgment, unfair or objectionable to the membership of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

All contracts for advertising space in "The Carpenter," including those stipulated as non-cancellable, are only accepted subject to the above reserved rights of the publishers.

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KEEP THE MONEY
IN THE FAMILY!

PATRONIZE
ADVERTISERS

"Well Done" *Says St. Louis*

Bearing the endorsement of not only the St. Louis District Council but of all Council affiliates as well, the following resolution has been presented to The Carpenter for publication. Accompanying the resolution was a letter from the St. Louis District Council stating in part:

"We are enclosing herewith a resolution which was sponsored by the officers of Local Union 47, and which was unanimously endorsed by the membership of that Local at its regular quarterly called meeting in January.

"The resolution was then presented to the Carpenters' District Council where it received the Council's unanimous endorsement with a motion prevailing that it be presented to all affiliated Local Unions and that the resolution, along with the endorsements, be forwarded to the General Office to be printed in "The Carpenter."

"We are happy to advise that in addition to the Carpenters' District Council we have letters from all the following Local Unions containing their unanimous and unqualified endorsement of the sentiments expressed in the resolution: Local Unions No. 5, No. 47, No. 185, No. 417, No. 602, No. 795, No. 1310, No. 1596, No. 1739, No. 1987, and No. 2119.

"We are, therefore, in keeping with the motion above mentioned, presenting this resolution to your office with the request that same be printed in the next issue of "The Carpenter."

* * * * *

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, members of Local Union No. 47 have been cognizant of the continuous progress our organization has made through the years. Local 47 was one of the first Locals chartered by our Brotherhood and has been in a strategic position to observe and take note of the accomplishments as they occurred through these years.

WHEREAS, there are many of the older members still present who bear witness to the fact that there was a time when a carpenter joined the Brotherhood he was immediately discharged. They can testify to the fact that our organization met resistance on every hand and it was a struggle to overcome the unfair labor practices in effect in those days. But they proudly point out that their organization never gave up the struggle and a progressive program was always in effect. This manifestation of faith in the Brotherhood, together with the will and desire to improve, created the solid foundation on which our great organization was built.

WHEREAS, it has been stated by those old timers who are reminiscent of yesteryear that our present pinnacle of success exceeded their fondest dreams and most optimistic expectations.

WHEREAS, Local No. 47 has observed with keen interest the slow but sure transition of our Brotherhood from a new untried organization to one of power and prominence. The individual members, as well as the Local as a unit, are proud of the high position our Brotherhood commands in the ranks of Labor. We are conscious and justly proud of the high degree of respect afforded our organization, both in and out of labor circles. We are happy and proud in seeing ourselves firmly established in the economic field and being recognized as an integral part of business and government.

WHEREAS, new methods of construction have come into being since our inception and many new building materials commonly used today were unknown when our Local was chartered. Thus, a new peril arose to confront the carpenters. Our organization was faced with the possibility of having our field of operations narrowed, which in turn would be economic ruin to the membership at large. When the members of Local 47 think and compare what could have happened to our trade with what it is today, it gives us more cause to appreciate our Brotherhood in a measure greater than ever. Obviously, had we not been organized the effect of these substitute materials would have been ruinous to the carpenter trade.

WHEREAS, it was not an easy matter to obtain recognition of our jurisdictional claims to the fabrication of some of these new materials. On the other hand we met with firm resistance by other trades who in turn were honest to some extent in their demands, and could produce outstanding factors to substantiate their claims. This formidable challenge only brought forth a firmer stand by our organization.

WHEREAS, it was a struggle from the word go for our Brotherhood. Great credit is due those who participated in this struggle. We want to express our appreciation to the membership at large, to the journeymen who went out in the field and did a fair day's work and a good job and conducted themselves in a fashion that won for the organization the respect of the community as a whole.

WHEREAS, we take note of the high standards the Local's officers and Business Agents have set and the confidence they have established for the Brotherhood in the mind of the public. All of which has in part brought us to the fine condition we now enjoy.

WHEREAS, it is not our idea to detract from others, but we are aware of one factor so important, but often overlooked by the members at large, that a great deal of credit is due to our General Officers for the fine way they conducted the affairs of our organization nationally. We are grateful for the relentless fight they waged to better our trade and their effort to enlarge our field of operations. We are mindful of the position our organization commands in the American Federation of Labor. Particularly so in the Building Trades Department, and we fully realize that it was our General Officers who brought this about. We recognize the full value of this unceasing effort on their part to increase our jurisdiction and enlarge our field of employment. All of which greatly effects the economy of every member of our organization.

WHEREAS, we know the tremendous amount of time and effort expended on their part to secure for us the installation of transite and other materials. We fully realize the stubborn resistance they encountered while getting for us the handling of machinery. We know of the powerful organizations which have waged a vigorous fight to take from us the erection of all machinery and we have watched with pride as our General Officers parried every blow and consistently averted every effort made by the machinists' organization to encroach upon our jurisdiction.

We have paid keen attention to the manner in which they have so ably represented us before the jurisdictional board of awards in the Building Trades Department.

WHEREAS, these are only a few of the many fine worthwhile things our General Officers have accomplished for the Brotherhood. Their good efforts are felt in all branches of our trade. The full meaning of this good work cannot be put into words and the monetary value is beyond measure.

WHEREAS, the members of Local Union No. 47 appreciate the value of the good work done by our General Officers, the high standard set by them, which we feel is the governing factor to which can be directly attributed our great success.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Local wishes our General Officers continued success in their line of duty and may their good work and their everlasting steadfastness in behalf of our Brotherhood be a shining example and an inspiration to all those who work in the best interests of men who follow our trade.

George Hankins, President
Theodore Muller, Vice-Pres.
Elroy Hemminghaus, Rec. Sec.
Walter Fisher, Fin. Sec.
LeRoy Lasley, Treasurer
Robert Wuench, Conductor
Carl Reiter, Warden
Joseph Kern, Trustee
Walter Boul, Trustee
Orville Hemminghaus, Trustee

MOST PEOPLE BELIEVE NEW WAR IS COMING

The belief that the U. S. will be engaged in another war in the next 25 to 50 years is steadily increasing, the National Opinion Research Center announced recently as it made public the result of its latest poll on the subject.

In November, 67 per cent of those polled—representing a cross section of American adults—believed the country would be in another war in 50 years; 44 per cent thought it would be in 25 years.

Only last March, the figures were 59 per cent for war in 50 years, 35 per cent for war in 25 years. A third poll last July gave results midway between the March and November figures. "Typical" quotations from those polled gave discovery of the atom bomb and biblical prophecies as the reasons for expecting new wars.

SURPRISE! JOBS GETTING SCARCER

From labor shortages to unemployment—that's the growing trend all over the country as war veterans return in increasing volume, the U. S. Employment Service reported last month.

Its report showed that from November to December, the number of industrial areas with "large-scale unemployment" jumped from 11 to 18, while those with a tight labor supply dropped to 4.

Others either had a "balanced" supply, or had developed surpluses which are not yet severe, the service declared.

Official Information

General Officers of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS of AMERICA

General Office: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General President
WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

First General Vice-President
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Second General Vice-President
JOHN R. STEVENSON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General Secretary
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General Treasurer
S. P. MEADOWS
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General Executive Board

First District, CHARLES JOHNSON, Jr.
111 E. 22nd St., New York 10, N. Y.

Second District, WM. J. KELLY
Carpenters' Bld., 243 4th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
3684 W. 136th St., Cleveland, O.

Fourth District, ROLAND ADAMS
712 West Palmetto St., Florence, S. C.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
631 W. Page, Dallas, Texas

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
10348½ Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
1182 St. Lawrence, Rm. 10, Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICE

To the Delegates to the 25th General Convention:

Remember that the 25th General Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America will be held at our Home, Lakeland, Florida, beginning Monday, April 22, 1946, and continuing in session from day to day until the work coming before it has been completed.

Credentials have already been sent to all Delegates elected. They must be filled out in detail and be signed by the President and Recording Secretary of your Local Union and the Seal must be affixed. The Original Credential must be held by the Delegate and presented to the Credential Committee at the New Florida Hotel, Lakeland, Florida, either on Saturday, April 20, or Sunday, April 21, 1946.

The Duplicate Credential must be sent to the General Secretary without delay, addressed to him at the General Office, Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Indiana. Please comply with these instructions and oblige.

Fraternally yours,
FRANK DUFFY, General Secretary.

REGULAR MEETING OF THE GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

Lakeland, Florida
Carpenters' Home
February 6, 1946

The General Executive Board met in regular session at Carpenters' Home, Lakeland, Florida, on February 6, 1946. All members present.

A committee of three, consisting of Maurice Hutcheson, First General Vice President; R. E. Roberts, General Executive Board Member, Fifth District, and Harry Schwarzer, General Executive Board Member, Third District, was appointed to wait on the Lakeland Chamber of Commerce to complete arrangements for the holding of our Twenty-fifth General Convention to be held in Lakeland, Florida, beginning Monday, April 22nd, 1946.

Consideration was again given the request of the Central California District Council of Lumber Handlers to condense the Withdrawal Card to a more convenient size, after which it was laid over for further consideration.

The General President appointed the following committees:

Inspection of Rooms at Home:	Frank Duffy Arthur Martel S. P. Meadows
Inspection of Stock and Supplies:	M. A. Hutcheson Harry Schwarzer R. E. Roberts

Balance of the members of the Board to audit the books and accounts of the Home.

Communication received from Secretary-Treasurer Cregan of the Metropolitan District Council, Philadelphia, Pa., to the effect that the Central Labor Union of Camden, N. J., appointed a committee with the object in view of erecting a memorial to P. J. McGuire. The Father of Labor Day, along with a biography of McGuire drafted by a publicity and advertising agency which the Central Labor Union approved, and after due deliberation and consideration the Board finds that the biography does not give the honor and respect to P. J. McGuire that he deserves and is entitled to. In fact his work in the Labor Movement we consider slighted. The Board, therefore, decided to refer the matter to the General President for suitable reply as the whole proposition carries with it the impression that it is a money making affair.

Appeal of Local Union 1905, Centre, Alabama, from the decision of the General President in the jurisdiction dispute between said Local Union and Local Union 1371 of Gadsden, Alabama, on the Collinsville job, was carefully considered, after which the decision of the General President was sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

* * * * *

February 7, 1946

Audit of Books and Accounts of the Home commenced.

* * * * *

February 8, 1946

Audit of Books and Accounts of the Home continued.

* * * * *

February 11, 1946

Audit of Books and Accounts of the Home continued.

* * * * *

February 12, 1946

Audit completed and all transactions found correct.

Appeal of Local Union 2010, Anna, Illinois from the decision of the General President in the case of W. A. Eastman versus Local Union 2010 was carefully considered, after which the decision of the General President was sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of John North, a member of Local Union 1620, Rock Springs, Wyoming, from the decision of the General President in the case of said Brother versus Local Union 1620 was acted upon. The decision of the General President was sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of Local Union 1712, Bicknell, Indiana, from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the death claim of Elmer Shilkett, a former member of said Local Union, for the reason that he was not in benefit standing at the time of death, was considered, after which the decision of the General Treasurer was sustained and the appeal dismissed.

Appeal of Local Union 792, Rockford, Illinois, from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the disability claim of Henry Knott, a member of said Local Union, for the reason that his disability was not the result of accidental injuries, was carefully considered, after which the decision of the General Treasurer was sustained and the appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of Local Union 2321, Benton, Arkansas, from the action of the General Treasurer in only allowing $150.00 donation on death of Hubert Parker a former member of said Local Union as he had held membership less than four years, was acted upon, after which the action of the General Treasurer was sustained and the appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of Local Union 1456, New York City, New York, from the decision of the General Treasurer in disallowing the death claim of Lorenzo Ferrari a former member of said Local Union, was referred back to the General Treasurer for further investigation.

Appeal of Local Union 1993, Crossville, Tenn., from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the disability claim of Harvey B. Gist a member of said Local Union, for the reason that the claim was not filed with the General Office within two years as the law provides in Paragraph B, Section 51 of our General Laws. The decision of the General Treasurer was sustained and the appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of Local Union 885, Woburn, Massachusetts, from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the death claim of Harold R. Cullivan a former member of said Local Union, for the reason that he was not in beneficial standing at the time of death, was carefully considered, after which the decision of the General Treasurer was sustained and the appeal dismissed.

Appeal of Local Union 2404, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, from the decision of the General Treasurer in disallowing the disability claim of Peter Johnson a member of said Local Union for the reason that he was not totally and permanently disabled as our laws provide, was carefully considered, after which the decision of the General Treasurer was sustained and the appeal dismissed.

Appeal of Local Union 2, Cincinnati, Ohio, from the decision in disallowing the death claim of Harley F. Cook a former member of said Local Union was referred back to the General Treasurer for further investigation.

* * * * *

February 13, 1946

The committee appointed to wait on the Lakeland Chamber of Commerce to make arrangements for the successful holding of our convention reported that the Chamber of Commerce will co-operate and assist in every way possible to satisfy all our requirements.

The Committee was directed to continue conferences with the Chamber of Commerce.

Los Angeles District Council of Carpenters request for financial aid for organizing purposes for millmen was referred to the General President.

Request of the Labor Committee of the U. A. W. for financial aid for the G. M. strikers was referred to the General President.

* * * * *

February 14, 1946

New evidence having been submitted in the disapproved death claim of Anton Jecmen a former member of Local Union 1786, Chicago, Illinois, the case was referred back to the General Treasurer to be reopened, investigated and acted upon.

The General President appointed Board Members:

Wm. J. Kelly, 2nd District
Harry Schwarzer, 3rd District
R. E. Roberts, 5th District

to draft the reports of the General Executive Board and the Board of Trustees for submission to the Twenty-fifth General Convention.

It was decided that the Twenty-fifth General Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America be held in the Auditorium of our Home at Lakeland, Florida, beginning Monday morning, April 22, 1946.

* * * * *

February 15, 1946

It was decided to invite John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers of America to address the Convention at his convenience some time during the sessions of the Convention.

The following telegram was received from President Green of the American Federation of Labor:

> "The Anti-Labor Case Bill which was recently passed by the House of Representatives is now pending with Senate Committee of Education and Labor. Urge you wire Senator Murray, Chairman of said Committee, insisting that full and complete opportunity be accorded Labor to appear in opposition to said Bill and insist that representatives of your organization be accorded an opportunity to interpose your opposition to said Legislation. Please respond to this request as quickly as possible."

The request was ordered complied with.

The General President reported to the Board on the progress being made by attorneys handling the matter of recovering losses sustained by the Brotherhood in the case of Local Union 101.

The General President submitted a communication he received recently from Local Union 101, Baltimore, Maryland, along with his reply thereto relative to the death claim of John Bode. The Board approves the action of the General President in this case.

The General Executive Board considered the resolution by Local Union 101, Baltimore, Maryland, on November 26, 1945, copy of which was received by the Board members, and the reply of the General President thereto. The Board concurred in and approved of the reply of the General President.

There being no further business to be considered the Board adjourned to meet in Lakeland, Florida, prior to the opening of the Convention.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK DUFFY, Secretary.

INFORMATION REGARDING SERVICE MEN

When making inquiries regarding members or prospective members who have served in the armed forces, it is imperative to set forth in your letter the date of induction and, particularly, date of discharge, or attach copy of discharge papers. This will avoid unnecessary correspondence and result in an early reply from the General Office. We also call your attention to a G. E. B. ruling that states:

> **"The question of men in the Service of the United States or Canada over the age limit of apprentices, or those who have not completed their apprenticeship before entering the Service, was carefully considered, after which it was decided that these men on presentation of an Honorable Discharge be admitted to the Brotherhood as apprentices without the payment of an Initiation Fee subject to the acceptance by the Local Union of their applications."**

Proposed Changes to our Constitution and Laws

By Local Union No. 2212, Newark, N. J.

Enter in the Constitution on Page 5, under "Trade Autonomy," Section 7, Paragraph A, 6th line, after the words Cork, Compo, **Linoleum Asphalt, Rubber, Plastics and Carpets in Sheets, Squares, Inter-locked or Rolled; the Fitting of all Metal Edgings; the Sewing and Binding of Carpets; the Spreading of all Types of Pastes and Adhesives to receive the above materials.**

That Section 7, Paragraph B, 8th line, after the word "Builder" be changed to read "Wood Floor Layers, Linoleum, Rubber, Asphalt Tile, Plastics, Carpet Layers, and Carpet Sewers."

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By Local Union No. 101, Baltimore, Md.

Amend Section 9, Paragraph B, which reads in part: "The names of all nominees for General Officers shall be referred to the members of the United Brotherhood for referendum vote and etc." to read as follows:

"The names of all nominees for General Officers except the Executive Board members, shall be referred to members of the United Brotherhood for referendum vote. The Executive Board members to be voted on by the members in the division, only, where the Executive Board member is to serve, and nominee receiving a plurality vote of the members voting shall be declared elected, etc."

The General Secretary must forward to each Local Union an itemized report of all receipts and expenditures **"annually."**

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Submitted by Local Union No. 1072, Muskogee, Okla.

Change Section 9, Paragraph "C", Page 7, to read:

"Election returns to be counted by the Tabulation Committee must be received at the General Office not later than date designated by the General Executive Board when place and date of convention shall have been decided. The Tabulation Committee shall report in writing to the General President their findings of all votes cast by Locals for each candidate, and the candidate receiving a plurality of all legal votes cast shall be declared elected and shall hold office for a term of four years, commencing April 1st, 1945, and continuing thereafter every four years, or until their successors are duly chosen and qualified. A full accounting of each Local Union's vote shall be published in pamphlet form and distributed to all Local Unions in the same manner as the monthly Financial Statement."

Change Section 9, Paragraph "D", Page 7, to read:

"Election of all officers shall be held within sixty (60) days after the Convention, and installed within ninety (90) days thereafter. All members must be notified by first-class mail of the time and place of such election. Ballots for the election shall be mailed to each Local Union at least twenty (20) days preceding the week of the election."

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By Local Union No. 514, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Amend Section 13 under the heading General Secretary. Add new paragraph "1" to read as follows:

"He shall compile statistics quarterly as to the name and address of each Recording and Financial Secretary and Business Agent of all Local Unions, District Councils, State and Provincial Councils, and he shall furnish each Local Union, District Council, State or Provincial Council with two copies of same."

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By Local Union No. 161, Kenosha, Wis.

A new section be added to the Constitution of this organization to read as follows:

"The mileage expense of all duly elected delegates to the General Convention of this Brotherhood shall be paid out of the General Fund of the organization,

plus ten dollars per diem for every day the said delegate is present at the sessions or on business for the Convention.

"The General Officers shall take the proper steps to provide the necessary funds to complete the intent of this resolution."

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By Local Union No. 1540, Kamloops, B. C., Can.

Endorses change submitted by Local Union 512, Ann Arbor, Mich., which provides:

"That the General Treasurer shall pay out of the General Fund, transportation expenses, not to exceed four cents per mile, each way, of all delegates entitled to seats, and attending the General Convention. Mileage shall be computed over the shortest route over which a ticket for a continuous passage can be purchased. All other legitimate expenses to be defrayed by the Local Union they respectfully represent."

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By Local Union No. 1346, Vernon, B. C., Can.

Concurs in change submitted by Local Union 512, Ann Arbor, Mich.

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By Local Union No. 1735, Prince Rupert, B. C., Can.

Amend constitution to provide that:

"The General Treasurer shall pay out of the General Fund transportation expenses, not to exceed four cents per mile each way, of all delegates entitled to seats and attending the General Convention. Mileage shall be computed over the shortest route over which a ticket for continuous passage can be purchased. All other legitimate expenses to be defrayed by the Local Union they respectfully represent."

Under Section 54, Paragraph C of our Constitution and Laws of our Brotherhood, an applicant for the Pension may be denied such unless he is able to prove he is unable to provide for himself a livelihood. Our General Convention should give serious consideration to this question, and take steps to have our Constitution amended. Thirty years' continuous membership necessary for our members to qualify for the Brotherhood Pension should be all that is necessary.

We propose Paragraph C of Section 54 of our Constitution and Laws be deleted.

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By Local Union No. 1638, Courtney, B. C., Can.

The amendment by Local Union 512 of Ann Arbor, Mich., concerning amending Section 18, Paragraph I was endorsed by our Local at last regular meeting.

The amendment by Local Union 829, Santa Cruz, Cal., concerning Section 49, Paragraph C, likewise.

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By Local Union 1963, Toronto, Ont., Can.

That all elected delegates attending General Conventions, called by Headquarters be paid two cents per mile return fare from the General Fund of our Brotherhood.

That the retiring age for all officers employed and paid by our Brotherhood be 70 years of age.

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By Local Union 513, Port Alberni, B. C., Can.

That the General Treasurer shall pay out of the General Fund transportation expenses, not to exceed four cents per mile each way, of all delegates entitled to seats and attending the General Convention. Mileage shall be computed over the shortest route over which a ticket for continuous passage can be purchased. All other legitimate expenses to be defrayed by the Local Unions they respectfully represent.

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By Local Union No. 470, Tacoma, Wash.

That an additional five (5c) cents per month per capita shall be levied on all

Locals of the United Brotherhood to establish a special Convention Fund to defray traveling and hotel expenses of delegates to the General Convention.

That all expenses incurred in the administration of such a Fund shall be charged against said Fund.

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By Local Union No. 1587, Hutchinson, Kan.

That future Conventions be held in some city near the Geodetic center of the North American Continent.

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By Local Union No. 36, Oakland, Cal.

That Paragraph A, Section 18, be amended by striking out the words "Lakeland Florida," and adding the following: **"Or any other centrally located city chosen by a majority vote of the ballots cast by the delegates to the General Convention in regular session."**

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By Local Union No. 1380, Bedford, Ind.

That all future Conventions be held in Indianapolis, Ind.

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By Local Union No. 58, Chicago, Ill.

Strike out the words **"Or at Lakeland, Florida,"** in Paragraph A, Section 18.

That Paragraph A, Section 54 shall read: **"A member shall not be less than 65 years of age except when he, due to accident or sickness, becomes unable to earn a livelihood to be eligible to the Home and Pension."**

That Paragraph C, Section 54 be eliminated.

That the Home and Pension assessments be increased to sixty cents (60c) a month instead of thirty-five cents (35c).

That Pension payments shall be increased not to exceed twenty-five dollars ($25) per month.

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By Local Union No. 302, Huntington, W. Va.

That Article A, Section 18, be changed to read as follows:

"The United Brotherhood shall meet in General Convention quadrennially in September in Indianapolis, Indiana, or some place designated by the General Executive Board which is most centrally located for the convenience of the members of the United Brotherhood, and the Board shall provide a suitable place for holding such conventions."

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By Local Union No. 286, Great Falls, Mont.

Amend Section 18, Paragraph A to read as follows:

"The United Brotherhood shall meet in General Convention quadrennially in September, at such place as may be selected by the delegates convening; on a date set by the General Executive Board, and the Board shall provide a suitable place for holding such convention.

"The General President, General Secretary and General Treasurer shall act as the Committee on Credentials one day in advance of the Convention."

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By Local Union No. 27, Toronto, Ont., Can.

That all future conventions be held at Indianapolis, Indiana, or some other more central location; such place to be decided upon by the delegates in attendance at the General Convention.

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By Local Union No. 185, St. Louis, Mo.

That in Section 18, Paragraph A, in the third line, the words "Lakeland, Florida," be stricken and the words "some midwestern city" be placed therein.

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By Local Union 2205, Wenatchee, Wash.

Paragraph A, Section 18 be amended to read as follows:

"The United Brotherhood shall meet in General Convention quadrennially. Each Convention shall set the time and select the place in which the next convention shall be held. The General Executive Board shall provide a suitable place for holding such Convention, and the General President, the General Secretary and the General Treasurer shall act as a Committee on Credentials one day in advance of the Convention."

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By Local Union No. 1529, Kansas City, Mo.

Change Section 18, Paragraph A, of our General Laws by striking out the words **"Indianapolis, Indiana, or Lakeland, Florida,"** and add the following: **"The Convention City shall be chosen by a majority of the ballots cast by the delegates of the General Convention in regular session."**

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By Local Union No. 61, Kansas City, Mo.

That Paragraph A, Section 18 of the General Constitution be amended to read as follows:

"The United Brotherhood shall meet in General Convention biennially on the third Monday in September, in a city designated by the previous convention, and the General Executive Board shall provide a suitable place for holding such Convention. A Credentials' Committee, three members of which shall be members of the Brotherhood at large, shall be appointed by the General President and shall meet one day in advance of the Convention."

That Paragraph A of Section 15 of the General Constitution be amended to read as follows:

"There shall be seven divisions of the United Brotherhood, and one member of the General Executive Board shall be elected from each division, by the members of said division."

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By Local Union No. 132, Washington, D. C.

Strike out Paragraph I, Section 18 and insert the following:

"The General Office shall allow every delegate $15.00 per diem for time necessarily spent in going to, and from the Convention, and transportation rates, including sleeping car accommodations, by the shortest route; and $15.00 per diem, including Sundays, for the duration of the Convention. No other appropriation from the General Funds shall be made in favor of the delegate."

Section 44, Par. C pages 37 and 38, Lines 3 and 4, Page 37 and Lines 10 and 11, Page 38.

Change Seventy-five on line 3 and figures (75c) on line 4 on page 37 and the word Thirty-five on line 10, and the figures (35c) on line 11, page 38 to read Ninety and (90c) on lines 3 and 4, Page 37, and lines 10 and 11, page 38 to read as follows:

"Each beneficial Local Union shall pay to the General Secretary $5.00 on each new member admitted, excepting apprentices and honorary members, also Ninety (90c) Cents per month for each member in good standing, Forty (40c) Cents of which shall be used as a fund for the general management of the United Brotherhood and payment of all death and disability donations prescribed by the Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood, together with all legal demands made upon the United Brotherhood. The balance of Fifty (50c) Cents, together with moneys received from new members, to be placed in a special fund for "Home and Pension" purposes."

Section 49, Par. C, page 43 Line 7, Five years membership or more, strike out **"or more," and add as follows: Ten years membership, $400.00, Twenty years membership or more $500.00, so as to read:**

Donations for journeymen between the ages of twenty-one and fifty years shall be:

One year's membership	$ 50.00
Two years' membership	100.00
Three years' membership	150.00

Four years' membership	200.00
Five years' membership	300.00
Ten years' membership	400.00
Twenty years' membership or more	500.00

Wife's Funeral Donation: Sec. 50, Par. D Line 4, Page 44 Three years or more, strike out "or more" and add the following: **Four years' membership or more $100.00** so as to read:

The wife donation shall be:

One year's membership	**$25.00**
Two years' membership	**50.00**
Three years' membership	**75.00**
Four years' membership or more	**100.00**

Section 54, Page 47, Line 1, Par A. Paragraph A, on line 1 strike out **65** and insert **60**, so as to read:

"A member shall not be less than 60 years of age to be eligible to the Home or Pension."

Section 54, Page 47, Paragraph C. Strike out entire **Paragraph C** and insert the following:

"All members shall be entitled to the Home and Pension regardless of their financial standing."

Section 54, Page 47, Paragraph E, line 3 strike out **"to exceed"** and substitute **less**, so as to read:

"Members not wishing to avail themselves of the privilege of entering the Home may apply for a Pension not less than $15.00 per month."

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By Local Union No. 1529, Kansas City, Kan.

Amend Section 26, Paragraph A, by adding the following:

"And shall designate one Local Union of any existing or future District Council as a Millwright Local or direct that a Millwright Local be organized."

Amend Section 13, Paragraph B, by adding after the word "Unions" the following:

"Including all Jurisdictional Decisions and results of appeals of said decisions as rendered by the National Building Trades Department or National Referee."

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By Local Union No. 1888, New York, N. Y.

Add a paragraph to Section 26 of the General Laws to read as follows:

"Any Local Union which is financially capable and able to maintain a Business Agent shall be permitted to do so."

Amend Section 54, Paragraph B, to read as follows:

"A member shall hold membership for not less than twenty-five years."

Amend Section 54, Paragraph E, to read as follows:

"Members not wishing to avail themselves of the privilege of entering the Home may apply for a Pension not less than thirty dollars ($30) per month."

Local Union No. 1888 endorses the Resolution of Local Union No. 829, Santa Cruz, Cal., on Sections 49-50-51 and 52 of the General Laws.

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By Local Union No. 286, Great Falls, Montana.

That the word **"obligatory"** be removed from Section 27, Par. A of jurisdiction of State and Provincial Councils, and be replaced by the word **"mandatory."**

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By Local Union No. 1539, Chicago, Ill.

Amend Paragraph B, Section 31, of the General Constitution so that it will read:

"All officers shall serve for a term of four years, or until their successors are elected, qualified and installed, with the exception of the Trustees, who shall be elected in such a manner that the term of one Trustee shall expire annually. Neither the President, Treasurer, Financial Secretary nor Recording Secretary can act as Trustee."

Amend Paragraph B, Section 7 of the General Constitution so that it may read as follows:

"Our claim of Jurisdiction therefore extends over the following divisions and sub-divisions of the trade: Carpenters and Joiners, Railroad Carpenters, Bench Hands, Stair Builders, Millwrights, Furniture Workers, Shipwrights, and Boat Builders, Reed and Rattan Workers, Ship Carpenters, Joiners and Caulkers, Cabinet Makers, Box Makers, Bridge, Dock and Wharf Carpenters, Car Builders, Floor Layers, Floor Surfacers and Sanders, Underpinners and Timbermen, Pile Drivers, Shorers and House Movers, Loggers, Lumber and Sawmill Workers, and all those engaged in the running of Woodworking machinery, or engaged as helpers to any of the above divisions or subdivisions or the handling of material on any of the above divisions or subdivisions. When the term "Carpenter and Joiner" is used, it shall mean all the subdivisions of the trade as herein specified."

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By Local Union No. 1037, Marseilles, Ill.

Paragraph B, Section 31 of our General Constitution be amended to read as follows:

"All officers shall serve for a term of four years (4 years)."

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By Local Union No. 154, Kewanee, Ill.

That Section 31, Article B, be amended to read as follows:

"All officers of all subordinate bodies shall be elected for a term of four years or until their successors are elected, qualified and installed, with the exception of the Trustees, who shall be elected in such a manner that the term of one Trustee shall expire each elective term. Neither the President, Treasurer, Secretary, Financial nor Recording Secretary can act as trustee."

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By Local Union No. 329, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Section 31, Paragraph A, to be amended as follows:

"The officers of a Local Union shall be a President, Vice President, Recording Secretary, Business Agent, Financial Secretary, Treasurer, Conductor, Warden, and Three Trustees.

Seven members shall constitute a quorum.

Section 31, Paragraph B, to be amended as follows:

"All officers shall serve for a term of one year, or until their successors are elected, qualified and installed, with the exception of the Business Agent, Financial Secretary, and the Trustees. The Business Agent and Financial Secretary shall be elected for a term of two years, the Trustees shall be elected in such a manner that the term of one Trustee shall expire annually. Neither the President, Treasurer, Business Agent, Financial Secretary nor Recording Secretary can act as Trustee."

Add to the Constitution, to read as follows:

"General Office to keep all Local Unions abreast of all orders, laws, mandates that affect the welfare of the membership of the Building and Construction Trades, and furnish annually a complete roster and addresses of officers of all International affiliates."

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By Local Union No. 2317, Bremerton, Wash.

That that part of Section 31, Paragraph D, of the General Constitution of the United Brotherhood that reads **"And has been twelve months a member in good standing of the Local Union prior to nomination, unless the Local Union has not been in existence the time herein required"** be stricken out and the following substituted: **"And has been twelve months a member in good standing of the Local Union prior to nomination, or a member of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America for three years immediately prior to nomination, unless the Local Union has not been in existence the time herein required."**

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By Local Union No. 1587, Hutchinson, Kan.

That the sentence **"Honorary Members are not eligible to hold office"** be deleted from Section 31, Article D.

That the words **"Nor shall they be representatives of their Local Union to any other body"** be deleted from Section 42, Article D.

By Local Union No. 1715, Vancouver, Washington.

Section 40, Paragraph C, to be amended as follows:

"The Trustees shall audit all books and accounts of the Financial Secretary and Treasurer and examine the bank book of the Treasurer QUARTERLY and see that it is correct. Or, all books and accounts of Financial Secretary and Treasurer audited by a Certified Public Accountant quarterly and report to the Local Union, such audits to be read and examined by Local Union, and semi-annually to be sent to the General Secretary on blanks supplied from the General Office, and shall see that the Financial Secretary and Treasurer are bonded through the General Office, or through a bona fide bonding company, and perform such other duties as are provided for in the Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood, and perform any other duties their Local Union may direct."

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By Local Union No. 311, Joplin, Mo.

Amend Section 42, Paragraph A to read as follows:

"There shall be three classes of membership, viz.; beneficial, honorary, and auxiliary."

Strike out Paragraph C, Section 42.

Amend Paragraph F of Section 42 by striking out the words **"or semi-beneficial."**

Re-letter and amend all paragraphs to conform.

Amend Section 44, Paragraph A by striking out the word **"semi-beneficial"** in said paragraph.

Amend Par. D, Section 44, by striking out the word **semi-beneficial** in said paragraph.

Amend Paragraph C, Section 49 by changing the word **"fifty"** to **"sixty."**

Amend Paragraph D by striking out from the last paragraph thereof **"and members admitted between the ages of fifty and sixty years."**

Strike out **Paragraphs A and B** of Section 25.

Insert after Paragraph D, Section 43, **"No one, on becoming a member of the Local Union, shall be entitled to a vote on finances, wages, and hours and election of officers until he has held membership in good standing for a period of six months in said Local."**

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By Local Union No. 653, Glendale, Cal.

Add Paragraph X to Section 42 to read as follows:

"A candidate over the maximum age limit for Apprentices who has never before been a member of the United Brotherhood and who, by reason of lack of experience, is unable to command standard journeyman's wages, may, by consent of the Disitrct Council or Local Union in his district, be admitted to Beneficial Membership and permitted to obtain employment under the regular scale of wages for such period of time, not to exceed one year from date of admission, as may be determined by the District Council or Local Union. During this period of time he shall be subject to such special working rules as may be established by the District Council or Local Union for these members, and at the expiration of said time he shall receive standard journeyman's wages. It shall be the duty of the Apprenticeship Committee to extend to such members all possible assistance and encouragement in improving their skill and knowledge of the trade."

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By Local Union No. 1128, La Grange, Ill.

Amend Par. D, Section 42 and Par. F Section 43 to read as follows:

"When an applicant has reached the age of sixty years or over, he shall be admitted as an honorary member at the constitutional fee of not less than Ten Dollars ($10.00), he shall be charged dues of not less than One Dollar and Twenty-five cents, ($1.25). (The twenty-five cents per capita tax) And also shall pay not less than twenty-five cents ($.25) for working card and may represent his local in all offices."

By Local Union No. 181, Chicago, Ill.

Amend Section 44, Paragraph A, to read as follows:

"Beneficial and Semi-Beneficial members shall pay not less than one dollar and twenty-five cents ($1.25) per month dues, five cents (5c) of which shall be paid by each of such members as subscription to the official monthly journal, "The Carpenter", and shall be so applied. No officer or member shall be exempt from paying dues or assessments, nor shall the same be remitted or cancelled in any manner."

Amend Section 44, Paragraph C, to read as follows:

"Each Beneficial Local Union shall pay to the General Secretary five dollars ($5.00) on each new member admitted, excepting apprentices and honorary members; also, one dollar ($1.00) per month for each member in good standing, forty cents (40c) of which shall be used as a fund for the general management of the United Brotherhood and payment of all death and disability donations prescribed by the Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood, together with all legal demands made upon the United Brotherhood, the balance of sixty cents (60c) together with monies received from new members, to be placed in a special fund for 'Home and Pension' purposes. "

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By Local Union No. 94, Providence, R. I.

Amend Section 44, Paragraph C, by striking out **"75c"** and **"35c"** and inserting **"80c"** and **"40c"** for Home and Pension Fund to read as follows:

"Each Beneficial Local Union Shall pay to the General Secretary $5.00 on each new member admitted, excepting Apprentices and Honorary Members.

"Also 80c per month for each member in good standing, 40c of which shall be used as a fund for the general management of the United Brotherhood and payment of all death and disability donations prescribed by the Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood.

"The balance of 40c, together with the moneys received from new members to be placed in a Special Fund for "Home and Pension" purposes."

Amend Section 54 by striking out the whole of **Paragraph C** and adding a new **Paragraph "F"** to read as follows:

"Payment of Pension to the applicant, when approved by the General President, shall start from the month in which it is received by the General President."

Amend Section 54, Paragraph E, by striking out the words **Fifteen ($15) dollars** and inserting the words **Twenty ($20.00)** dollars, to read:

"Members not wishing to avail themselves of the privilege of entering the Home may apply for a Pension not to exceed Twenty ($20.00) per month.

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By Local Union No. 492, Reading, Pa.

That the words **"per month for each member in good standing,"** of the fourth and fifth lines of Paragraph C in Section 44 be stricken out and the words **"Out of Each Month's Dues Collected"** be inserted instead; Paragraph C of Section 44 then to read as follows:

"Each Beneficial Local Union shall pay to the General Secretary $5.00 on each new member admitted, except apprentices and Honorary Members, also Seventy-five (75c) out of each month's dues collected, Forty (40c) cents of which shall be used as a fund for the general management of the United Brotherhood . . . etc."

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By Local Union No. 1335, Wilmington, Cal.

That Section 44, Paragraph F, of the General Constitution be amended as follows:

"That per capita tax paid by the Treasurer of a Local Union to the General Secretary upon a member who is in arrears, shall be deducted from the report in which the Financial Secretary reports that member suspended for non-payment of dues."

That Local Unions having a membership of more than Fifty per cent (50%) engaged in ship and boat building industries may, at their option, establish a District Council of their own, under By-Laws approved by the First General Vice President as provided for in Section 26, Paragraph G, Page 24 of the General Constitution.

By Local Union No. 199, Chicago, Ill.

Section 44; add new Paragraph H to read:

"That the General Convention authorize the General Executive Board to establish a budget on a pay as you go basis. When receipts exceed one and one-half million dollars, reduce per capita tax to each Local Union Fifty per cent. If the funds go below one million dollars, increase per capita tax of each Local, not to exceed one dollar a month on each Beneficial Member."

Section 54.

A. Members shall not be less than sixty years of age to be eligible to Home and Pension.

B. Members shall hold continuous membership for not less than Thirty years.

C. Strike out Paragraph C.

D. The traveling expenses of a member whose application for admittance to the Home has been approved by the proper authorities, shall be paid by the Local of which he is a member.

Section 9, Paragraph H., Line 5, Strike out the words:

"According to the intention of the voters."

Home and Pension, Paragraph E: Members not wishing to avail themselves of the privilege of entering the home, may apply for a pension not to exceed $15.00 per month. Strike out the words **"Not to exceed $15.00 per month"** and add **"All Pension money received by the General Office, be pro-rated monthly to members qualified by Paragraphs A and B."**

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By Local Union No. 2046, Martinez, Calif.

That Section 44, Par. F be amended to read as follows:

"When a member falls in arrears for one month's dues he shall be considered as not in good standing with his Local Union and no per capita tax shall be paid to the General Secretary on this member until his dues are collected and when a member is three months in arrears he shall be reported to the General Secretary and then he shall not be considered in good standing until he has paid all arrears including the current month's dues. He shall not be again reported until he falls six months in arrears when he shall be reported as suspended and stricken from the rolls. If a member at any time pays any part of his arrearages and does not pay for the current month, he still remains in arrears and should not be reported by the Financial Secretary in his report to the General Office. If at any time he should square up his arrearages, the Financial Secretary shall report same to the General Secretary, giving date when said arrearages were paid (day and month), which must include the payment of dues for the month in which he pays said arrearages, and the per capita tax for the months since which he was last reported in arrears must be added to the tax forwarded by the Treasurer to the General Secretary."

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By Local Union No. 74, Chattanooga, Tennessee.

Amend Section 46, Paragraph A.:

Insert after the words "together with current month's dues" (line 9) **"and tax for clearance cards."**

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By Local Union No. 9, Buffalo, N. Y.

Amendment to Section 46, Paragraph C:

In line 7 of Paragraph C after the words "per month," insert, **nor more than the monthly dues of the Local Union or District Council.**

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By Local Union No. 3116, Oakland, Calif.

Amend and alter Section 47, Paragraph A, to read as follows:

"A member can withdraw or sever his connection with the United Brotherhood by resignation in writing and it shall require a two-thirds vote of the members present at a regular meeting to accept a resignation. A member who resigns can be re-admitted on presentation of his honorable withdrawal card along with current dues and assessments. An honorable withdrawal must have been issued 6 months

prior to presentation for re-admittance or all back dues and assessments must be paid. A member wishing to withdraw or sever his connection with the United Brotherhood shall present his resignation in writing, which shall be laid over two weeks for investigation. A member resigning shall be given a Resignation Card, which shall indicate an honorary withdrawal from the United Brotherhood. Such card shall be furnished by the General Secretary on application by Local Union, on payment of Fifty (50c) for each card."

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By Local Union No. 602, St. Louis, Mo.

Add to Section 47:

"Any honorably discharged veteran partially disabled in World War Two who has been a member in good standing twelve months or more prior to entering United States Armed Forces, who at time of discharge is unable to assume his efficient duties at the branch of trade coming under the jurisdiction of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, shall be entitled to withdraw his connections with the Brotherhood and receive a Special Veterans Withdrawal Card. Such card shall indicate he can rejoin the Brotherhood without payment of an initiation fee and receive credit for years of membership prior to his withdrawal, if at any time later he is able to resume working at the trade."

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By Local Union No. 430, Wilkinsburg, Pa.

Change Section 49, Article C:

1 Year Membership $50.00 Change to Read	**$ 75.00**
2 Year Membership 100.00 Change to Read	**150.00**
3 Year Membership 150.00 Change to Read	**200.00**
4 Year Membership 200.00 Change to Read	**300.00**
5 Year Membership 300.00 Change to Read	**500.00**

Section________ Article________ was changed to read:

"A Brother having Thirty (30) Years continuous Membership is eligible to Pension."

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By Local Union No. 71, Fort Smith, Ark.

In section 49, Paragraph C, the year and years of membership be changed to read as follows:

"One year's membership	**$ 75.00**
Two years' membership	**125.00**
Three years' membership	**175.00**
Four years' membership	**250.00**
Five years' membership or more	**400.00"**

Also Paragraph D, Section 49, as proposed to read:

"Two years' membership	**$ 50.00**
Three years' membership	**75.00**
Five years' membership	**100.00**
Ten years' membership or more	**200.00**

Wife Funeral Donations to read as follows:

	Present	Proposed
"One year's membership	**$ 25.00**	**$ 50.00**
Two years' membership	**50.00**	**75.00**
Three years' membership or more	**75.00**	**100.00"**

Change Paragraph A, Section 54 to read:

"A member shall not be less than 60 years of age to be eligible to the Home or Pension."

Amend Paragraph B of Section 54 to read:

"A member shall be in continuous membership for not less than twenty-five years, and where he can show through no fault of his, through depression or lack of work he was suspended for non-payment of dues, he shall be eligible for Home and Pension on presenting an affidavit signed by a Notary Public and the Officers or members of the Executive Board of his respective Local Union."

Amend Paragraph E of Section 54 to read:

"Members not wishing to avail themselves of the privilege of entering the Home may apply for a Pension not to exceed $25.00 per month."

By Local Union No. 314, Madison, Wis.

Section 49, Article C be amended to read as follows:

“Donations for Journeymen between the ages of twenty-one and fifty years shall be :

One year’s membership	**$ 50.00**
Two years’ membership	**100.00**
Three years’ membership	**200.00**
Four years’ membership	**300.00**
Five years’ membership or more	**500.00”**

Section 49, Article D be amended to read:

“An apprentice or a candidate between the ages of fifty (50) and sixty (60) years of age when admitted to membership shall be entitled to the donations on condition that they have been a member the required length of time and that they were in good health at the time of their initiation, and in good standing at the time of death, provided, however, they are over two years contributing or financial members in good standing, and when owing a sum equal to three months’ dues they shall be debarred from all donations until three months after all arrearages are paid in full, which payment must include the payment of dues for the month in which the payment is made. They shall not be entitled to wife or disability donations. Donations for Apprentices and members admitted between the ages of fifty and sixty years shall be:

Two years’ membership	**$ 25.00**
Three years’ membership	**75.00**
Five years’ membership	**125.00**
Ten years’ membership or more	**200.00”**

Section 50, Article D be amended to read as follows:

“The Wife’s funeral donation shall be:

One year membership	**$ 25.00**
Two years’ membership	**$ 75.00**
Three years membership or more	**125.00”**

Section 51, Article G be amended to read as follows:

“The disability donation shall be:

One year’s membership	**$100.00**
Two years’ membership	**200.00**
Three years’ membership	**300.00**
Four years’ membership	**400.00**
Five years’ membership or more	**500.00”**

Section 52, Article B be amended to read as follows:

“Semi-beneficial members donations will be:

Two years’ membership	**$ 50.00**
Three years’ membership	**75.00**
Four years’ membership	**100.00**
Five years’ membership	**150.00”**

Section 54, Article A to be amended to read as follows:

“A member shall not be less than 60 years of age to be eligible to the Home or Pension fund.”

Amend Section 54, Article E:

“Members not wishing to avail themselves of the privileges of entering the Home may apply for a Pension not to exceed $30.00 per month.”

* * * * *

By Carpenters District Council, Holyoke and Vicinity, Mass.

Amend Section 49, Par. C. as follows:

Donation for journeymen between the ages of twenty-one and fifty years shall be based upon the amount of per capita tax paid to the General Office on said journeymen.

One year’s membership and less than Five years’ membership	**$100.00**
Five years’ membership and less than Ten years’ membership	**200.00**
Ten years’ membership and less than Twenty years’ membership	**300.00**
Twenty years’ membership and less than Thirty years’ membership	**400.00**

Thirty years' membership and over---------------------------- 500.00

Amend Section 49, Par. D, as follows:

Five years' membership and less than Ten years' membership--------- 50.00

Ten years' membership or more-----------------------------------$100.00

Amend Section 50, Par D, as follows:

Wife funeral donation; Five years' membership or more------------ 75.00

Amend Section 51, Par. G, as follows:

Disability Donation; Five years' membership or more------------ 400.00

Amend Section 52, Par. B, as follows:

Semi-beneficial members donation; Five years' membership or more--$ 75.00

Amend Section 54, Par. C, as follows:

A member (65) years of age and having 30 years continuous membership shall be entitled to a pension, not less than $25.00 per month, providing he retires from the carpenter trade. Pension to be paid quarterly, January, April, July and October.

Amend Section 54, Par. E, as follows:

Members shall have the privilege of applying for admittance to the Home should they not wish to accept the Pension.

New Paragraph F, Section 54, as follows:

Members receiving the pension, shall continue to pay dues to their union. Per capita tax shall be paid to the General Office on all pensioners.

Amend Section 44, Paragraph A, General Constitution, in second line, to read as follows: **"Shall not pay less than two ($2.00) dollars per month."**

Amend Section 44, Paragraph C, General Constitution, in third line, after the word "members" as follows: **Also $1.00 per month for each member in good standing, Forty (40c) cents of which shall be used as a fund for the general management of the United Brotherhood. The balance of Sixty (60c) cents together with moneys received from new members, to be placed in a special fund for "Home and Pension" and Funeral Donation payments. This fund shall not be used for any other purpose, except sanctioned by referendum vote of the membership.**

* * * * *

By Local Union No. 626, Wilmington, Del.

Change the General By-Laws, Section 54, Paragraph A, to read as follows:

"A member shall not be less than 60 years of age to be eligible to the home or pension."

Add to Section 54, Paragraph F, of the General By-Laws the following:

"That when a member is admitted to the Home, if he is married, that some arrangement be made, that he and his wife be allowed to live together at the Home. A member must be married for at least 10 years before his wife can be admitted to the Home."

* * * * *

By Local Union No. 287, Harrisburg, Pa.

That any member in good standing upon reaching age sixty-five (65) be entitled to and be paid the prevailing Pension, providing he has been a member for the past 30 years. Any Brother who after 30 years continuous membership finds that he is unable to work at the Trade, he shall be given a paid-up membership card and shall also receive the prevailing Pension.

That Articles **A, B** and **C** in Section 54 be eliminated.

* * * * *

By Local Union No. 62, Chicago, Ill.

Strike out **Paragraph C,** Section 54.

* * * * *

By Local Union No. 891, Hot Springs National Park, Ark.

That part of Section 54, Paragraph E, which states members not wishing to avail themselves of the privilege of entering the Home may apply for a pension not to exceed $15.00 per month, be amended to read, $30.00 per month instead of $15.00 and at the death of an eligible member his widow receive $15.00 per month as long as she is a widow.

By Local Union No. 787, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The membership of Local 787 hereby goes on record as endorsing the following proposed changes to our Constitution and Laws.

1. Endorses L. U. 829 of Santa Cruz, Cal. on Paragraph B. Sec. 54.
2. Endorses Missouri St. Council of Carp. on Paragraph A. Sec. 54.
3. Endorses L. U. 22, San Fran., Cal. on striking out Par. C, Sec. 54.

* * * * *

By Local Union No. 878, Beverly, Mass.

Amend Section 54 of the General Constitution as follows:

Paragraph A. Strike out the figure 65 in the first line and insert the figure **60.**

Paragraph C. Eliminate entirely.

Paragraph E. Strike out the figure $15.00 in the third line and insert in place thereof the figure **$30.00.**

Add new Paragraph as follows:

To meet cost of additional expense, the General Executive Board shall levy a per capita assessment of $1.00 on April 1 and September 1 of each year in addition to the regular per capita tax.

Thus amended, Section 54 would read as follows:

A. A member shall not be less than 60 years of age to be eligible to the Home or Pension.

B. A member shall hold continuous membership for not less than thirty years.

C. The traveling expenses of a member whose application for admittance to the Home has been approved by the proper authorities shall be paid by the Local Union in which he holds membership.

D. Members not wishing to avail themselves of the privilege of entering the Home may apply for a Pension not to exceed $30.00 per month.

E. The General Executive Board shall levy a per capita assessment of $1.00 on April 1 and September 1 of each year in addition to the regular per capita tax; Said assessment to be used solely for Pension payments.

* * * * *

By Local Union No. 1049, Poplar Bluff, Missouri.

Strike out **Article C** of Section 54 from the Constitution; also Article E of Section 54 revised to read **$30.00 per month.**

* * * * *

By Local Union No. 286, Great Falls, Mont.

Amend Section 54 by striking out **Par. C.** Amend Section D to read as follows:

"The traveling expenses of a member whose application for admittance to the Home has been approved by the proper authorities shall be paid out of money in the Home and Pension Fund."

Amend Section E to read as follows:

"Members not wishing to avail themselves of the privilege of entering the Home may apply for a Pension not to exceed $15.00 a month and they shall be relieved of further payment of dues."

* * * * *

By Local Union No. 488, New York, N. Y.

Amend Section 54 to read as follows:

"A. A member shall not be less than 65 years of age to be eligible to the Home or Pension.

B. A member shall hold continuous membership for not less than thirty years to be eligible to the Home or Pension.

C. The traveling expenses of a member whose application for admittance to the Home has been approved by the proper authorities shall be paid by the Local Union in which he holds membership.

D. Members not wishing to avail themselves of the privilege of entering the Home may apply for a Pension not to exceed $15.00 per month."

* * * * *

By Local Union No. 366, New York, N. Y.

Eliminate **Paragraph C** of Section 54.

By Local Union No. 470, Tacoma, Wash.

That any member of the United Brotherhood reaching the age of sixty-five years and having to his credit thirty years of continuous membership, shall be entitled to the full pension allowed without reference to his financial standing or his property qualifications.

All rules and decisions contrary to this principle are hereby repealed.

* * * * *

By Local Union No. 792, Rockford, Ill.

1. That Paragraph C of Section 54 be eliminated.

2. Amendment. **“The General Treasurer shall pay out of the General Fund, transportation expenses, not to exceed four cents, (4c) per mile, each way, of all delegates entitled to seats and attending the general convention. Mileage shall be computed over the shortest route over which a ticket for a continuous passage can be purchased. All other legitimate expenses to be defrayed by the Local Unions the delegates represent.”**

3. That Article A of Section 18 be changed to read as follows:

“The United Brotherhood shall meet in General Convention quadrennially in September at Indianapolis, Indiana on a date set by the General Executive Board, and the Board shall provide a suitable place for holding such Convention. The General President, General Secretary and General Treasurer shall act as the Committee on Credentials one day in advance of the Convention.”

4. Add to Section 15, another paragraph, to wit:

“The General Executive Board shall compile, maintain up to date and issue to all Local Unions of the Brotherhood, a booklet covering all jurisdictional agreements and decisions affecting our Brotherhood.”

5. Add to Section 15, another paragraph, to wit:

“The General Executive Board shall cause to be compiled, printed in booklet form, and supplied to all Local Unions of the Brotherhood, Union Label requirements on all products coming under the jurisdiction of the Brotherhood, which, when complied with will assure grant of the label.”

* * * * *

Local Union No. 211, Pittsburgh, Pa.

That **Paragraph C**, be stricken from Section 54.

That a new paragraph to be known as Par. F be inserted in Section 54 to read as follows:

“A member sixty-five (65) years of age or over, who has belonged to the organization thirty (30) years, continuously, and who is unable to work, be given an outright pension of thirty ($30) dollars per month for life.”

That Paragraph C, Section 49 be changed to read as follows:

“One year’s membership	**$ 50.00**
Two years’ membership	**100.00**
Three years’ membership	**150.00**
Four years’ membership	**200.00**
Five years’ membership	**300.00**
Six years’ membership	**400.00**
Seven years’ membership or more	**500.00**

The per capita tax to be increased by (5c) cents per member per month to meet the increase in death benefits.”

* * * * *

By Local Union No. 165, Pittsburgh, Pa.

That a member admitted to the Home should be entitled to have his lawfully wedded wife accompany him and enter the Home and thus spend their remaining years together.

* * * * *

By Local Union No. 1922, Chicago, Ill.

Strike out **Paragraph C** of Section 54 completely.

Amend Par D, Section 60 to read:

“No agreement shall be made or renewed with any firm granting the use of the label within a radius of 200 miles of large cities after June 1, 1946, unless all shops and mills of the firm have a 40-hour week or less and receive not less than

$1.15 per hour and employ only members of the United Brotherhood except where dispensation has been granted by the General Office upon application from District Council or Local Union."

* * * * *

By Local Union No. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.

Amend Section 59, Paragraph H to read as follows:

"If 55 per cent of the members voting, vote by secret ballot to put the proposed demand into effect, the blank Schedule of Inquiries shall be filled out immediately after the vote is compiled and forwarded to the General Secretary, who shall at once submit a copy of same to the General Executive Board.

"In no case shall the General Executive Board sanction a trade movement unless 55 per cent of the members voting, who are affiliated with the Local Union or District Council, vote in favor of the demand."

* * * * *

By Twin Cities District Council, St. Paul, Minn.

Amend Section 59, Par. H. to read as follows:

"If 55 per cent of the members voting, vote by secret ballot to put the proposed demand in effect, the blank Schedule of Inquiries shall be filled out immediately after the vote is compiled and forwarded to the General Executive Board. In no case shall the General Executive Board sanction a trade movement unless 55 per cent of the members voting, who are affiliated with the Local Union or District Council, vote in favor of the demand."

* * * * *

By Local Union 98, Spokane, Washington.

That a new section be written within the General Constitution to read as follows:

"Upon the death or resignation, or removal from his office for any reason whatsoever, of any member of the General Executive Board, his successor shall be appointed by the G. E. B. for 90 days only, and within 30 days after his appointment the Board shall prepare and execute a referendum vote of the district membership only that the candidate represents, approving said appointment, or write on the ballot the name of such member as they may choose."

The term of each Board Member shall be for Six (6) years and said member shall not be again eligible for the same position.

That all conventions of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America be held in the future, in some city to be chosen by the Convention, before adjourning.

* * * * *

By Local Union No. 1201, Borger, Texas.

Amendment: The jurisdiction of each Local shall extend half way to the adjoining locals and in the event that no roads are available for determining the halfway point an airline shall be used and the miles scaled off on a responsible map.

* * * * *

By Local Union No. 559, Paducah, Ky.

The proposed amendment sponsored by Local 1201, Borger, Texas is endorsed.

* * * * *

By Local Union No. 2671, Roseburg, Ore.

That the 50c withdrawal card fee be removed.

* * * * *

By Local Union No. 2971, Louisville, Ky.

Amendment: Wherever the words "Journeyman Carpenter" appear, change to "Journeyman Craftsman."

* * * * *

By Local Union No. 2714, Dallas, Ore.

That members who apply for withdrawal cards in the Carpenters and Joiners may pay a yearly fee of fifty cents for which withdrawal card shall entitle him or her to re-entry into the union without initiation fee. Said fee to be paid in advance and withdrawal card to be issued with receipt sent to each member on payment of yearly fee. All other benefits to be waived on issuance of withdrawal card.

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Craft Problems

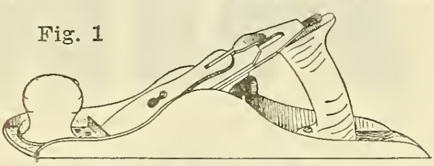
Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 210

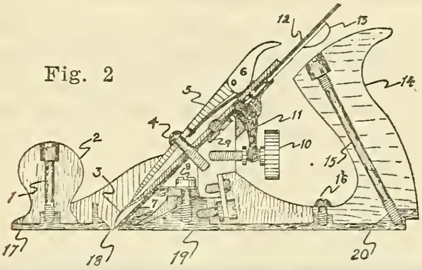
The jack plane is the most all-round plane used by carpenters. Many carpenters use it for practically everything, excepting, perhaps, very accurate jointing and for such work as only a block plane will do. For instance, if the bit is properly sharpened, a jack plane will do for straightening the edges of boards to be used for outside finishing—if you have to do smoothing, a jack plane can be made to do even better work than a regular smoothing plane. In fact, we have met carpenters who wouldn't use anything but a jack plane for smoothing surafces.

Fig. 1



The jack plane is about 14 inches long, and has a bit 2¼ inches wide. Some jack planes have smooth bottoms, while others have corrugated or fluted bottoms. The fluted bottom is preferred by most carpenters, because it reduces the friction. A drawing of a jack plane is shown by Fig. 1.

Fig. 2



We are showing a smoothing plane cut lengthwise through the center, and showing the different screws and parts of it. These are numbered from 1 to 20. The names of the different parts are, 1, knob bolt; 2, knob; 3, cap iron; 4, cap screw; 5, cap; 6, cap lever, or cam; 7, frog; 8, frog screw; 9, cap iron screw; 10, adjusting nut; 11, Y adjusting lever; 12, plane bit; 13, adjusting lever; 14, handle; 15, handle bolt; 16, handle screw; 17, toe; 18, mouth; 19, plane bottom, and 20, heel.

The parts of a plane just given, are more or less the same in planes from the block plane up to the jointer, not including the old-fashioned wooden plane. Of course, different manufacturers use different designs for the various parts, and probably list some of them by different names. This is a practical list intended for carpenters.

Fig. 3 shows to the left a face view of a jack plane bit, and a little to the right of it, an edge view. At the center we have a face view of a cap iron for a jack plane, and to the right of it we show the edge view. To the extreme right we show two views of the cap for a jack plane.

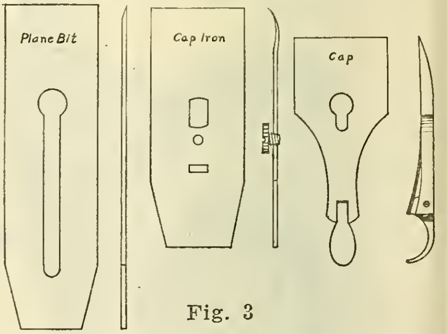


Fig. 3

In putting the cap iron and the plane bit together, the point of the cap iron should be kept one-sixteenth of an inch back of the cutting edge of the plane bit. The cap iron screw should be tightened with a screw driver (most carpenters use the point of the cap instead of a screw driver) in order to hold the two parts together securely. This done, place the bit into the plane and clamp it with the cap, which is tightened by means of the cap lever, or cam. In case this does not hold the bit securely enough, tighten the cap screw, or, on the other hand, if it should be too tight, loosen the cap screw somewhat.

Fig. 4 shows three steps in adjusting a plane bit after it has been put into the plane and fastened. (A and B are much exaggerated, while C is only slightly exaggerated.) Proceed by holding the plane upside-down, with the toe toward you and sight over the bottom. The first thing you will observe is that one corner of the bit is farther out than the other, as shown at A. Still sighting over the bottom of the plane, bring the cutting edge parallel with the bottom, by adjusting it with the adjusting lever, which will give you about what is shown at B. Now, holding the plane in the same position, turn the adjusting nut in such a manner that it will pull the bit back until the cutting edge shows only a little, about as shown at C. Having made these adjustments, try the plane—if it cuts too much pull the bit back by turning the adjusting nut—but if it does not cut enough, push it out a little with the adjusting nut. When you have the right depth, observe the shaving—if it is thicker on one edge than on the other, adjust the bit with the adjusting lever so it will cut a shaving of uniform thickness.

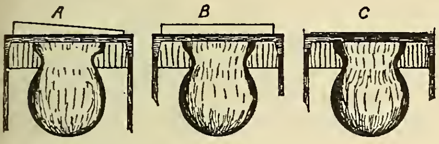


Fig. 4

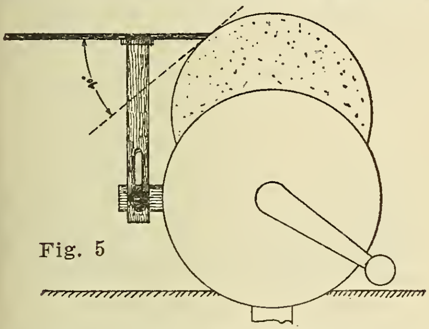


Fig. 5

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Fig. 5 gives a sort of diagram of a grinder, showing a tool being ground to a 40-degree bevel. This grinding is suitable for scrub plane bits and for chisels that are to be used for the roughest kind of work.

Fig. 6 shows a tool being ground to a 30-degree bevel. This bevel is probably the most practical for chisels and plane bits, while Fig. 7 shows a tool receiving a 20-degree bevel. This bevel is much used for chisels, hatchets and plane bits, especially for the softer varieties of woods. On plane bits this bevel is liable to cause chattering when used on knotty wood or on tough twisted grain.

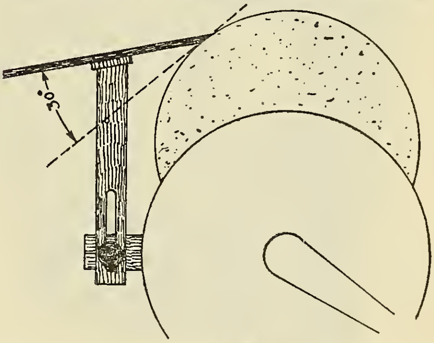

Fig. 6

Fig. 8 shows the tools shown in Figs. 5, 6, and 7 receiving the oilstone finish.

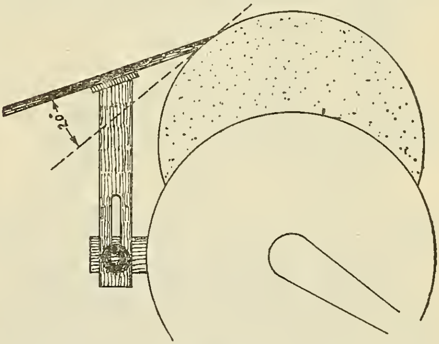

Fig. 7

It will be noticed that the oilstoning is done at about a 2-degree duller angle than the grinding; namely, 22, 32, and 42 degrees. When the unbeveled side of the tool receives the oilstone finish, it is put flat on the stone, as shown to the left.

Fig. 9 shows four different plane bits, in part, with the cutting edges exaggerated. To the left we have a scrub plane bit, with a rounded cutting edge. The scrub plane is used for fast

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cutting and for extra rough work. Next to this we have a jack plane bit with a slightly rounded (much less than what is shown) cutting edge. The rounded cutting edge when used on a jack plane is suitable for all kinds of rough planing, but when the bit is sharpened more nearly like the bit for a jointer, the jack plane is used for everything from rough planing to smoothing surfaces—it is the indispensable plane.

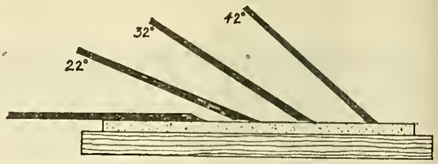

Fig. 8

To the right, center, Fig. 9, we have a smoothing plane bit and to the extreme right, a bit for a jointer. It will be noticed that the bits for these two planes are sharpened on much the same order; that it, the center part of the cutting edge is straight, while the corners have a slight bevel. The bevels shown, as mentioned before, are exaggerated so as to bring out the point—in practice the slight bevel is hardly noticeable.

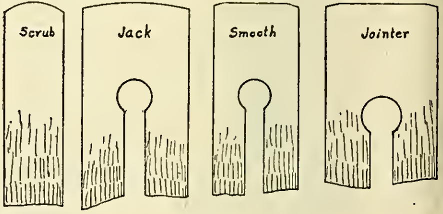

Fig. 9

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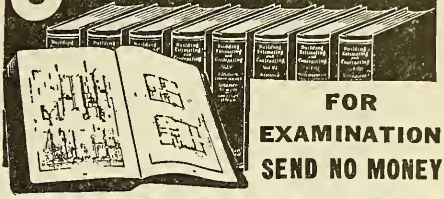

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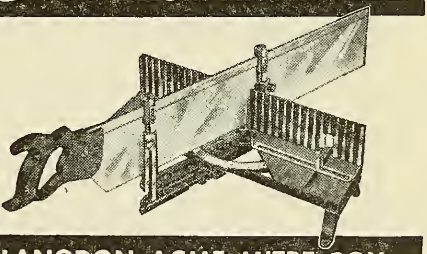

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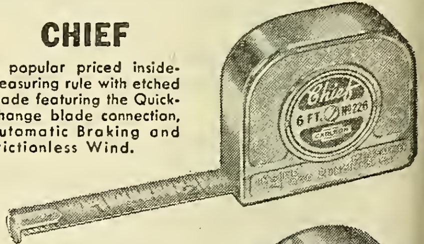

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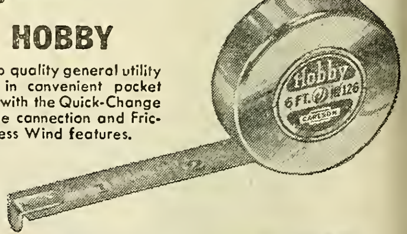

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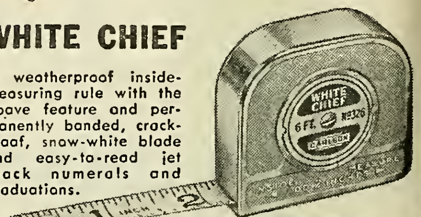

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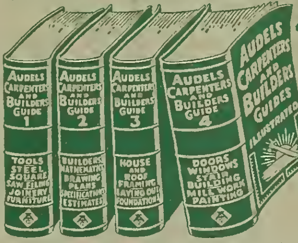
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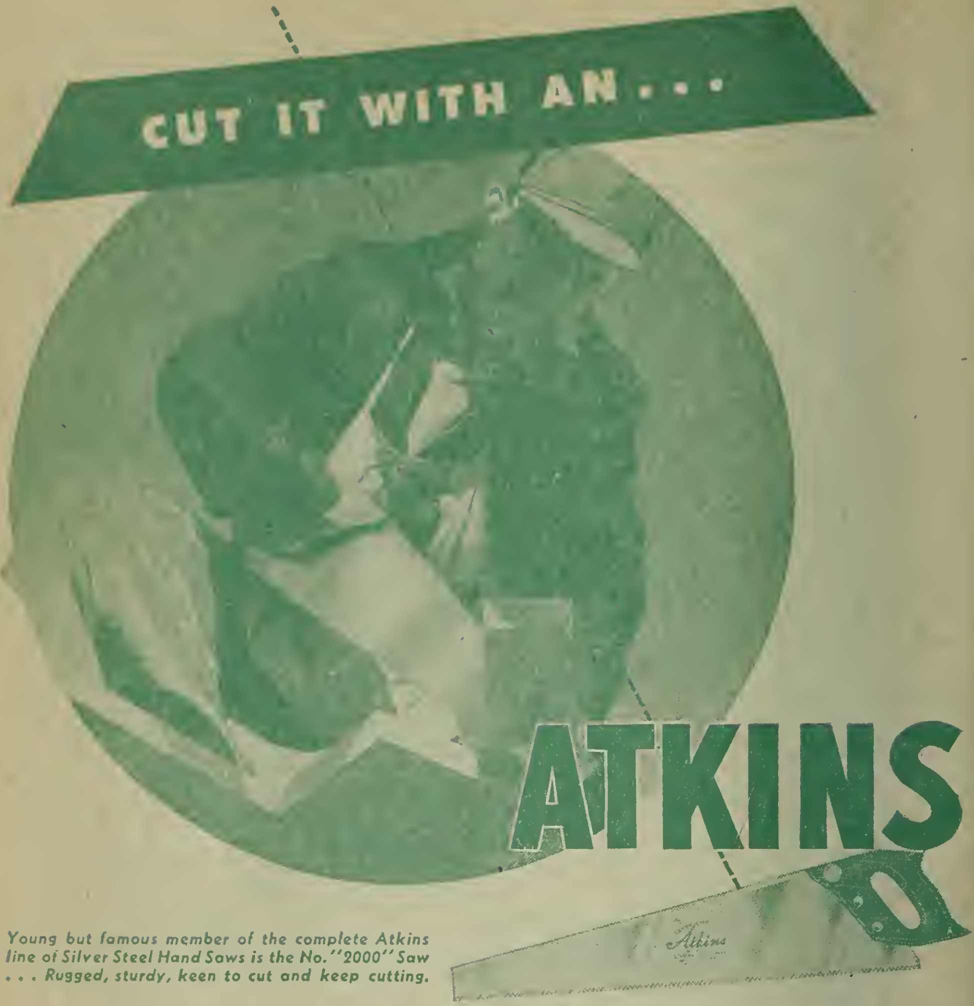

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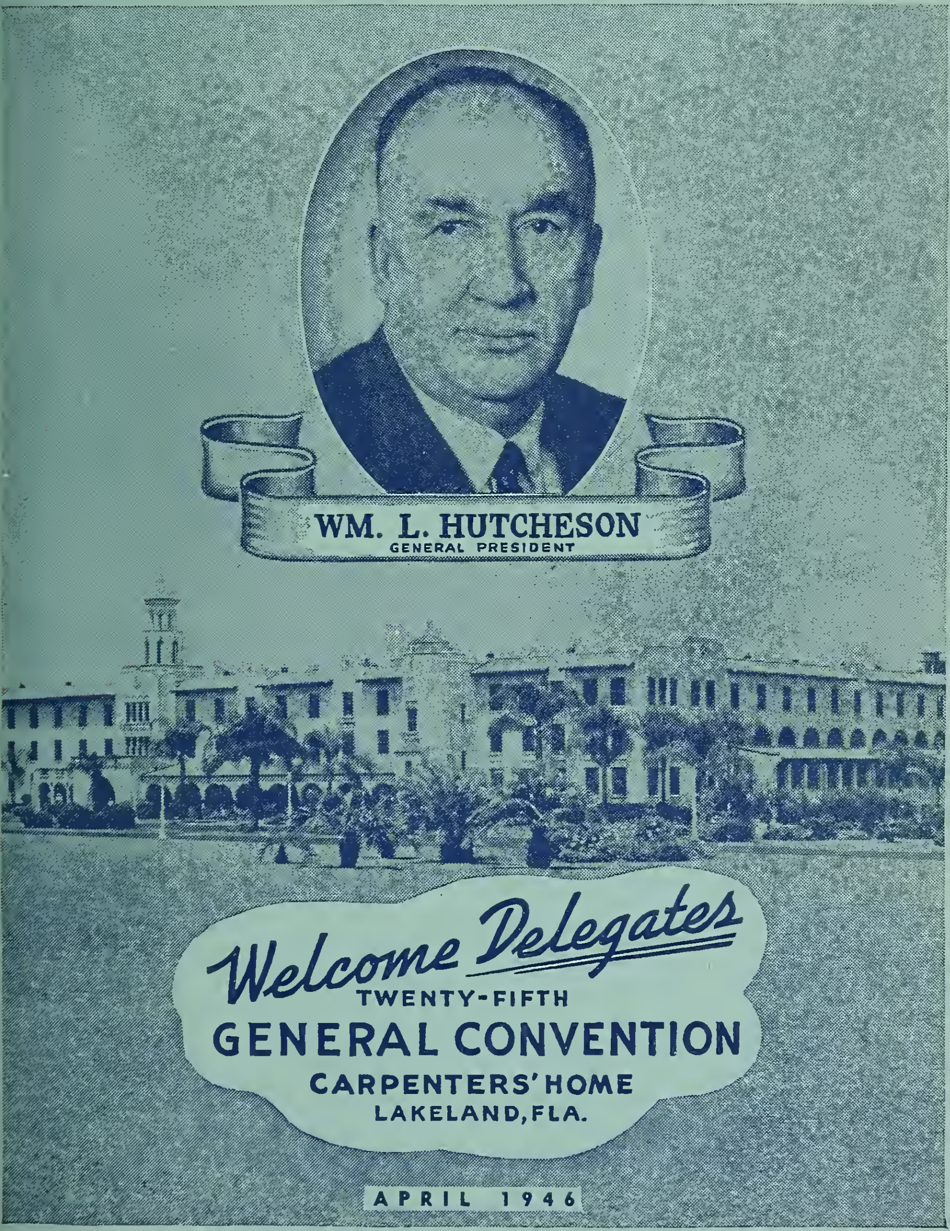
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THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal, Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for all its Members of all its Branches.

FRANK DUFFY, *Editor*

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, 4, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. LXVI—No. 4

INDIANAPOLIS, APRIL, 1946

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

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Apprenticeship Gets the Green Light - - 5

General Bradley, Veterans Administration Director, clears up any misconceptions that may have existed as to joint apprenticeship committees being proper and fitting instruments for training new men in the building trades. With his stamp of approval on local apprenticeship committees, it becomes crystal clear that if we do not handle the apprentice training job ourselves someone else is going to do it and the results may not be to our liking.

You Can't Build with Chaos - - - - 9

About the only thing there is no shortage of in the building materials field is confusion and regulation. Unrealistic government policies, plus innumerable dodges for evading ceiling prices, are rapidly heading the whole building industry to the brink of complete chaos.

AFL Charges Favoritism - - - - - - 14

Bob Watt charges that the new wage-price policy adopted by Uncle Sam by-passes collective bargaining, creates favoritism, and places a premium on striking.

* * *

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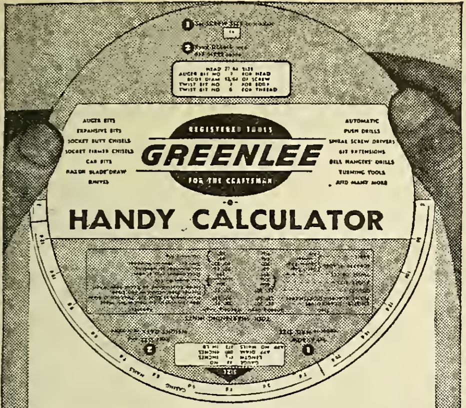
Although the war is over, the paper situation remains extremely tight. Our quota is so limited that we must continue confining The Carpenter to thirty-two pages instead of the usual sixty-four. Until such time as the paper situation improves, this will have to be our rule.

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.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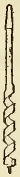

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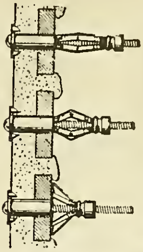

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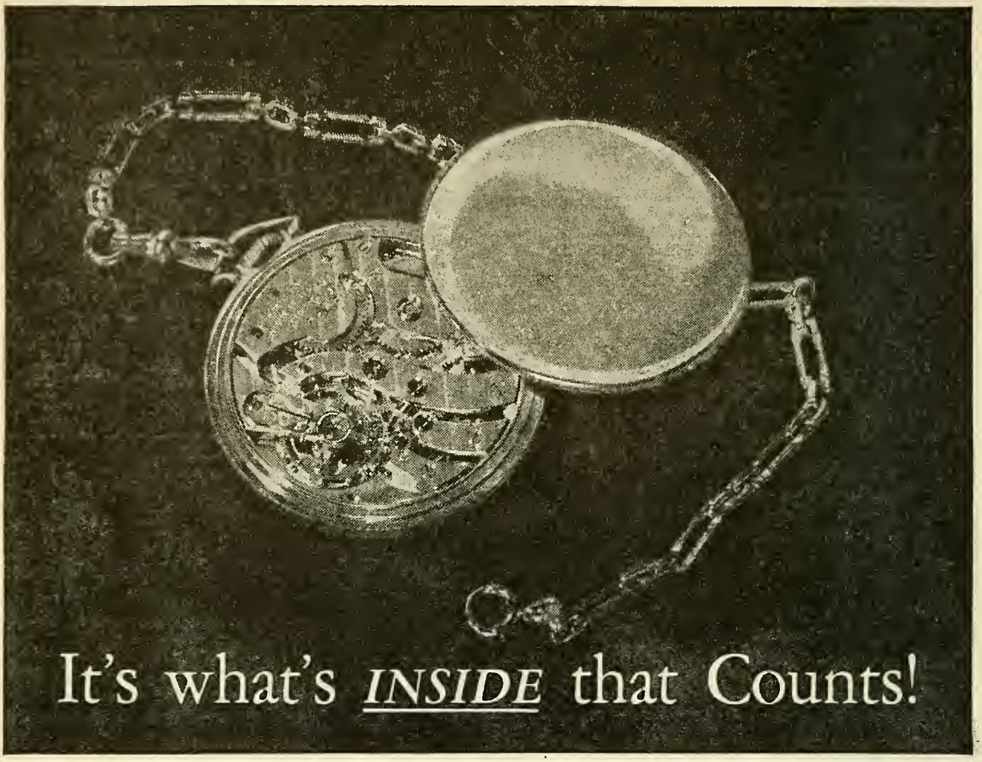

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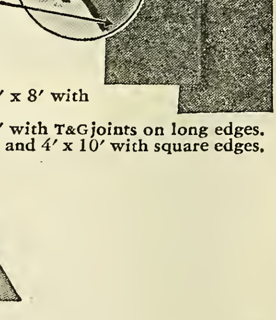

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APPRENTICESHIP GETS GREEN LIGHT

★ ★ ★

WITH THE BULK of the demobilization program of both the Army and Navy almost completed, the question of apprenticeship training becomes an issue of considerable importance. Recently the General Committee on Apprenticeship for the Construction Industry met with General Omar Bradley, director of the Veterans Administration. At that meeting the committee recommended to General Bradley that joint labor-management committees be recognized as appropriate training institutions under the GI Bill of Rights. In a letter dated February 2 to M. H. Hedges, committee president, General Bradley gave an affirmative reply to the Committee's recommendation. This decision is of extreme importance to the entire construction industry apprenticeship program. Literally it gives labor and management the green light to handle the training of apprentices through joint apprenticeship committees.

Following the receipt of General Bradley's letter the General Committee on Apprenticeship for the Construction Industry met again and issued the following statement:

"In view of the importance to construction apprenticeship of General Bradley's letter the committee recommended that it be printed in trade and labor journals with instructions to local joint committees to contact immediately the proper state certifying agency and gain approval as a training institution. Further, that where no joint committees exist, prompt action be taken to establish such committees and secure approval from the state agency.

"Wherever a joint apprenticeship committee exists, the committee should be advised, when making application to the state agency for recognition, that recognition be requested for the full territory as covered by the joint committee; that no one can become an apprentice in that industry in that territory unless he goes through the joint committee and standards are adhered to.

"As a further safeguard to the veteran, the committee urged that all apprentices indentured in the building trades be indentured to the joint committee. Local groups should be impressed with the fact that now that the Veterans Administration has given them full recognition, they should step in and do the job or someone else will do it, and not to their liking."

In line with the recommendations of the committee, we are herewith reprinting in full General Bradley's letter:

Mr. Marion H. Hedges, Director of
Research, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers,
1200 15th Street, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

My Dear Mr. Hedges:

The proposal of the General Committee on Apprenticeship for the Construction Industry which you recently submitted has been examined and consideration has been given to your recommendations which are given on Page 18 of the material which you furnished. You have recommended that joint labor-management committees be recognized as training institutions qualified and equipped to provide training for veterans under the terms of either Public 16 or Public 346, 78th Congress, and that the plan proposed for the State of Oklahoma be approved as a pattern for all states of the Union.

It is understood that joint labor-management committees have been set up in some crafts and localities and have been charged with the responsibility for controlling the training of persons in standard apprenticeship courses. This assigned responsibility includes the acceptance of an applicant for apprenticeship training, the determination of the establishment or establishments in which the training is to be provided, the arranging for the placement of the applicant in the chosen establishment, the determination that the establishment provides the prescribed course in accordance with the accepted standards and that the applicant continues to diligently apply himself to the course and to efficiently accomplish its purposes. It is further understood that when such an arrangement exists, it is with the full agreement of management and labor and that the arrangement has become the accepted means through which all applicants are started on and carried through a standardized course of apprenticeship training.

Admittedly, such joint committees are not actually giving education in the strict sense of the term since the education is being provided by business establishments. However, it may be presumed for the time being that the appropriate agencies of the respective states will have determined in advance that each joint committee which it approves is actually performing the functions for which it was established in an efficient manner and is arranging for training in establishments which are adequately equipped and staffed to provide a complete and well-rounded course of instruction. On this assumption, I have determined that joint apprenticeship committees may be recognized as qualified and equipped to provide suitable training to veterans under Public 346, 78th Congress, in those states in which such recognition has been granted. Consequently, an instruction will be issued to all field offices of the Veterans Administration which will authorize them to accept the enrollment of eligible veterans with joint apprenticeship committees which have been approved by the appropriate state agency. This will amount to a full acceptance of your recommendation No. 1 which appears on Page 18 of the material which you submitted under the title, "Proposal of the General Committee on Apprenticeship for the Construction Industry."

Your second recommendation was that "the so-called Oklahoma plan" be approved as a pattern for all states of the union." This plan is described on Page 14 of the material submitted. It is stated in part:

> "Individual establishments participating in the area-wide program become approved training establishments under Public 346 by merely subscribing to the area-wide apprenticeship standards. They have no dealings with the Veterans' Administration whatsoever."

The last sentence of the quoted statement will need to be modified to the extent that it will permit the

Veterans Administration to supervise the individual veteran and obtain from the establishment current information concerning the veteran's conduct and progress. The Veterans Administration is charged by law with the responsibility for determining that the veteran's conduct and progress while in training remain satisfactory, in accordance with the standards and practices of the institution, and the individual veteran's right to continue to receive the benefits of Public 346 is dependent upon his conduct and progress continuing to be satisfactory. It will therefore be necessary for representatives of the Veterans Administration to contact enrolled veterans at their places of training in order to determine that they are actually receiving a course of training rather than being subsidized in employment and that they are conducting themselves and progressing in a manner which will permit them to continue to receive the subsistence allowance provided by the law. Furthermore, there will need to be contact with the training establishment, either directly or indirectly, so that the Veterans Administration may be accurately informed as to the amount of compensation for productive labor which the veteran has received each month from his employer-trainer. This is necessary because the law provides that adjustments shall be made in the amount of subsistence allowance as the Administrator may determine when he finds that an enrollee is receiving compensation for productive labor performed as a part of his apprenticeship or other training-on-the-job. Inasmuch as the enrollee will receive such compensation for productive labor from the training establishment rather than from the joint apprenticeship committee, it follows that authentic reports as to the amount paid must come from the training establishment. It will thus be seen that the Veterans Administration must have certain dealings with the training institution. However, there will be no objection to permitting training establishments to forward their reports through the authorized joint committee if that procedure appears to be most satisfactory in any given situation.

So far as training under Public 16, 78th Congress, is concerned, it should be noted that the law specifically fixes greater responsibility with the Veterans Administration than is the case with respect to enrollees under Public 346, 78th Congress. This law states that: "The Administrator shall have the power and duty to prescribe and provide suitable training" for the purpose of overcoming the handicap of service-incurred disability and to fit the eligible veteran for employment consistent with the degree of disablement. It will be proper in appropriate cases to prescribe a standard apprenticeship course as the most suitable type of training but under the law approval of the establishment in which the training is to be provided is a responsibility of the Veterans Administration rather than any other agency. Furthermore, the Veterans Administration has a definite responsibility for supervising the training which is being provided, in order to be certain that it will overcome the handicap of the service-incurred disability and is being provided under conditions which will not be detrimental to the disabled veteran's physical or mental health. However, the Veterans Administration can recognize joint apprenticeship committees for the training of veterans under Public 16 when it finds that the establishments which any such committee utilizes for training are actually qualified to provide a satisfactory course of training on the basis of adequate space, equipment and instructor-personnel and that the joint apprenticeship committee is performing the functions delegated to it in a satisfactory manner.

Sincerely yours,

OMAR N. BRADLEY,
General, U. S. Army,
Administrator.

White House Ceremony Honors Bro. Johnson

At a White House ceremony attended by many high government and military officials, Brother Fred E. Johnson, business representative of the New York District Council, was awarded the Selective Service Medal by President Truman. Having served as a member of a Selective Service Board for more than five years, Brother Johnson was selected to attend the ceremony and receive the medal in behalf of the thousands of New York City board members who served for five years or longer.

Almost from the day the Selective Service Act went into effect Brother Johnson served as a member of Local Board No. 106, one of the busiest and most efficient in the city. Despite the press of his duties as business representative and president of Local Union No. 488, he fulfilled his draft Board duties with efficiency and dispatch.

One other member of Local No. 488 served as a member of a local draft board. Brother Harry P. Eilert served in such a capacity for three and a half years before ill health made it mandatory for him to resign.

Brothers Johnson and Eilert typify the meritorious service that members of organized labor gave to the war effort without fanfare or publicity. Thousands of union members served in the armed forces. Millions worked long and gruelling hours in shipyards and war plants. And untold numbers like Brothers Johnson and Eilert served quietly and efficiently in vitally necessary and sometimes unpleasant tasks. The honor paid Brother Johnson is a tribute to all union members who did their full share in the fight against tyranny.

Apprentices Are 90% Vets

Returning war veterans are getting a real break under union-management apprentice training programs.

In the construction industry for example, 90 per cent of the men now learning skilled trades are former service men, the Apprentice Training Service of the Department of Labor revealed.

Furthermore, this industry accounts for 40 per cent of all "vets" who are registered as employed apprentices in skilled occupations in all industries, the service reported.

It pointed out, too, that under joint union-management arrangements in the building trades, many of the "vets" have received credit for experience gained in the army at the trade of their choice.

You Can't Build With Chaos

WHILE the government is optimistically talking about 2,700,000 new homes by the end of 1947, unrealistic government policies, coupled with extensive black market operations in building materials, are creating a condition just one jump ahead of complete chaos, a recent survey by the Wall Street Journal shows. As the Journal puts it, "Uncertainties outnumber new roofs in home building today." OPA prices are mere figments of the imagination as building material producers resort to one kind of subterfuge after another to get more money for their products, the New York paper found as the result of its survey in nine widely scattered communities.

For example, the Journal found that a druggist in Logansport, Indiana, let a contract for a house back in October of last year. It was started on a cost-plus basis with the contractor estimating the finished price at somewhere around $9,000. By last month the house was only seventy-five per cent finished and already costs had passed the $15,000 mark. Furthermore, the druggist was living very inconveniently and expensively in a hotel since he sold his old house in the expectation that his new home would be completed in a matter of weeks. In Hagerstown, Maryland, the survey found that building costs were almost double what they were before the war. One contractor there flatly stated that he would not attempt to duplicate any house built in 1939 for twice the cost. In Lorain, Ohio; San Mateo, California; Ridgewood, New Jersey, and several other sections of the country the survey found conditions as bad or worse.

Primarily the trouble stems from chaotic conditions in the building materials field. Some of it is the result of unrealistic pricing policies followed by the government and some of it is brought on by the desire of manufacturers for more and bigger profits. At any rate, builders are in the middle of a terrific squeeze. Getting the materials is their biggest headache. A Logansport contractor laments that his phone bill looks like the national debt each month as he scours the country for materials. The Wall Street Journal, further describes existing conditions as follows:

"R. S. McCord of the Logansport Lumber Co. says that by taking a trip to southern pine mills he obtained three carloads of lumber—two of them not worth a darn. He says some of the mills there seem to be selling lumber at retail prices at the millsite.

"Much the same practice, in hardwood flooring, is reported by a builder in Ridgewood. He declares that some wholesalers in the South don't ship to retailers but have set up their own retail outlets. Northern dealers have to take trucks to the South and pay retail prices, or more. Sometimes the price runs as high as 25 cents a square foot for flooring that has a 17½-cent ceiling.

"Subterfuges of various kinds outnumber outright price hikes, but instances of the latter can be found.

"In getting plumbing supplies on the black market, the procedure is to drive up to the dealer's place with your truck and pay cash, a Logansport builder says. Ordinary board lumber is selling at $110 to $125 a thousand board feet with no questions, another Logansport contractor says. Ceilings on this type of lumber are $70 to $80, up 75% from before the war, he declares.

"The legitimate black market, as one Burlington, Calif., builder calls it, has contributed both to sharply higher costs and shortages in that area. By this he refers to concentration by manufacturers on items on which O.P.A. price ceilings permit higher profits.

"Hardwood flooring of the cheaper strip type is almost unobtainable with makers concentrating on tongue and groove, Burlingame builders say. To get the strip, they say they have to pay subcontractors who have it at premium prices for installation. The same installation upcharge on soil pipe was reported.

" 'The Government, to save maybe five to 10 cents a foot on this pipe for the ordinary residence, created the shortage. Now the subcontractors who have the pipe on hand jack the price up maybe as much as $150 a dwelling,' one builder charged.

"Lumber mills often force builders to take mill run if they desire any lumber at all, another Burlingame builder said. This means they must take a certain proportion of high priced, little used material to get the standard grades they need.

"These methods have hiked his material costs as much as 35% to 40% a dwelling, a contractor said.

"While lumber yards in Santa Monica, Calif., haven't had any shingles to sell for more than a year, one dealer said they too could be bought installed, just about double what they would cost if O.P.A. weren't being evaded.

"Short of nails in the Pacific Northwest, a builder found two kegs in a neighboring town. When his invoice arrived, the nails were billed as sold in 50-pound sacks and cost $16 compared with an O.P.A. ceiling of $12.70 for two kegs.

"Soil pipe, hardwood flooring, plumbing, shingles, siding and window frames are items on which shortages seem most widespread. Builders on the Pacific Coast are also in need of wallboard and lath. In Ridgewood, it's millwork that's scarce.

"Sand and slag, both local products, are the the only materials freely available to him, a Lorain contractor says. A Logansport builder says cement and brick mortar are the only two not hard to get there. Brick is easing, he says, but the only color obtainable is bright red.

"In their need for lumber, the builders have to take lower quality than what they'd like. Lynn Burge of Lorain says he is paying $100 a thousand for No. 4 quality lumber that he wouldn't consider using normally. Fir for frames was wanted by a Ridgewood builder. He had to take some pine which he said was full of knots and was sappy.

"Lumber grades are meaningless now, a Logansport builder says. You don't buy lumber over the phone as you used to; you have to go out and look at it."

A widely known radio commentator also touched on the chaotic condition existing in the building material field. He gave specific examples of contractors being "legally" hijacked by building materials producers. He told of one instance in which a builder had to pay almost twice the ceiling price for some lumber he needed. According to his story, lumber that exceeds its particular specific dimension by even a fraction of an inch rates the price for the next higher dimension. For example, a two by four which the mill cuts two by four and a quarter instead of four rates the two by six price. Anyway, he told about the contractor who paid two by six prices for two by four's which were a quarter of an inch wider than standard. The contractor was not only stuck on the price but he also faced the additional cost of having to take the stuff to a mill to have it worked down to four inches so he could use it.

Whether or not all the above examples are 100% true is anybody's guess. However, there is little doubt but that a nearly chaotic condition exists in the building materials field. Unless order is brought out of the mess shortly, building may face a crisis and the homes that were promised GI's may go by the boards.

VA Hospital Program To Mean Many Jobs

The Veterans Administration's $448,000,000 hopsital construction program will require 70,000 man-years of on-the-job labor by building tradesmen, L. H. Tripp, director of VA's Construction Service, estimated.

The program will provide employment for thousands of workmen and medical care for thousands of disabled veterans.

Announced February 16 by Gen. Omar N. Bradley, administrator of veteran affairs, it is the largest hospital construction program in the history of the world. VA hospital construction during the past 27 years totaled only $270,000,000 compared with the $448,000,000 which will be spent in the next few years.

Corpus Christi Unionists Thank Legless Vet

As a gesture of thanks to a veteran who left both of his legs in Germany, the citizens of Corpus Christi, Texas, last month presented him with a six room house. While a high school played the Star Spangled Banner, 200 building tradesmen representing the Brotherhood and other trade unions on Saturday, March 9 started working at 8 a.m. on the house. By nightfall they had it virtually completed.

Hundreds of spectators were on hand to watch the union men start their task. Some of them stayed throughout the day and others appeared from time to time to check up on the progress being made. All day long union carpenters, plumbers and electricians worked at top speed and by nightfall Pfc T. M. Jarvis, Jr. had a fine bungalow practically completed. A veteran of World War II, Jarvis was so badly wounded both his legs were eventually amputated.

The campaign for providing a house for hero Jarvis was started by the Corpus Christi American Legion. Money for the project was donated by the citizens of the community and the union men provided the necessary labor.

In view of the endless amount of adverse publicity that has been and is being heaped on organized labor, the gesture of the Corpus Christi organized building tradesmen is a ringing challenge to those who for one reason or another seek to smear unionism.

PLANE GOSSIP

MAYBE IT'S ONLY CAUTION

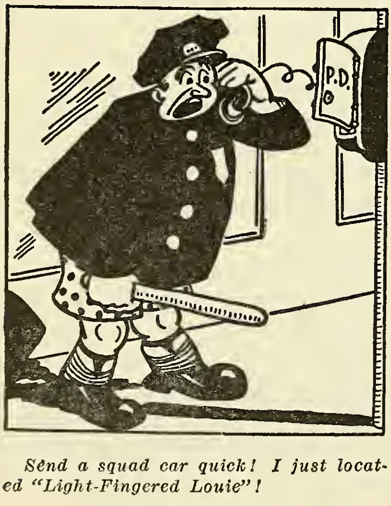
As this is being written the UNO is preparing for its most crucial meeting. This organization, on which the future of world peace rests, is finding the sledding a little bit rugged. The presence of English and Russian troops in various parts of the world is causing some heated debate.

As far as we can figure, Russian suspicion is the chief stumbling block at the present time to the attainment of complete harmony. The Russian delegates to the UNO seem to be keeping their fingers crossed. However, it may be that they are merely cautious—something like a certain mule.

The farmer was having his patience tried by the mule. Time after time the animal would start pulling the plow only to stop after a few steps. A stranger watched the performance for awhile. Finally he spoke to the farmer.

"Appears to me," he said, "as if the mule is balky."

"Oh, no," replied the farmer shaking his head. "It's just that he's so afraid he won't hear me say 'Whoa' that he stops every now and then to listen."



Send a squad car quick! I just located "Light-Fingered Louie"!

MISSING THE BOAT

The station agent from a small western town was making his first trip to New York City. He was interested in seeing the seals in Central Park and the skyline, but the great moment of the visit was to be his appointment with the lawyer for his railroad whose offices were in the Empire State Building.

The lawyer was a big man and a busy one and he could not help being a little surprised when the agent did not arrive for the interview. It was not until nearly two hours later that a faint knock was heard on the door, and the little agent limped in.

"What a climb," he gasped as he collapsed into a chair. "Eighty flights of stairs."

"Good heavens, man," exclaimed the lawyer, "why didn't you take the elevator?"

"Well, I planned to," said the agent, "but it pulled out just as I got there."

"To our way of thinking some of the Tory Congressmen are about like the station agent. Instead of waiting for collective bargaining to iron out the existing industrial turmoil (which resulted from the wartime laws and restrictions anyhow) they are bound and determined to pass more laws—anti-labor laws.

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SOMETHING'S NOT WORKING

While veterans and workers are getting bunions trying to find shirts and suits, manufacturers warehouses are bulging with these items, two newspapers recently disclosed. The big boys are holding out for an increase in prices.

And it sort of reminds us of the man from the gas company who knocked on the door. When the housewife answered he said:

"I understand there is something in the house that won't work."

"Yes," replied the lady, "he's upstairs lying down."

SLIGHTLY IGNORANT OF FACTS

It's not very often that the workers of America can get a laugh out of what goes on in Congress. Last month, however, one of those rare occasions occurred. "Rantin' John" Rankin was blasting the unions for asking for more wages. He pointed out that union members were getting from a dollar to two dollars per hour for their work while cotton farmers in his own state were getting only a few cents an hour in return for their time.

Up spoke Rep. Savage of Washington. What Rankin was proving, he told the House, was that the farmers needed organization to protect themselves from the brokers and middlemen who gobbled up cotton profits.

To our way of thinking, Savage could have emphasized his remarks by pointing out that Rankin knew as much about labor as the millionaire Jack Benny tells about violins.

It seems this newly-rich millionaire walked into a music store and asked to see the most expensive violin in the place. The clerk brought out a beautiful Stradivarius.

"This is a genuine 1748 Strad," he said, "priced at $50,000."

"You mean it was made in 1748?" asked the customer.

"That's right," replied the clerk.

"Tell me," continued old moneybags, "is the company that made it still in business?"

"Of course not," answered the clerk.

"I'm sorry, it's no sale," said the man. "What would I do for spare parts?"

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SLIGHTLY PHONY

We see by their propaganda that the Communists are desperately trying to inject themselves into the strike picture and build themselves up as the champions of the working class.

About the only comment we can make is to tell the story of the Hollywood press agent who had a falling out with one of the stars he was supposed to publicize.

"Everything about you is phony," was his parting shot to the glamour girl. "Even your hair, which looks false, is actually your own."

REALLY NOT A JOKE

From the "Letters to the Editor" column of a Chicago paper comes the following little gem that pithily describes what some of our returning vets run up against when they get home from the wars.

"I am a discharged soldier. The army says I can't wear my uniform after I arrive home because I would be impersonating a soldier.

"The stores say I can't buy a suit because they haven't any in my size.

"The police say I can't go out on the streets naked because it's against the law.

"I would gladly stay off the streets, but I can't find a house to live in, and with a shortage of lumber, I can't buy a barrel.

"Having been wounded, the army won't take me back because I am not physically fit.

"I shall be 21 in 1948. Can you tell me who will be running on the Republican ticket?"

Joe L.

★ ★ ★

A GOOD MOTTO TO REMEMBER

The next time you feel like criticising somebody for not doing things the way you think they ought to be done, it might not be a bad idea to remember the sign a certain Chicago business agent has hanging on his office wall. It says:

"A hammer is the only knocker that does the world any good."

I was a fool to tell Henry he talks in his sleep.

New government stabilization policy puts premium on strikes, Watt warns

AFL Charges Favoritism

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THE American Federation of Labor publicly charged last month that the government's new stabilization policy fails to assure "equality of treatment for all workers" and constitutes an invitation to strike.

Sharply dissenting from new regulations announced by the National Wage Stabilization Board, Robert J. Watt, AFL member, bluntly declared that the board's "conception of the government's so-called wage policy" closes the door on millions of workers who prefer orderly procedure of collective bargaining to going on strike.

"It is an invitation to these workers to resort to other means to gain their just and equal rights," Mr. Watt warned.

"The statement of policy adopted by the board's majority is full of uncertainties and can only contribute more confusion to an already serious situation with the inevitable result of further industrial unrest."

Mr. Watt asserted that the Executive Order issued by President Truman after settlement of the steel strike established as a general wage standard an increase of 18½ cents an hour above the wage rate in effect Aug. 18, 1945.

He charged that Stabilization Director Bowles on Feb. 21 issued a general order giving government approval to such increases in basic steel, iron mining, steel processing and steel fabricating where such increases were put into effect in settlement of strikes existng on Feb. 14. But the same benefits were denied to workers in similar plants not on strike at that date.

Thus, Mr. Watt pointed out, a privileged class was created for strikers and other workers frozen out.

The new regulations issued by the National Wage Stabilization Board bore out Mr. Watt's charges. The board announced it would not be guided by any single wage pattern for the nation but would establish or recognize industry-wide or area-wide wage patterns. When these patterns become "sufficiently well-defined," wage increases coming within their scope can be put into effect without prior board approval.

The question of what constitutes a "general pattern," said the board, will depend upon the circumstances and the historical relationships and practices presented in a given case.

Settlements which have been made only as interim settlements, "with further adjustments clearly being contemplated by the parties, cannot, of course, be considered as setting patterns," the board stated.

The board pointed out that where no pattern has been established wage and salary increases are approvable for price-relief purposes "only to the extent they are found necessary to remove gross inequalities as between related industries, plants or classifications, to correct substandard wage conditions or to eliminate disparities between wage or salary increases and the increase in the cost of living."

The inequity standard, said the board, permits and requires a consideration of cross-industry inequities. This comparison will be made both in terms of wage "rate" levels and wage increases.

At least two types of inter-industry relationships are recognized. The first includes "those relationships sometimes, although not always, reflected in such factors as the similarity or interdependence of products, or management or union identity." A second type "would be reflected in a similarity of wage-rate structures on a parallelism of job classifications even as between two industries which "might seek their products in entirely different markets."

In considering a claim of "gross inequities" as between rates between related industries the board said, "it would be relevant that the effects of reconversion developments upon wage or salary conditions have been the same or different in the two industries."

Crazy-quilt Controls Must Go —Green

In a hard-hitting address which made federal officials in Washington sit up and take notice, AFL President William Green blasted the government's unfair wage-price stabilization policy, condemned the administration's intervention in labor disputes and offered an entirely new program to take the nation off its prolonged "emergency" status within one year.

Speaking to a large audience gathered in a local armory for the Carbondale, Pa., Central Labor Union's annual dinner, Mr. Green declared:

"I propose, first, that the present crazy-quilt stabilization program be scrapped and that the President invite representatives of labor, industry and agriculture to confer with him on the drafting of an entirely new one which will be fair and just to the entire nation.

"Secondly, I recommend that this new policy be adopted for the duration of not more than one year, with the unequivocal commitment that at the expiration of that time all government controls on wages and prices be dropped.

"Finally, I urge with all the emphasis at my command that the government eliminate itself from the sphere of labor-management relations except for offering a strengthened Conciliation Service to both parties and allow labor and industry to work out their problems through the proper methods of collective bargaining and voluntary arbitration.

"In my opinion, even our great country cannot indefinitely sustain the strain of living from one emergency to the next without relief. We must set ourselves a reasonable deadline to get back to a normal basis and meet that deadline. The American Federation of Labor will do its utmost to help achieve that goal in the interests of preserving the American way of life for the American people."

Editorial

There's More Work to be done

Some weeks ago a disastrous explosion in a coal mine at Pineville, Kentucky, snuffed out the lives of twenty-four miners. Twenty-four families were bereaved and several times that many children were left without a father and a breadwinner. To add to the tragedy, the bereaved families stand to collect little or nothing because Kentucky is one of the states in which it is not compulsory for employers to carry workmen's compensation. The mine owners probably had their mules and equipment covered by insurance but they didn't carry a dime's worth of insurance on the lives of their miners.

Certainly this unhappy mishap calls attention to the need for a compulsory workmen's compensation act in every state in the union. At the present time there are twenty-nine states that do not have such a law. Organized labor should immediately start drawing up a campaign to see that workmen's compensation is made compulsory in each of these states at the very earliest possible moment.

Accidents in industry are increasing. More and more machines are being invented to replace hand work; and machines mean whirling wheels and grinding gears. Consequently they mean more accidents, too. Men are being killed and maimed and crippled at an inexcusable rate already. As more machines come into the picture the accident rate will go up. These victims of industrial progress cannot be left to the mercies of charity. Adequate provisions must be made for them and their families, and it must be done on a compulsory basis. Greed is, sad to say, a pretty general human frailty. Unless employers are compelled by law to carry insurance on the lives and limbs of their employes many of them are not going to do so in spite of anything anyone says or does. There are going to be repetitions of the Kentucky tragedy and widows and orphans are going to be left without any means of support so long as workmen's compensation remains elective rather than compulsory in a single state.

While the most important feature of workmen's compensation is to insure means of support for injured workers and their families, there is another aspect to it. When someone carries insurance on the lives and limbs of workers, that someone makes it a point to see that industrial hazards are kept to a minimum. This is true where private companies carry the insurance. The fewer accidents that occur, the more money they make. Consequently they make it a point to enforce safety standards. Where an employer does not cooperate, they raise the rates on him and that soon brings him to time—employers as a rule being very vulnerable in the region of the pocketbook. However, this same thing holds pretty much true even where the states carries the insurance. It pays an employer to keep his working places safe. So compulsory insurance would not only guarantee to victims of industrial accidents means of support but it would also eliminate accidents.

It was the untiring efforts of organized labor that brought about workmen's compensation in the first place. Now the time has come for the exertion of similar efforts to wipe out shortcomings of workmen's compensation in the various states where it is not compulsory. The Kentucky mine accident has vividly called to our attention the tragedy that can hit a community when the state in which it is located has no compulsory workmen's compensation program. It ought to inspire us to carry on an unending fight for adequate compulsory compensation laws in every one of the forty-eight states and the territories as well.

About Time Somebody Told Us

Last month the headlines thoroughly worked over the case of a California oil man. It seems this gentleman was appointed to a post in the Navy Department. When his name came up for confirmation by the Senate committee, a stink that could be detected clear out to the Rocky Mountains developed. A cabinet member charged that the oil man tried a few years previously to buy off government action in some sort of a deal involving oil lands on the Pacific Coast. There followed the usual barrage of charges and counter-charges.

What the merits of any of these charges or counter-charges are we are in no position to know. However, we do think the matter focuses attention on a problem that could be pondered on a bit to good advantage.

Why are appointments to the State Department, the diplomatic corps and even to military government confined so largely to big shot industrialists? It seems that almost every time a man is appointed to handle our relations with a foreign nation some tycoon of industry is given the nod. Being in the upper income brackets seems to be one of the qualifications needed for such an appointment. Why?

Certainly it can't be said these tycoons are doing a good job. Never in our history were our foreign relations in worse shape. We won the war but we are emerging the most hated nation on the globe despite the sacrifices we made to insure victory. We functioned as the arsenal of democracy. We footed the major portion of the bill. We fed and are still feeding a big percentage of the world. And most important of all, millions of our boys journeyed to all parts of the world to lock horns with the enemy. Does our war record merit any hate from anyone but the Germans and Japs? Certainly not. Yet we are getting it in big doses.

The situation in Germany may be the tipoff. A few weeks ago Farben stock skyrocketed upward—this despite the fact that our authorities in Germany tell us emphatically Farben is nothing more than a name. It takes no deep thinker to realize that something rings phony. Who drove the price of Farben stock upward? Was it the carpenters or coal miners or plumbers of Germany who bought the stock? Decidedly not. The workers can't even buy bread. It was the big shots who bought the stock. And if they bought it they bought it because they know something from the inside. Somewhere something isn't going according to Hoyle. We are supposed to be eliminating German industry and wiping out its war making potential.

The fact that we have so many American industrialists directing our policy in Germany may or may not have something to do with the situation. Anyway, we can't be blamed for wondering—especially in view of the fact that industrial dollars from America played quite a pre-war role in keeping German industry functioning in high gear what with cartels, secret agreements, and the rest of the unsavory tie-ups.

Why not a few labor leaders for our diplomatic work with other nations? Certainly few men have better training for handling knotty problems than our labor leaders. Almost from the day they accept their first union office they have to negotiate, arbitrate, and diplomatically handle a host of problems. Can anyone deny that John L. Lewis, Joe Keenan or Bill Hutcheson is a master negotiator? Can anyone ever accuse them of working for anything but the best interests of the people they represent? The answer is a loud "No" to both questions.

Then why aren't men of this caliber utilized by Uncle Sam? Why do men with fat purses always get the nod? Frankly we don't know. But we think its about time somebody told us.

Nothing Endures Half Slave, Half Free

Maybe it is only coincidence that this is an election year, but at any rate the vicious Case anti-labor bill has been smothered in committee in the Senate. Let no one be fooled, however. Anti-labor legislation is not a dead issue. The industrialists have too many hirelings in Washington and too much money in their coffers to lay down just because they receive one setback. Other anti-labor bills are in the process of being conceived right now. Business seems to be determined to place legislative shackles on organized labor. Yet anyone endowed with a modicum of common sense knows that every blow business aims at labor is a blow at free enterprise.

For a long time business has been talking about the necessity for preserving "free enterprise." With this proposition no honest American has any quarrel. But how long can enterprise remain free if all segments of it —workers as well as owners—are not free? Not very long, is the answer. Freedom is an emphemeral thing. Everyone must be free, or nobody is free. Abe Lincoln expressed it best when he said, "This nation or any nation can not long endure half slave and half free." To business it may appear right now that smashing unions through drastic legislation would work to its advantage. Perhaps that's true—for awhile. But in the end it would find itself shackled as surely and as irrevocably as the unions.

Today business is chaffing under the ever-increasing amount of federal control. Yet if you will look back a few decades you will find that it was business itself that promoted greater centralization in Washington. It wanted a freer hand to expand across state borders. It got what it wanted and now it is unhappy.

Now it wants labor shackled. Can it not see that schackles for labor would eventually mean its own shackling as well? Unfortunately, no. Some business leaders are too blinded by the promise of immediate profits to look very far into the future. To these we commend the words of Abe Lincoln with a little bit of paraphrasing. "Free enterprise cannot long endure half slave and half free."

Official Information

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All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Notice to Recording Secretaries

The quarterly circular for the months of April, May and June, 1946, containing the quarterly password, has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood. Recording Secretaries not in receipt of this circular should notify Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

◆

INFORMATION REGARDING SERVICE MEN

When making inquiries regarding members or prospective members who have served in the armed forces, it is imperative to set forth in your letter the date of induction and, particularly, date of discharge, or attach copy of discharge papers. This will avoid unnecessary correspondence and result in an early reply from the General Office. We also call your attention to a G. E. B. ruling that states:

> "The question of men in the Service of the United States or Canada over the age limit of apprentices, or those who have not completed their apprenticeship before entering the Service, was carefully considered, after which it was decided that these men on presentation of an Honorable Discharge be admitted to the Brotherhood as apprentices without the payment of an Initiation Fee subject to the acceptance by the Local Union of their applications."

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;
They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

Brother JOHN AUMANN, Local No. 246, New York, N. Y.
Brother SHEPPARD H. BLIZZARD, Local No. 122, Philadelphia, Pa.
Brother GEORGE COSTA, Local No. 1149, Oakland, Cal.
Brother B. B. DOWDA, Local No. 103, Birmingham, Ala.
Brother FRITZ EVENSON, Local No. 337, Detroit, Mich.
Brother AMOS GORE, Local No. 2960, Silsbee, Tex.
Brother GEORGE R. GUMBLE, Local No. 627, Jacksonville, Fla.
Brother GUSTAF GUSTAVSON, Local No. 1590, Washington, D. C.
Brother JOHN HAMMERON, Local No. 200, Columbus Ohio.
Brother CLIFFORD A. JONES, Local No. 200, Columbus, Ohio.
Brother HENRY W. JONES, Local No. 74, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Brother WILLIAM KAMINSKI, Local No. 1922, Chicago, Ill.
Brother JESSIE LANDERS, Local No. 90, Evansville, Ind.
Brother JOHN LESKO, Local No. 246, New York, N. Y.
Brother JAMES McCOLLUM, Local No. 287, Harrisburg, Pa.
Brother ANGUS McDONALD, Local No. 517, Portland, Me.
Brother GEO. NEWMAN, Local No. 73, St. Louis, Mo.
Brother ERNEST SCHAW, Local No. 1922, Chicago, Ill.
Brother HERMAN E. SCHULTZ, Local No. 1485, Laporte, Ind.
Brother HAROLD B. SMITH, Local No. 229, Glens Falls, N. Y.
Brother LESTER STOUDT, Local No. 287, Harrisburg, Pa.
Brother A. R. TILLER, Local No. 132, Washington, D. C.
Brother CLAUDE T. VERNER, Local No. 1849, Pasco, Wash.

HEROES OF OUR BROTHERHOOD

He who lays down his life in defense of a cause deemed by him to be just is, in the eyes of God and man, a hero.

* * *

Killed In Action

★

Brother *Stephen Korus,* Local No. 200, Columbus, Ohio

Brother *Raymond Zielinski,* Local No. 1573, West Allis, Wis.

* * *

Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

San Mateo-Burlingame Local Starts Apprentice School

The first carpenter apprenticeship training school in the Bay Area under the veterans' vocational rehabilitation and educational training program recently opened at the San Mateo Junior College. Sponsored jointly by the San Mateo-Burlingame Carpenters' Local No. 162 and the Peninsula General Contractors' and Builders' Association the school started with 37 apprentices.

Thirty-seven apprentice carpenters, all discharged veterans, who recently began classroom training under the GI educational program at the San Mateo Junior College sponsored jointly by the San Mateo-Burlingame Carpenters' Local No. 162 and the Pensinsula General Contractors and Builders Association. Left to right: Front row—Robert A. Eisen, Richard J. Ragni, George N. Shoemaker, Serafino Ragni, Ernest Gori, C. C. Kerins, Douglas B. Wilson and Mike Toksa. Seated—C. D. Price, E. C. Nichols, E. Damia Jr., S. M. Fitzgerald, Otto Boehm, W. R. Willis, Lee Barsocchini, R. J. Bernardo and R. W. Jones. Standing—Reginald Granucci, Frank Fox, John Cassell, Edwin A. Whitney, Robert Vassar, Roy Nelson, Robert Rudsisill, Henry R. Burt, John J. Kerrigan, C. A. Rulfs, Herbert Sanders, William N. March, Daniel C. Sanders, Samuel Wolfe, Vernon Kappes, Ramond Canadas, Albert Soeth, Arthur J. Belton and Bliss E. Reeve.

All of the apprentices are discharged veterans now working for local contractors at apprenticeship wages with a goal of becoming journeyman carpenters at the end of their four-year apprenticeship.

The local training school is being held under the leadership of U. S. Simonds Jr., business agent of Local No. 162, William Kelly of San Francisco, apprenticeship coordinator of the Bay District Council of Carpenters, and Herbert Holsher, Harry Smith and George Chamberlain of the Peninsula General Contractors' and Builders' Association. The course is approved by the Federal Veterans' Administration, the division of apprenticeship training of the State Department of Industrial Relations and the State Department of Education.

Initial instructors of the school will be Rene Johnston and Silas Hays, both of Burlingame, journeymen craftsmen sanctioned as instructors by the San Mateo Junior College. Other instructors will be added as the course of training progresses. Class meeting will be held on Tuesday and Thursday evenings for two and a half hours each.

The school program will cover all phases of carpentry, including blue print reading, rafter framing, mathematics, use and care of hand tools and interior and exterior trimming.

At a later date Local No. 162 plans to institute a refresher course for journeymen members recently discharged from the armed forces. This type of instruction is also provided under the GI Bill of Rights and Simonds anticipates that a large number of veterans will take advantage of this training.

Local No. 162 has waived initiation fees for all journeymen recently discharged from the armed forces who are not union members or who allowed their union membership to lapse prior to going into the service.

Ware, Mass., Marks 43rd Birthday

On January 19, the members of Local Union No. 1630, Ware, Mass., sponsored a banquet and celebration in honor of the approaching Forty-third Anniversary of the founding of the Local Union. The Local will reach the Forty-third milestone of the granting of its charter by the International Union on May 19.

Some ninety members and their families and friends sat down to a sumptuous turkey dinner at the celebration. Red, white and blue candles burned on all the tables which were arranged in the form of a huge "C" for "Carpenters." Many dignitaries both in and out of the labor movement attended as special guests. Frank Cebula, outstanding selectman of Ware who has on many occasions worked closely with Local 1630, was one of the honored guests. In his short address following the banquet he paid high tribute to the officers and members of the Local Union and praised them for their cooperative spirit in all things pertaining to the betterment of the community.

Other guest speakers included Representative William Francis of the Massachusetts State Council of Boston, Harry Hogan, Business Agent of the Springfield District Council, and several invited contractors. Special tribute was paid to William Hathaway, oldest charter member of the Local and president of the union since its inception. A sum of money was presented to him during the evening as a token of the Local's esteem for his long and faithful service. During the evening the minutes of the first meeting, held May 19, 1903 were read.

In addition to President Hathaway, two other charter members attended. They were: Bro. James Bousquet, initiated July 2, 1903, and P. Robidoux, initiated September 1, 1904. Brother Exeas Bousquet who has held membership in the Brotherhood for almost forty-seven years was prevented from being present by ill health.

All who attended proclaimed the celebration a huge success and individually and collectively wished Local Union 1630 many more years of continued success.

Local No. 794 Holds Party

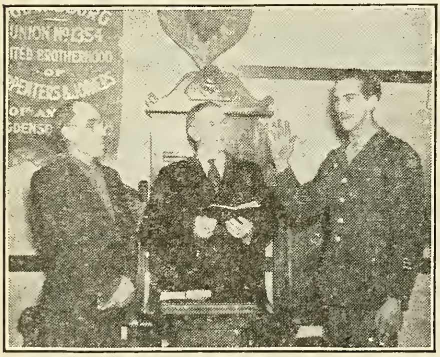
On January 23, 1946 at the City Hall in Leominster, Mass., Local 794 played host to their wives, the members of Local 778 of Fitchburg, Mass., and their wives at an anniversary party. The affair was a resumption of parties that were interrupted during the war years due to rationing and the necessity of conserving food. They were resumed with the hope that never again would they be interrupted by war conditions. A supper of turkey and all the fixin's was served and enjoyed by the three hundred attending.

Guests included International Representative William Francis of Boston, Mass.; State Senator George Stanton of Fitchburg, Mass.; President of Massachusetts State Council of Carpenters, Harry Hogan of Springfield, Mass.; State Representative Arthur U. Mahan of Leominster, Mass.; and Mayor Mathais LaPierre of Leominster.

All spoke briefly and interestingly after the dinner. Also present as guests were the members of the Leominster City Council and several Union Contractors from the district acquainting themselves with social activities of the Local.

Six high class acts of vaudeville and dancing were presented following the speaking program. They were greatly enjoyed and the local has been highly praised for the splendid evening that was provided.

Father Initiates Son



At the regular meeting of Carpenters' Local 1354, Ogdensburg, N. Y., held Jan. 8, William J. Kinch, center, president of the Local, initiated his son Pfc. Joseph A. Kinch, right, veteran of World War II, into the union. Shown at the left is Fred Lapoint, conductor. Mr. Kinch joined the Local when he was 28 years old and has been a member for 43 consecutive years. Pfc. Kinch is 28. This is the first time in the history of the Ogdensburg Local that a father has initiated his son at the same age as he himself was when he joined.

OF PARTICULAR INTEREST
to our Ladies

Springfield, Mo., Ladies Have Full Calendar

The Editor:

Ladies Auxiliary No. 431 of Springfield, Mo., wishes to extend greetings to all sister auxiliaries and thanks for the "Ladies Page" of The Carpenter.

We formed our organization in November of 1944 and have been quite active ever since. We have very generously contributed to all worthwhile causes and done our best to support every activity aimed at promoting the war effort or building up our community and country.

We meet on the first Tuesday night of each month for our business meeting. At the conclusion of our meeting we serve refreshments to members and their husbands. On third Tuesdays we hold a Pot Luck Supper. These affairs have proved to be very successful and a splendid way of getting everyone better acquainted with fellow members.

We are now undertaking the making of lap robes, tray cloths, etc. for the Veterans' Hospital of Jefferson Barracks, Mo. All members are working very hard on this worthy project.

We had a fine Thanksgiving Banquet with the Label League as our special guests. Everyone enjoyed the affair immensely. In December we sponsored a very successful Christmas party for our families. Santa Claus was naturally present with gifts for the children and treats for all.

Each new baby in our group is presented with a lovely blanket. We also remember our sick with flowers and cards. These things are paid for out of a special fund maintained through a small collection at each meeting.

At the present writing we are planning a Sweetheart Party for Valentines. It is to consist of a box supper with games and entertainment to follow. This is scheduled for February 14. Proceeds collected from the sale of boxes will be used to help build up our treasury.

We give sincere thanks to our carpenters (Local 978) for starting us off with our charter and for the use of the lovely banquet room at Carpenters' Hall, 738 Boonville Ave.

Hoping to hear from our sister auxiliaries, we are,

Fraternally,

Mrs. Edith Jeffryes, Rec. Sec.

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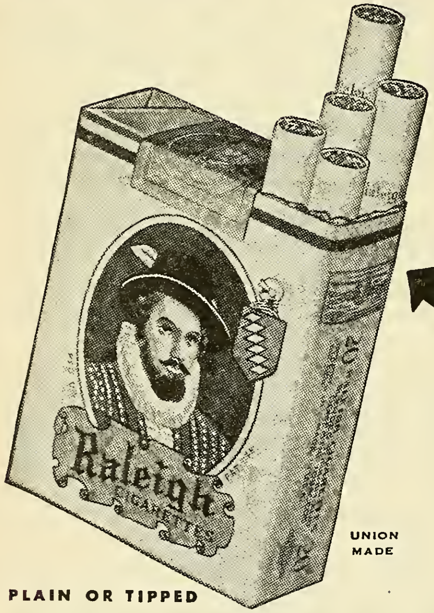
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Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 211

A carpenter should take such care of his tools, that, as it were, they become like intimate friends; which is to say, that if a tool is properly cared for, it will always be on friendly terms with the carpenter who uses it. We have known carpenters who held sort of friendly conversations with some of their tools—they talked to them as if the tools could understand. The principal factor that was responsible for this feeling was that the carpenter knew how to sharpen his tools so that they would do good work. When he picked up any one of his planes, it produced exactly the results that he wanted. When he was sawing lumber, his saw cut smoothly and the ring indicated that a carpenter was using it. His hand ax had a keen edge and so did his chisels. His success was largely due to his tools, and they were what they were because he made them that way. And then we have seen carpenters who would cuss their tools, and frequently when a tool produced unfavorable results the man would throw it away and start calling it names—the principal that meant so much to the first carpenter, in this carpenter's case was acting in reverse.

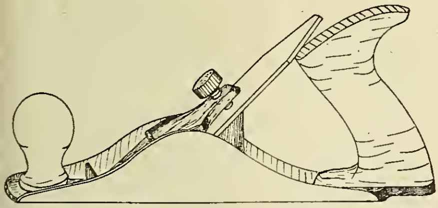

Fig. 1

The scrub plane is the plane that takes the greater part of the hard knocks. It is the forerunner of the jack plane, in many cases preparing the way for the jack plane to finish up the job. Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a scrub plane.

The scrub plane is perhaps used more in door fitting than in any other one thing. When a door has to be cut down, the scrub plane is the one that will do it in the shortest length of time. Fig. 2 shows a corner of a door, and by dotted lines the amount of the door that will have to be cut off in order to make it fit the opening. This is done mostly with the scrub plane, which leaves the edge of the door somewhat in the order shown by Fig. 3. What we are showing here has little more order than what we would find in practice. The little hollows left by the plane, run almost parallel to each other in this drawing; while in practice they cross each other, and the man who operates the plane has to make many strokes that are not shown in this illustration.

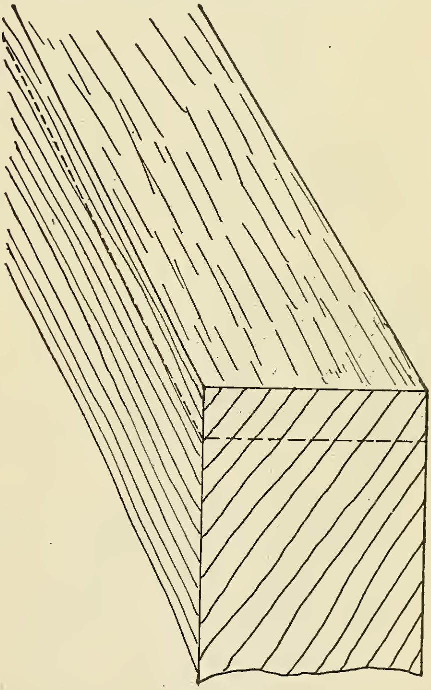

Fig. 2

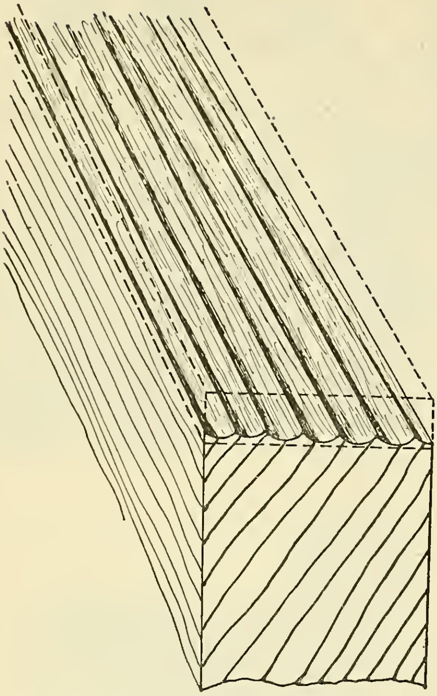

Fig. 3

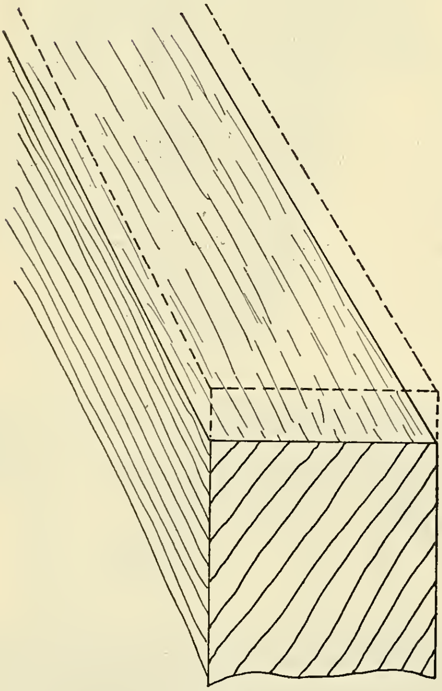

Fig. 4

The important thing, however, that must be watched closely, especially when the cutting is coming close to the deadline, is not to cut too much with the scrub plane. The deadline is shown here by dotted lines, while the upper dotted lines show how much wood has been cut off.

When the scrub planing is finished, the door hanger takes his jack plane or

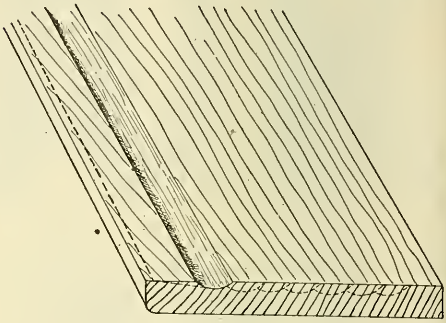

Fig. 5

his fore plane and cuts the wood off to the deadline. And if he wants an extra good job, he uses the jointer which gives the edge of the door a perfectly straight smooth finish, as shown by Fig. 4, where the dotted lines indicate how much of the door has been planed off.

Some carpenters use the jack plane exclusively for fitting doors, but then the bit must be sharpened on the order of sharpening jointer bits. Others use the fore plane exclusively for fitting doors, but the door hanger who wants

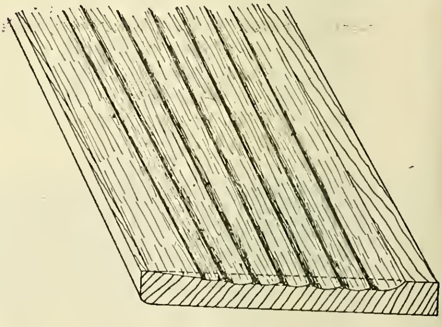

Fig. 6

an A-number-1 job, usually does the finishing work with a jointer.

Fig. 5 shows one end of a base board that has not been backed. To the left is shown how the first cut with a scrub plane has been made, and then by dotted lines on the end of the board, is shown how other cuts will have to be taken to complete the job of backing, which is exaggerated. The part shown by dotted lines, to the left of the groove, is cut out with a jack plane. When this work has been finished, the board will

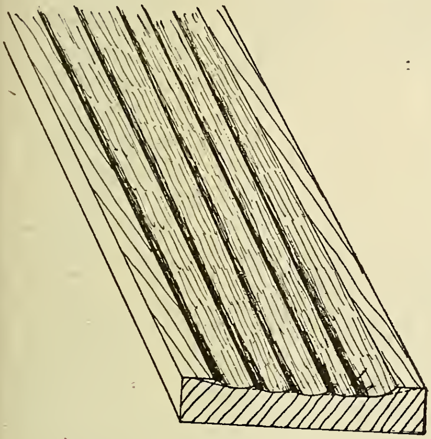

Fig. 7

appear like what is shown by Fig. 6, where we again show parallel grooves cut by the scrub plane, which in practice will not be so orderly. The little ridges, if necessary, are usually cut off with the jack plane, as indicated by the dotted lines just under the ridges on the end of the board.

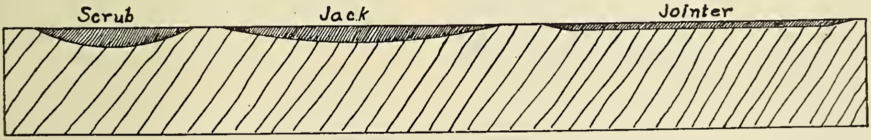

Fig. 8

Fig. 7 shows the end of a board with the scrub-plane work finished and the jack-plane work indicated by dotted lines. This board might be a casing, an apron or some other kind of finishing board that was not backed at the mill.

Fig. 8 gives a cross section of a board, showing heavily shaded cross sections of three shavings as they would be cut from the surface of a board by the different planes represented. The one shown to the left, is a cross section of a shaving cut by a scrub plane, which is hardly exaggerated. At the center we have a cross section of a shaving made by a jack plane, which is exaggerated, for the curve to which a jack plane bit is sharpened is so slight that it can not be represented in a drawing without exaggeration. What has just been said, can be applied to a shaving made by a fore plane, when the cutting edge of the bit is slightly rounded. To the right we show a cross section of a shaving made by a jointer, which is also exaggerated. The fore plane makes a similar shaving when its bit is sharpened like that of a jointer.

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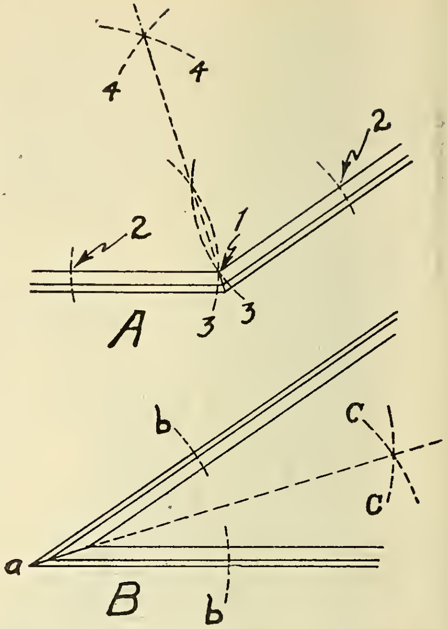
(Copyrighted 1946)—H. H. Siegele

Miters

A miter joint is any joint made on an angle, whether it is on a 45-degree angle or not; in other words, there are as many kinds of miters as there are angles. The 45-degree miter is perhaps the most commonly used, and for that reason is often thought of as being THE miter. Sometimes miter joints cut on angles other than 45-degrees are called, "member cuts," which implies that the cut is made in such a manner that the two pieces join each other so as to make the various beads and lines of the moulding come together right, or as one would say, make them member.

The accompanying illustrations show two methods of obtaining miter cuts. The first operation is to set one leg of the compass at point 1, Fig. A, and from this point strike lines 2, 2. Having these points, without changing the compass, strike 3, 3 from points 2, 2. A line drawn through the intersections of 3, 3 will give the miter that will make the mouldings member.

Another method shown by Fig. A: Strike 4, 4 at any convenient distance from 2, 2 and draw a line from where 4, 4 cross through point 1, which gives the miter. The same method is shown at B, where points b, b are struck from point a. Then from points b, b strike the part-circles c c. A line from where these cross through point a, gives the miter.



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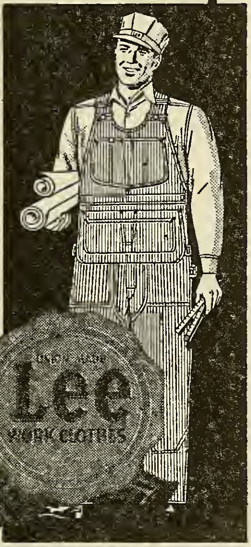

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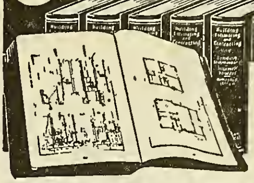

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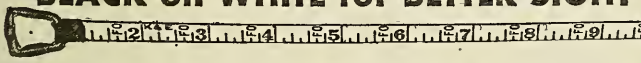

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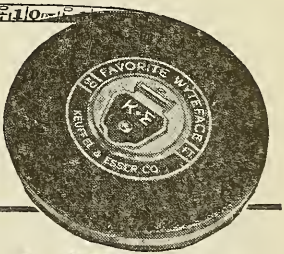

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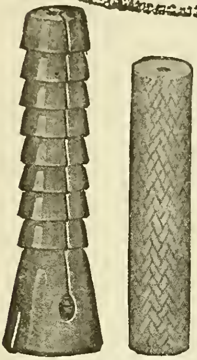

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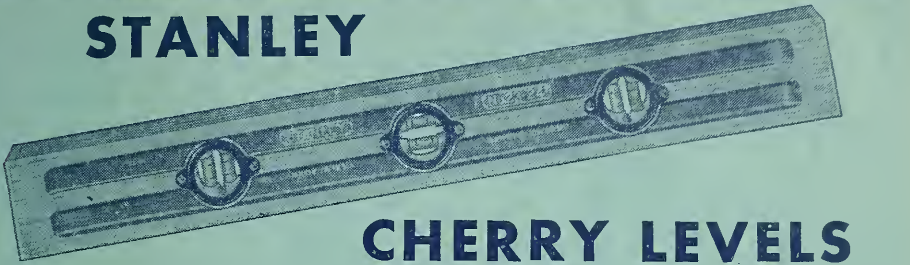
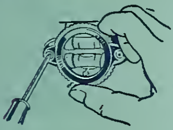


CHERRY LEVELS



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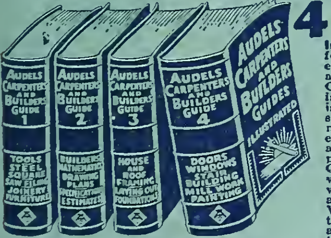
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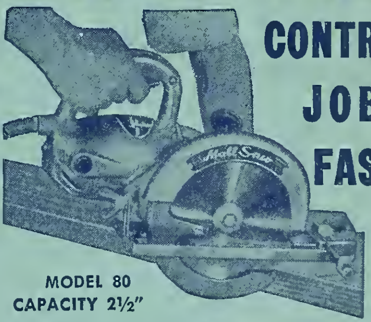

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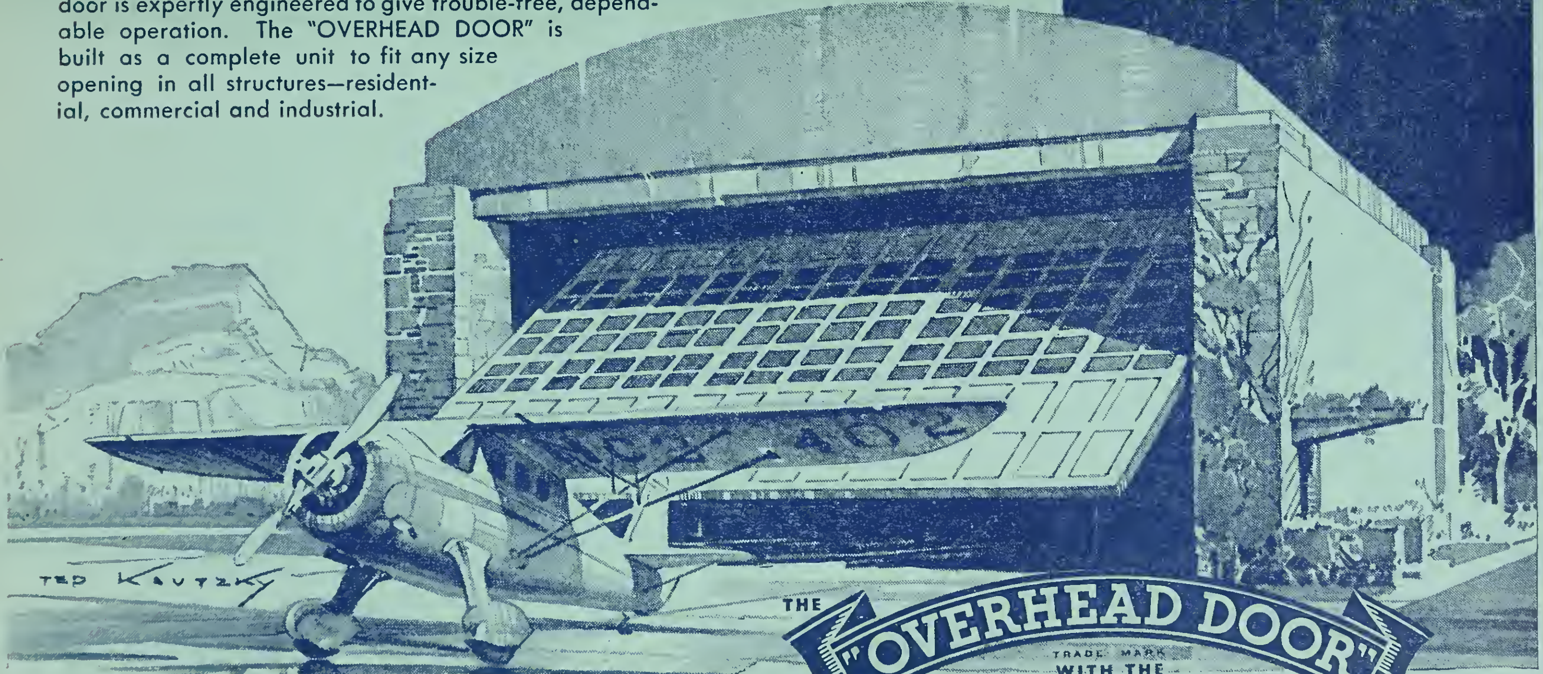

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THE CARPENTER

FOUNDED 1881

Official Publication of the
UNITED BROTHERHOOD *of* CARPENTERS *and* JOINERS *of* AMERICA

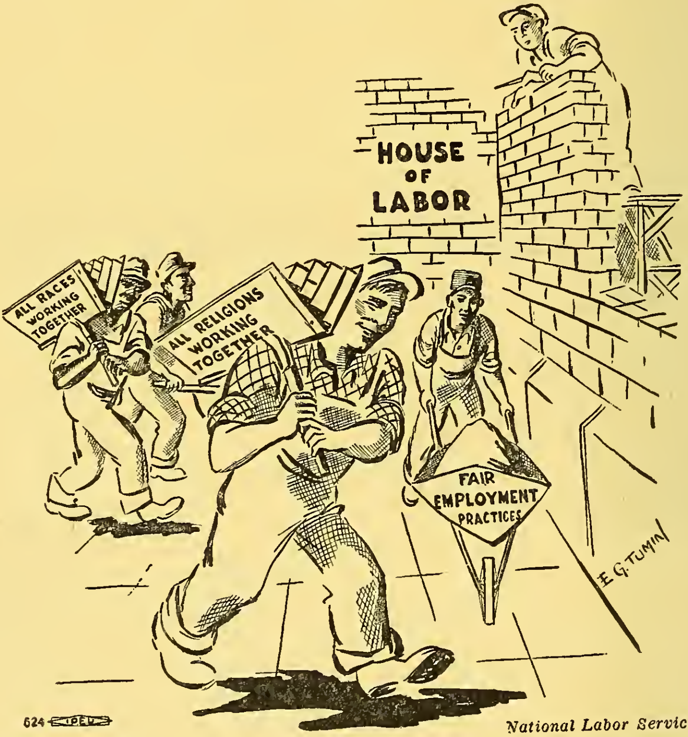
LEST WE FORGET

MILLIONS DIED THAT RIGHT COULD TRIUMPH OVER MIGHT:
IF WE FAIL TO BUILD A BETTER WORLD, THEY DIED IN VAIN

U. S. Cemetery on Iwo

MAY, 1946

For A
Good Building


HOUSE OF LABOR
ALL RACES WORKING TOGETHER
ALL RELIGIONS WORKING TOGETHER
FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES
E. G. TUMIN

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National Labor Service

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Henry Disston

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DISSTON The saw most Carpenters use

THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal, Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for all its Members of all its Branches.

FRANK DUFFY, *Editor*

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, 4, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. LXVI—No. 5

INDIANAPOLIS, MAY, 1946

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

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Red Tape Won't Keep Out Rain - - - 5

It is a sad fact that the construction industry—which faces the greatest task of all during the next few years—is the most regulated industry in our economy. There are endless supplies of directives, orders, rules, and regulations but there is a shortage of building materials and houses.

Building Codes Under Attack - - - 7

Columnists and commentators with private axes to grind are systematically attacking all Building Codes and demanding their repeal, despite the fact Building Codes reflect the accumulated wisdom of years of trial and error.

Labor Rises Again - - - - - - 12

Free and democratic labor movements—the first casualties of the dictators—are rebuilding in Europe and emerging from underground where they fought an unyielding fight against all totalitarianism.

★ ★ ★

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★ ★ ★

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Although the war is over, the paper situation remains extremely tight. Our quota is so limited that we must continue confining The Carpenter to thirty-two pages instead of the usual sixty-four. Until such time as the paper situation improves, this will have to be our rule.

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.

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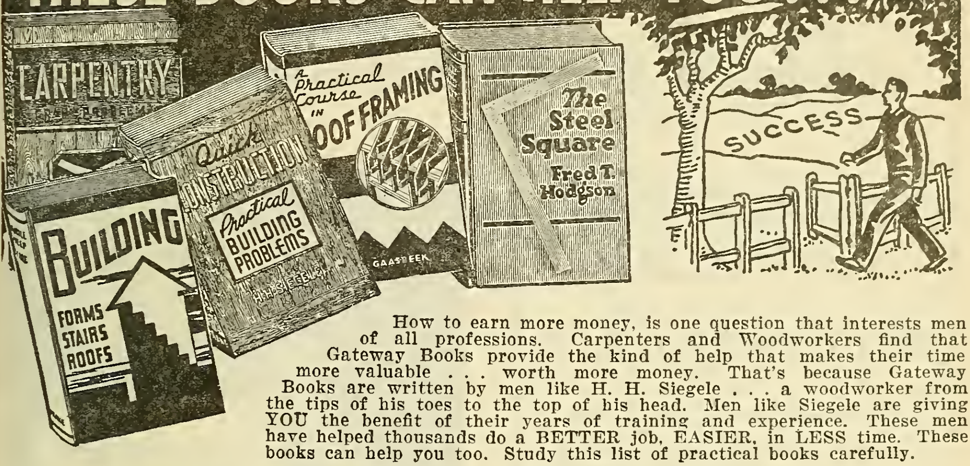
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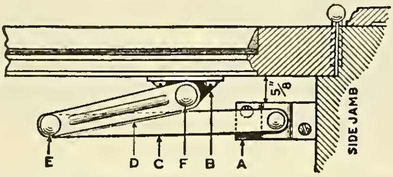

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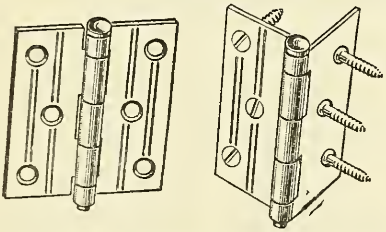

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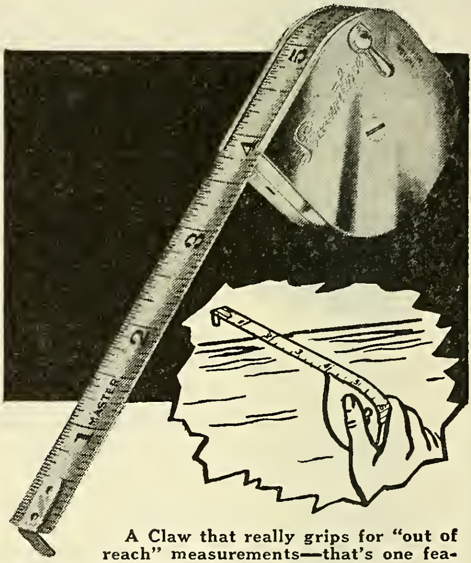

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☐ 8 ft. replaceable blade (70c ea.)
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RED TAPE WON'T KEEP OUT RAIN

★ ★ ★

NINE MONTHS after V-J Day the long-heralded housing program is no nearer becoming a reality than it was during the war. There are coordinators and expediters and directors and experts but there are no houses. There are rules and regulations and directives and agencies but there are no roofs to cover the heads of the GI's and their families. There are government bulletins, government statistics, government directives, government speeches, and government radio programs but there are no building materials with which houses can be built. In short, there is a super-abundance of everything but houses and the stuff with which to build them.

And the situation promises to become worse instead of better. It is a sad fact that the building industry, which needs the greatest encouragement because it faces the greatest peacetime task, is the most regulated and restricted industry in the nation. On every hand the building industry is hemmed in with rules, regulations and restrictions. Wages in the building industry are controlled by the Wage Stabilization Board as tightly as they were during the war, while wages in virtually all other industries are under a relatively flexible program. Building materials still remain under a sort of left-handed priority and allocation system. And in the production end of building materials the government pricing policy is more rigid and confused than in any other particular branch of our economy. It all adds up to endless confusion and red tape; and it also adds up to little or no home building, too.

Last month the government capped the climax by disguising old L-41 and adding it to the industry's woes. Under the present sugar coating of L-41 all but the most essential type of industrial building is limited to a $15,000 maximum. In other words, industrial buildings costing more than $15,000 are still under government control. Theoretically this is supposed to channel virtually all labor and building materials into the home building end of the industry. Actually it will probably increase the traffic in black market building materials, throw building tradesmen out of work needlessly, and add further confusion to an already over-confused situation.

In the meantime, Washington is teeming with lobbyists for the real estate people whose sole aim is to hamstring home construction so that already inflated real estate prices can be pushed still higher. Some experts maintain that the shadow boxing and fan dancing in Congress have already cost the nation thirty per cent of the potential 1946 building capacity. And still lobbyists for the real estate people pour into Washington from every train and every plane.

The hour is getting late but there is still time to salvage the remainder of 1946. First the government must do something about cutting down the number and rigidity of the rules and regulations hamstringing the building industry. As a starter something should be done to eliminate the confusion and inequities existing in the OPA price structure on building materials. As explained in last month's edition, a huge "legitimate" black market has sprung up in lumber and other essential building materials. Sawmills are resorting to a thousand and one kinds of subterfuges to evade price ceilings. Under existing conditions it is less profitable for them to turn out lumber suitable for home building than it is specialty items.

Instead of adding new price regulations the government could profitably revise old ones that work a hardship on producers and tend to limit production. With fewer regulations the task of forcing compliance would be simplified, for it is a perfectly legitimate question to ask, why add new regulations when even the existing old ones aren't being adequately enforced? On the matter of price ceilings the government has in many instances followed the old "penny-wise and pound foolish" tradition. The answer does not lie in taking away materials from one type of construction to assist another but rather in encouraging and increasing materials production at the source so that all types of construction can get the items they need.

And the same thing that holds true for building materials prices holds true for wages both in the building trades and in the building materials production field. The most efficient wage policy and the policy that will be the cheapest in the long run will be the one that keeps morale at a high pitch, keeps men from deserting the industry in which they maintain the highest skill, and attracts new recruits into the industry and keeps them there. Restricting one branch of the industry to force men into another branch is not feasible. It will mean lost time and lost manpower at a period when every hour counts.

Red tape won't build houses. Maximum production in both the building materials field and the building field itself will do the trick. Certainly all the experts in Washington must know this. When these people stop worrying about regulations and start thinking about encouraging maximum production, houses and commercial buildings will be built in adequate quantities and not before.

Out of all the welter of confusion, one thing is becoming crystal clear; building trades labor is ready and willing to do its share. That it is marking time instead of building homes is not its fault. The unions have gone all the way. They have opened wide the door to apprentices. They have mostly waived initiation fees to veterans to encourage them to enter trades. They have offered full cooperation on almost every score. They have decried the red tape and boondoggling. They have turned their back on some old-established working rules. Yet even today there is propaganda being disseminated to the effect that home building is being held up by the construction trades.

What is past is past. It is now time to look to the future. When, if and as Uncle Sam looks at his hole card and decides to do something about the endless restrictions that are now throttling the building industry real progress will get under way. There will be fewer administrators in Washington and more men in the woods and on the scaffold. There will be fewer "experts" pushing pencils and more men swinging axes and saws. And, most important of all, there will be more houses for veterans and other workers.

Organized campaign against old-established protective codes seems to be springing up

Building Codes Under Attack

THE Building Codes of the nation are under attack. In the newspapers and over the air there is an ever-increasing barrage of propaganda against these instruments of protection which virtually all communities—both big and small—have set up to safeguard the interests of the people as a whole. Now that building is holding the spotlight of attention throughout the nation, the attack on Building Codes is reaching its peak. Commentators and columnists—most of them with private axes to grind—are setting up a great hue and cry against Building Codes. Their story is that Building Codes stand in the way of speedy completion of an adequate housing program for vets and other citizens without decent roofs over their heads. They visualize Building Codes as nothing more or less than obstacles standing in the way of progress. They lump them all together—the good and the bad—and cry aloud for their repeal.

Mostly the result of their propaganda is to spread confusion and doubt in the minds of many people not too familiar with the building game. Understanding neither the origin nor the purpose of Building Codes, many laymen—thanks to the propaganda barrage—are gaining the impression that the Codes are some sort of mumbo-jumbo designed for the express purpose of placing restrictions in the way of speedy and efficient building. Nothing could be farther from the truth. Building Codes in general are sound, constructive, flexible and efficient instruments for protecting the interests of all the people in a community. There undoubtedly are some exceptions. In some communities Building Codes may not have been revised and modernized as building techniques improved. But by and large most cities and towns have taken cognizance of changing conditions. They have constantly broadened and altered and revised their Building Codes to meet the new situations in such a manner that the greatest number could derive the greatest benefit.

If the columnists and commentators confined themselves to attacking the Codes that are antiquated and obsolete, one could hardly quarrel with them. However, they fail to do so. They draw no distinction between the sound Codes and the few that failed to keep pace. They simply attack all Building Codes as such; and nine times out of ten their attacks conceal ulterior motives.

There is nothing sinister or mysterious about Building Codes. They are merely the embodiment of generations of accumulated experience and wisdom. Years ago people realized that their mutual safety demanded minimum standards for building of all kinds, for what would it avail a man to put up a sound building if his neighbor erected a fire-trap on the adjoining lot? Out of this need for mutual protection the Building Codes emerged. Down the years these Building Codes served a sound and constructive purpose. They saved lives and protected property values. They are needed more today than they ever were in human history, for today there are thousands of crackpots and visionaries who are "inventing" new processes and new materials for building.

Possibly this flood of "inventions" accounts for the organized attack being made against Building Codes. A promoter "invents" a way of making wallboard out of straw and glue. When he tries to market it he runs up against a Building Code. Because his product is impractical, untried and of doubtful value, it does not come within the standards maintained by the Code. Immediately the promoter gets his dander up. He hires or influences a columnist or commentator and the barrage against the Code is on.

In an article in a recent issue of the St. Louis Labor Journal, Albert E. Baum, building commissioner of that city, touched at some length on the blast being directed against the Building Codes of the nation. In part, he said:

"Building Codes have beeen found necessary to establish minimum requirements for the safety of life, health and property. These requirements have been developed over many years of experience with numerous types of material, and, therefore, constitute an experience record similar to those collected by insurance actuaries.

"As a result of these experience records, Building Code writers have available all information relative to the strength, fire and wear resistant qualities of the various known materials. When a new material is offered to the public, usually advertised in glowing terms regarding its properties, qualities and uses, few of the statements are however, substantiated by facts upon which the Building Official can make an intelligent and logical decision. Many of these new materials have no experience record, and a Building Official cannot permit their use unless exhaustive tests have been made in a laboratory of recognized standing. All these things seem to be forgotten when an individual begins to discuss alleged shortcomings of Building Codes.

"Recently announcements have have been made that the Department of Commerce of the Federal Government, intends to prepare a model Building Code. The records will indicate that the Department of Commerce had a Building Code Committee at work for many years on just such a document. This Committee was disbanded in 1934, just about 12 years ago when the Secretary of Commerce invited the American Standards Association to arrange with the National Bureau of Standards for the continued development of Building Codes.

"In 1935, the American Standards Association organized the Building Codes Correlating Committee, and its program provided for the development of standards for subjects customarily included in Building Codes. This group has made excellent progress and quite a number of standards have already been adopted and are in use throughout the country.

"It will therefore be well to investigate the sources of statements made relative to Building Codes before they are publicized, as much harm can be done in disseminating information contrary to facts.

"The new St. Louis Building Code takes cognizance of the development of new materials and sets up the machinery whereby the Building Commissioner may determine the adequacy of any new material proposed for use in the City of St. Louis. All new materials or methods of construction must, however, first prove their reliability and worth. No Building Office and no Court of Justice will take things for granted merely upon someone's unsubstantiated statement.

"No one should be or is more familiar with the requirements of Building Codes than the Building Official having to enforce one of them. These officials do know them and are fully acquainted with the portions of Codes too restrictive and too lax. Unknown to the average citizen is the fact that Building Officials through the national organization, the Building Official Conference of America, by means of meetings, letters, telephone and telegraph, constantly exchange information in an effort to improve Codes of their respective communities.

"For more than a year, the Building Officials Conference, cognizant that many communities need Code revisions, has been at work through its Basic Building Code Committee on the preparation of the very latest thoughts on Building Codes, namely, a Basic Building Code for universal use.

"The Basic Building Code will consist, primarily, of two volumes. The first, the Basic Code, giving all requirements, usually little subject to change. This volume will state WHAT must be done to ERECT a structure for any given occupancy. The second volume, the Construction Supplement, will state HOW it is to be done. Since it is planned to have this second volume in loose-leaf form, any authorized changes can be made immediately upon adoption. In this way any Building Code can be kept constantly up-to-date."

Mansfield Members Mark 45th Birthday

The Editor:

Local No. 735, Mansfield, Ohio, on March 9 celebrated the forty-fifth anniversary of its founding with a bang-up banquet and social evening. Some 125 members and guests were present for the occasion. A delicious chicken dinner was served at the Sons of Herman Hall. Music was provided by the Sunshine Band and the affair wound up as a good, old-fashioned get-together with everyone enjoying himself talking and reminiscing with his old friends and making new ones.

Brother G. C. Lake acted as toastmaster. Speakers included: Bro. Godfrey, safety representative, who gave a long, interesting talk on safety and hygiene; Bro. M. J. Beery, who talked on the State Old Age Pension; and Bro. E. E. Amsbaug, oldest member in the local, who recalled many of the hardships and struggles that beset Local 735 in the early days when membership was small and obstacles numerous.

All who attended declared the party a complete success. Committee members in charge of arrangements were: G. C. Lake, John Gruber, and Phillip Neides.

Fraternally yours,

Thomas F. Geddes, Fin. Sec.

PLANE GOSSIP

THE CARPENTER

He makes the wall and window frame . . . The ceiling and the floor. . . . The rafters underneath the roof . . . And every kind of door . . . He manufactures cabinets . . . The table and the chair . . . The dresser, desk and vanity . . . And every wooden ware . . . He hammers and he saws and planes . . . And drills precision holes . . . And he can make most anything . . . From ships to fishing poles . . . His trade is almost old as time . . . And it will never die . . . As long as there is any tree . . . That rises to the sky . . . His station may be humble but . . . He earns his daily bread . . . And he is best prepared to hit . . . The nail right on the head.

* * *

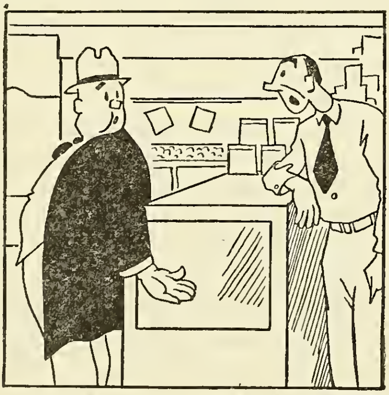
NOT TOO BAD OFF

"Even though shirts and work clothes and butter and a few more items are scarce," says a California labor paper, "just think how much harder it would have been to learn to read and write Japanese."

* * *

NOT A JOKE

"There is still lots of horse sense in the world," says the Pittsburgh Press, "but judging from the way human beings have been conducting their affairs one would be inclined to believe the horses still retain the big bulk of it."



For the LAST TIME, Mr. Woggle-NOW you buy your cigarettes OVER the counter!

SELFISH IS NOT THE WORD FOR IT

The Great Strike continues. Manufacturers in many lines hold back their goods trying to force higher prices. Or they dispose of them through Black Market channels. Yet these things radio and press ignore. Instead they continue belaboring the workers who may be on strike here or there for a decent living standard. It all sort of reminds us of something we read recently. It seems two adventurers of the last century were discussing prospects in various parts of the country.

"I think I'll try my luck in Texas," said one of them.

"Don't go there," said the other. "They're the most selfish people I ever met."

"They are?" said the first.

"Sure," continued the second. "Take my case, for example. I was there in the Eighties doing a little wildcat gold mining. My mine was under a school and do you know those so-and-so's wouldn't let me blast during school hours for fear of injuring the children. I had to work at night. Then they also charged me ten cents apiece for broken windows. Another time I was using a cabin up in the woods and the owners wanted it but the gosh-hanged sheriff wouldn't let me use ammunition on them. Finally I had to set fire to the woods to drive those folks out. Even then the coroner who inspected the bodies made me pay for the coffins and charged me ten dollars for the funeral service which only lasted a couple of minutes. Oh, I tell you those Texas people are selfish."

* * *

JOE SHOULD KNOW

Emerging from his winter's hibernation, our old friend and philosopher Joe Paup parted his three months' beard to utter the following classic.

"There are lots of self-made men in this country. The trouble is that too many of them knocked off work too soon."

IT'S A GREAT SYSTEM

Despite the government's new super-duper revised wage-price policy the cost of living is slipping farther and farther ahead of wages. The innumerable bureaus, boards and agencies are all laboring mightily on the problem and they are bringing forth next to nothing in the way of stabilization of our economy. For the life of us we can't help comparing the government's bumbling hold-the-line policy with the slick promoter who was going to sell a Philadelphia banker a bill of goods.

By some hook or crook the promoter got to see the banker. The banker listened very politely, then turned the man over to his secretary. The secretary in turn handed him over to a junior clerk. The junior clerk passed the promoter over to the janitor and in a few minutes he found himself in the street.

"Well," asked the promoter's partner when he got back to the office, "What did you get?"

"Nothing," replied the salesman, "but man alive, has he got an efficient system."

★ ★ ★

IT USED TO BE LIKE THAT

They are telling a story out Montana way that possibly explains why teachers are turning more and more to unionism. It seems a teacher who filled his post well for twenty years was passed up by the superintendent when promotion time came. Thoroughly disgusted, the teacher collared the superintendent one day.

"Look, Sir," he said, "I think passing up my twenty years' experience was quite unfair."

"Not at all, not at all," replied the superintendent. **"You don't have twenty years' experience; all you have is one year's experience repeated twenty times."**

★ ★ ★

NO USE QUIBBLING

Joe was poor and Annie was ambitious. She told him she wouldn't marry him until he had a thousand dollars saved up. Then one day Annie's sour old maid aunt arrived for a visit.

"Dear," said Joe the next time he called, "I've got thirty-five dollars in the bank."

"Well," replied Annie with a pretty blush, "I guess that's close enough.

THE PERFECT RETORT

A politician once making a long-winded speech was continually interrupted by a man in the audience who kept shouting "Liar!" After about the twentieth repetition the speaker got a little bit annoyed. Finally he stopped speaking entirely and looking his heckler squarely in the eye he said:

"If the man who persists in interrupting will be good enough to tell us his name instead of merely shouting out his occupation I'm sure we will all be pleased to make his acquaintance."

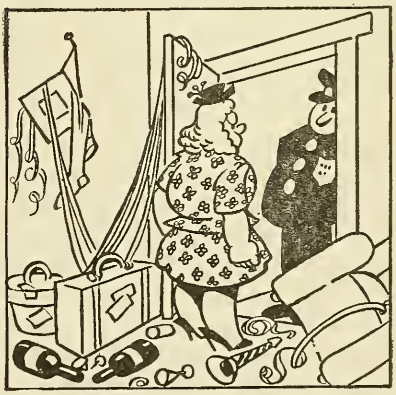
★ ★ ★

THEY DID IT FASTER IN ARIZONA

The trial of the Nazi war criminals is droning on and on in Nuremberg. Volumes of testimony are getting fatter and fatter and still the human vultures are no nearer punishment than they were almost a year ago when Germany first capitulated. About all we can think of in connection with the endless legal fol-de-rol that seems to be going on is the case of the Arizona banker.

Just after Arizona became a state this banker absconded with all the available funds in the vaults. As he left he hung a sign on the door reading "Bank Suspended." That night there was a meeting of defrauded depositors. It went on far into the wee small hours and ended with the fading sound of many hoofbeats. The next morning a bow-legged cowboy approached the bank and added one word to the sign hanging on the door.

Amended it read: "Bank President Suspended."



You want to talk to my husband? Maybe you think I don't!

LABOR RISES AGAIN

Workers Abroad Are Rebuilding Free Unions

By MATTHEW WOLL

★

OUT OF THE RUINS of a continent devastated by war, the first constructive movement to show signs of life and renewed vigor has been the free and democratic European trade union movement. In cities reduced to rubble, in countries—particularly in eastern Europe—burdened with armies of occupation, men and women have realized that there can be no rebirth of freedom and democracy unless these concepts are fortified by the existence of labor unions. And so, despite material disadvantages of every kind, despite hunger, despite the lack of clothing and fuel, in the face of official stupidity, new organizations to express the will of the workers of Europe are now being established.

As every intelligent trade unionist knows, the first victim of any totalitarian regime is labor. In Germany and Italy workers' organizations were the first to be destroyed. In Soviet Russia the young but vigorous trade union movement was made subservient to the government apparatus, so that in effect labor leaders in the U.S.S.R. are merely functionaries of the Stalinist state apparatus.

At a time when many Americans were blinded to the sinister implications of the Mussolini government, for the surprising reason that Il Duce had made the Italian trains run on time, the American Federation of Labor raised its voice in outspoken condemnation of the destroyers of the Italian trade union movement and the murderers of Matteotti. Long before the outbreak of World War II, the Federation warned that Hitler, unchecked, would bring the ruins of European civilization down upon his head.

Ever since the birth of fascism in Italy and the development of its variants in other countries, the American Federation of Labor has not swerved for one instant on where it stood in the growing conflict between the forces of democracy and totalitarianism. It is because of this ingrained hatred of dictatorship that the Federation has consistently refused to have any dealings whatsoever with the border patrols of either Stalin, Hitler or Mussolini that have operated in this country.

From the very first we denounced the un-American activities of the Communist Party, the German-American Bund and the various organized spokesmen for the Mussolini regime. And, by the same token, we were the first organization in the country to rally to the support of our brothers in Europe, at a time when our own country was not yet in the war, and when Britain stood alone against the fury and destruction of organized Nazi might.

The history of recent developments in international labor is of the most vital concern to the American Federation of Labor. We are deeply interested in the extent to which Europe's free trade unions have been revived and in the direction which labor in Europe and Asia is taking these days.

More than that, we are determined to insure the triumph and extension of the democratic way of life in every country in the world.

It is a source of great pleasure to us to be able to inform the millions of members of organized labor in the United States that organized labor in the liberated countries of western Europe has begun to rebuild its free trade unions.

At the time of writing it is somewhat difficult to report the extent to which trade unions have been able to revive in the Balkans, due to the fact that these countries have been virtually sealed off by Stalin's armies. By force of arms all disinterested observers and democratic trade unionists have been excluded.

In liberated Italy the framework for a national federation of labor has been set up. But it must be stated with regret that the Pact of Rome, which was adopted at the insistence of the American Federation of Labor through its representative, Luigi Antonini, has not been adhered to fully. Italy's Communists have often exploited their positions in certain key unions for their own anti-democratic political purposes. By making political affiliation the yardstick for choice of leadership and direction of the various national union affiliates, the Communists are sowing the seeds of dissolution and destruction of the newly restored Federation of Labor. There are, however, healthy and promising sectors of the resurgent free trade unions in democratic Italy to counteract this dangerous trend.

Even in Austria and Germany, despite conflicting and confusing attitudes on the part of the Allied occupation authorities, free trade unionism is slowly but surely reviving. It is still too early to predict the course of labor development in these vanquished countries. In the Russian zones the Communists have the tremendous advantages of Soviet encouragement and lavish support which amount almost to bribery. The Communist imprint is bound to be heavy there. In the other zones free trade unions gradually are evolving despite policies and practices which are frequently discouraging.

In Japan, according to Federation observers, the forces of free labor have begun to organize bonafide trade unions. Railway, transport and agricultural workers, miners and government workers are especially energetic in setting up unions.

In Great Britain the trade unions have more than held their own in the face of the most terrible hardships and casualties of war and the incalculable difficulties of economic reconstruction. Even in Spain, held under the iron heel of the Franco dictatorship, the trade union movement has made marked headway in reviving underground. Falangist persecution and terror have not broken the spirit of heroic Spanish labor, which has recently regained enough strength even to strike.

The active part played by the Communists in the resistance movement has in a number of instances, particularly in Norway and France, overcome, in large measure, the ill repute into which they fell during the period of the Stalin-Hitler pact, when they undermined national defense and even assisted the Nazi cause. But primarily because of the enormous prestige won by the Russian people on the field of battle, the Communists have been able to gain considerable influence in a number of countries.

Nor must we overlook the fact that in Europe, no less than in America, Communists are often able to gain control not because of their own qualities, or the attractiveness of their program, or the work of their cells and borers-from-within, but rather by default—because of the failure of the democratic forces to exercise initiative, to be sufficiently vigilant and active, and to come forward to assume responsibility and authority.

Thus we find that in Belgium and Czechoslovakia the Communists have been able to increase their strength substantially in the resurgent trade union movements. In France the Communist threat is particularly grave.

At this moment the Communist elements and their fellow travelers and satellites have a powerful grip on the General Confederation of Labor. Veteran trade union leaders like Leon Jouhaux are being pushed around and into the background by the more aggressive Communist groups, which are recklessly using the key positions they have captured in the trade unions for political purposes rather than for improving the conditions of French labor.

For example, Louis Caillant, who is a close collaborator of the Communists in the C.G.T., served as arbiter in the recent strike of the Paris printers— only to rule against the workers' wage demands on the ground that they "conflicted with the government's deflation program."

Even in Britain the Communists have been able to extend their influence in a number of important trade unions like the miners' and railwaymen's organizations. It is this increased Communist influence which has served as the spearhead for participation by the British Trade Union Congress in the so-called World Federation of Trade Unions. How long the British trade union movement, which is essentially healthy and democratic, and which has for many years worked in closest cooperation with the American Federation of Labor, will be able to stand the machinations and control of the Soviet-dominated World Federation of Trade Unions remains to be seen.

On the whole, the Scandinavian labor organizations are today closest to the American Federation of Labor in outlook and structure. There are already more than 300,000 members in the restored Norwegian unions. Denmark, with 600,000 in its trade union movement, has 85 per cent of its workers organized. The Swedish Federation of Trade Unions, with more than 1,000,000 members out of a total population of 6,500,000, is well organized and highly centralized. But recently its Metal Workers Union suffered a costly setback in an ill-timed strike which was in no small measure inspired and exploited by the Communists.

It is gratifying to report that particularly cordial relations have been developing between the courageous Spanish trade unions and the American Federation of Labor. Albermino Tomas of the General Federation of Labor and Jose Leyva of the National Confederation of Labor have been in the forefront of the forces cementing the cooperation of their respective organizations with the American Federation of Labor. Both of these labor members are now represented in the Spanish Republican government-in-exile. To date not a single Communist or totalitarian fellow traveler has been selected as a member of this government, for which the recent session of the A. F. of L.'s Executive Council requested recognition by the United States.

In Latin America discontent with Toledano's dictatorial rule of the C.T.A.L. is mounting. In Chile, Cuba, Peru and Argentina there is widespread opposition to the intrigues of Toledano and his Communist supporters. His zigzagging policy, reflecting with precision the twists of Russian foreign policy, are causing growing disillusionment among the workers of Latin America. The shift in Toledano's attitude toward Nazi Germany because of the Hitler-Stalin pact is still fresh in the memory of many a labor leader below the Rio Grande. The democratic workers of our good neighbors can never forget or forgive Toledano's declaration of December 31, 1939, in support of the Transocean News Service, which was an arm of the Nazi government.

Desperately seeking to maintain his stranglehold on the C.T.A.L. and recklessly pursuing a policy of rule or ruin, Toledano has begun a campaign to expel outstanding leaders of Latin American labor who place the interests of their unions and democracy above Communist manipulation. He has turned his first and heaviest gunfire against such devoted and highly competent labor leaders as Juan Arevalo of the Maritime Workers of Cuba and Bernardo Ibanez, general secretary of the Chilean Federation of Labor.

In this complex and fluid situation the self-styled World Federation of Trade Unions was recently launched. This body was conceived by the Russian state apparatus; it has been fathered by the government-controlled Russian trade unions. Its midwife was none other than Sidney Hillman. Sir Walter Citrine is its titular head, a position that affords him no real pleasure.

It is unnecessary to repeat the reasons for the American Federation of Labor's persistent refusal to associate with this Communist-dominated body. The American Federation of Labor wants a vigorous international association of bonafide, free trade unions, unions that are not state-controlled or government auxiliaries, unions that are not dominated by or that serve as the tools of political parties, unions that loyally defend the interests of labor in their respective countries and are not auxiliary agencies for enhancing company interests or enhancing employers' discipline, whether the employers be individuals, corporations or a government.

To the American Federation of Labor the unity of free labor is no mere abstraction, no hodge-podge of organizations of antagonistic ideas and conflicting purposes. There can be no genuine unity of action without unity of aim. The A. F. of L. strives for a peaceful, prosperous and democratic world.

The American Federation of Labor always has been and always will be prepared to do everything to foster and facilitate the organization of a dynamic world body of free trade unions dedicated to the protection and improvement of labor's conditions, standards and rights in every country.

—*The Federationist.*

Editorial

NAM Doesn't Think Much of Our Intelligence

For many months now the National Association of Manufacturers has been campaigning for the immediate removal of all price controls. In the newspapers and over the air spokesmen for the NAM have been deluging the people with very subtle propaganda on the subject. If you get a city daily you have undoubtedly seen a few of the full-page ads the NAM has been consistently running in such papers. (And, incidentally, all those full-page ads aren't going to alienate the affections of any newspaper publishers.)

To summarize the NAM line of reasoning in a very short sentence, price controls are the cause of all our troubles. The way the NAM sees it—or at least the way they want to persuade you to see it—is that price controls are holding back production and therefore threatening inflation.

That the NAM should use such an obviously fallacious approach is an indication that that august body does not have a very high regard for the intelligence of the American people. Or perhaps they have taken a page from Hitler's book, for he disclosed in his infamous Mein Kampf that a really big whopper repeated often enough can sometimes fool the people. At any rate, the NAM is trying to cram down the throats of the people a theory that is out of line with even the plainest common sense.

"You don't want your dollars to buy less and less! You don't want your savings to melt away! Or the value of your life insurance to dwindle!" says NAM. That far they are 100% correct. But that's as far as they are correct. The way to prevent these things, NAM says, is to remove price controls. Well, a few months ago they removed price controls from citrus fruits because they were plentiful. Overnight prices virtually doubled. We wish some NAM economist would explain to us how a 100% increase in the price of citrus fruits protected the value of our dollars and savings and insurance. Mind you, citrus fruits were PLENTIFUL. Imagine, then, what would happen to prices of articles that were SCARCE once price control went out the window.

"Remove price controls on manufactured goods and production will step up fast," NAM pleads in another slickly-worded ad.

Of the same NAM economists, we would like to ask, how? Figures show that virtually our entire labor force is now gainfully employed. Every able bodied man and woman is at work turning out goods or helping to wind up reconversion. Every machine, too, is operating at capacity. If there are no more men or machines to be pressed into service, how can lifting price controls increase production? The true facts in the matter are that production is reaching its peak. There still remains some reconverting to be done, which means additional production in the near future.

Production is already running better than fifty per cent higher than 1939 figures. Even under the impetus of war it took a couple of years for this nation to hit its stride in turning out armaments, but already we are approaching that state in the production of civilian goods.

After the last war we had a fine example of what can happen when there are no controls over prices. In two years after 1918 prices jumped outrageously. If we allowed it to happen again the bag of sugar we now pay 35c for would skyrocket to $1.34, and the dozen eggs we now buy for 50c would cost us 92c by the summer of 1947. And that's the way the NAM would like to "protect" your dollars and savings.

None of us wants price controls or any other government controls for one day longer than necessary. As soon as supply comes within hailing distance of demand, we, too, will be plugging for removal of government controls. But until that time, we don't want to be stampeded into giving up the one safeguard we have against inflation. The OPA has been far from perfect. It has bumbled and stumbled along and stubbed its toe here and there, but by and large it has held down prices to a large degree. In some places its pricing policies may be unrealistic and not conducive to increasing production. But the remedy lies in curing such shortcomings, not in tossing out the one thing that has prevented us from falling prey to the worst inflation since 1923 in Germany.

It's Like Trying to Fight Fog

Recently there came to our desk an elaborate and somewhat lengthy pamphlet bearing the name of Chester Bowles, Economic Stabilizer. Contained therein were some ninety questions regarding the government's present policy on wages and prices and the theoretical answers thereto. If past performance can be used as any sort of a criterion, a second pamplet will soon follow. It will contain several times ninety questions and answers, all supposedly "clarifying" the first pamphlet. And shortly thereafter it will be necessary for the brain-trusters to put out another pamphlet "clarifying" the "clarifying" pamphlet; for in truth there is no definite government policy on wages and prices, just as there never has been since the war ended.

Although the war has been over for less than a year the administration has already reversed itself at least three times on wage and price matters. Since V-J Day we have had to contend with Executive Order 9599, Executive Order 9651 and Executive Order 9697. Roughly a new order has been forthcoming every sixty days and each has been a little more vague and a little more confusing than its predecessor. Order 9599 lifted all controls over wages in cases where employers did not seek price relief to meet additional wage costs. In cases where employers had to have price relief in order to meet wage increases a complicated formula was set down for determining the merits of each case. Uncertainty and confusion resulted. This brought about the issuance of Order 9651. Order 9651 permitted employers to put into effect negotiated wage increases without any kind of approval if no price relief was needed. In cases where the employer was in doubt as to his ability to meet added wage burdens without higher prices, the Order provided for a six-month trial period. If at the end of the trial period the employer found he could not carry the load, he could apply for price relief.

Stated as briefly as this, one might gather the impression the two orders were simple and straightforward. Such was not the case, however. There were a host of if's, and's, and but's. There were vague formulas which had to be applied to each case. The result was that neither Executive Order 9599 nor Executive Order 9651 could be administered in anything like a clear-cut manner. Undeserving workers got increases and deserving ones got nothing.

On February 14, the adminstration came forth with Order 9697, which at this writing is still in effect. And with it there came a new high in confusion. Wage increases, before they can now get approval from the Wage Stabilization Board or other properly constituted authorities, must measure up against an impossibly ambiguous formula. The formula is full of such phrases as "general pattern," "area pattern," "gross inequities," "substandards of living," "appropriate units" and other meaningless mumbo-jumbo. Not even the fellows who wrote them know exactly what they mean.

Worst of all, there has been favoritism in the government's ever-changing policy. At the time Order 9697 was in the making the steel workers were on strike. Both the steel workers and the steel companies successfully and simultaneously negotiated a wage increase and a price increase with the President himself. They didn't have to buck any formula. But that ended it. Other workers equally deserving of an increase had to buck Order 9697. Their employers had to lock horns with an unintelligible set of rules contained in the order. In other words, the government to all intents and purposes placed a premium on striking. The steel workers were on strike and they got theirs. All those who remained and still remain on the job while trying to settle their wage differences through collective bargaining have to go through an endless rigmarole measuring up to an ambiguous formula.

But Order 9697 did not finish the government's "brain-trusting" of wage regulations. Soon afterward the befogged and benumbed workers had a set of "supplementary" wage regulations saddled on them. And there the situation rests at this writing; just a little more confused, just a little more complex than it was a week ago or a month ago.

Meanwhile the cost of living continues to climb steadily higher. Under the existing setup the relationship between wages and the cost of living becomes more nebulous daily. Only one thing stands out clearly; that is that politicians have no place in the field of labor relations.

Not a Helpful Move

While we are fully in sympathy with Housing Director Wyatt's ambition to get 2,700,000 American families into new homes by the end of next year, we are deeply concerned over the way he is tackling the job. Particularly disturbing is his recent edict which places drastic restrictions on commercial building. Under this edict government approval is needed before any commercial building in excess of $15,000 can be undertaken. Even repair jobs in excess of $400 must undergo government scrutiny before materials will be allocated to them.

Theoretically it all sounds fine—particularly to one not acquainted with the construction industry. It seems logical that if building materials are channeled away from commercial building they will naturally flow into the home building field. However, it is not as simple as that.

In the first place, the construction industry is not geared and never has been geared to single type construction. To reconvert the whole industry into a home building institution would be a long and costly process. It would take years to accomplish the feat; and then when it was completed the industry would end up out of focus and out of balance and unable to cope with the building problems that will arise once the housing program is completed.

To illustrate what we mean, let's take the manpower situation. There are dozens of skilled trades in the construction game. Many of these skills have little if any connection with home building. Take the structural iron workers for example; or the elevator constructors, or the steamfitters, or the terrazzo and marble layers. Where do they fit into low cost home building? The answer is, nowhere. Stop commercial building and they are out of work. And even in our own trade this holds true. Many of our members boast of special skills that are peculiar to large scale building only. In the home building field their skills are next to worthless.

Add to this the fact that thousands of workers are engaged in turning out building materials suitable for large scale construction only and it is easy to see that the new edict spells unemployment for untold numbers of men. Is throwing highly-skilled men out of work the way to lick the housing shortage? We hardly think so.

Then, too, we question the effect Wyatt's program will have on channeling building materials into the home building field. For many months now the bulk of the building materials have sold on the black market instead of through legitimate channels. Will this unhappy state of affairs cease because of Wyatt's edict restricting building? We hardly think so. In fact we are inclined to believe that more commercial builders will be driven to patronizing back-door distribution of materials. If this is so, then the home builders will get fewer materials instead of more for they cannot compete when it comes to price.

There are many other phases to Wyatt's edict, too. What about apprentices? Can enough of them be trained on home building exclusively to fill the need for craftsmen in future years when commercial building and not home building will be the foremost problem? We can think of any number of other questions Wyatt's edict will raise, but those we have mentioned are certainly important enough to merit Mr. Wyatt's looking at his hole card before going any further.

Official Information

General Officers of THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS of AMERICA

General Office: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

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Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

First General Vice-President
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General Secretary
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

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Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

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111 E. 22nd St., New York 10, N. Y.

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Carpenters' Bld., 243 4th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
3684 W. 136th St., Cleveland, O.

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712 West Palmetto St., Florence, S. C.

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Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
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Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
1182 St. Lawrence, Rm. 10, Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

INFORMATION REGARDING SERVICE MEN

When making inquiries regarding members or prospective members who have served in the armed forces, it is imperative to set forth in your letter the date of induction and, particularly, date of discharge, or attach copy of discharge papers. This will avoid unnecessary correspondence and result in an early reply from the General Office. We also call your attention to a G. E. B. ruling that states:

> "The question of men in the Service of the United States or Canada over the age limit of apprentices, or those who have not completed their apprenticeship before entering the Service, was carefully considered, after which it was decided that these men on presentation of an Honorable Discharge be admitted to the Brotherhood as apprentices without the payment of an Initiation Fee subject to the acceptance by the Local Union of their applications."

◆

NEW CHARTERS ISSUED

2101	Tulsa, Okla.
2965	Escanaba, Mich.
2966	Wallowa, Ore.
2102	Perth Amboy, N. J.
2104	Doniphan, Mo.
2968	Vancouver, B. C., Can.
2112	Antigo, Wis.
2118	Tampa, Fla.
2120	Columbus, Ga.
2976	Truman, Ark.
2121	Clarion, Pa.
2199	Raton, N. Mex.
2130	Hillsboro, Ore.
2977	Spring Hill, La.
2131	Pottsville, Pa.
2136	Tampa, Fla.
2145	Deming, N. Mex.
2146	Menominee, Mich.
2822	Spring Hill, La.
2147	Grinnell, Iowa
2150	West Plains, Mo.
2257	Ahsahka, Ida.
2153	DeKalb, Ill.
2158	Clinton, Ia.
2165	Red Bud, Ill.
2171	Albany, Ga.
2979	Manistique, Mich.
2172	Yakima, Wash.
2982	Staunton, Va.
2175	Roosevelt, Utah
2176	Portales, N. Mex.
2983	Waynesboro, Va.
2978	Pacific Grove, Calif.

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;
They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

Brother H. L. AGES, Local No. 1849, Pasco, Wash.
Brother C. A. ALLEN, Local No. 103, Birmingham, Ala.
Brother FRED ALLENDORF, Local No. 1602, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Brother GEORGE AUSTIN, Local No. 1888, New York, N. Y.
Brother ED. H. BANKS, Local No. 90, Evansville, Ind.
Brother THOMAS BARKER, Local No. 343, Winnipeg, Man., Can.
Brother T. H. BENNETT, Local No. 550, Oakland, Cal.
Brother EXEAS BOUSQUET, Local No. 1630, Ware, Mass.
Brother WILLIAM B. BOWLES, Local No. 213, Houston, Tex.
Brother GEORGE BOYETTE, Local No. 696, Tampa, Fla.
Brother CARTON HARVEY BROWN, Local No. 627, Jacksonville, Fla.
Brother WILFORD A. BROWN, Local No. 74, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Brother E. R. CARNES, Local No. 133, Terre Haute, Ind.
Brother FRED CHAMBERLAIN, Local No. 44, Urbana, Ill.
Brother W. L. CROSS, Local No. 2, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Brother FRANK DAMACO, Local No. 132, Washington, D. C.
Brother LOUIS DEMM, Local No. 747, Oswego, N. Y.
Brother JOHN FAGAN, Local No. 1052, W. Hollywood, Cal.
Brother LOUIS C. FARR, Local No. 90, Evansville, Ind.
Brother J. E. FELTNOR, Local No. 1149, Oakland, Cal.
Brother BEN F. FOSTER, Local No. 213, Houston, Tex.
Brother J. T. GRAHAM, Local No. 103, Birmingham, Ala.
Brother PETER GRANT, Local No. 2163, New York, N. Y.
Brother LOUIS HARTE, Local No. 90, Evansville, Ind.
Brother CHARLES HESSELBERG, Local No. 808, Glendale, N. Y.
Brother JOHN HIPPOLD, Local No. 808, Glendale, N. Y.
Brother WILLIAM HOPE, Local No. 1888, New York, N. Y.
Brother ADOLPH ISBELL, Local No. 512, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Brother WILLIAM JACKSON, Local No. 1590, Washington, D. C.
Brother JOHN KRAUSS, Local No. 200, Columbus, Ohio.
Brother JOSEPH LILL, Local No. 325, Paterson, N. J.
Brother JAMES LOWRIE, Local No. 787, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Brother GEORGE MARMADUKE, Local No. 365, Marion, Indiana.
Brother CARL A. MENDY, Local No. 627, Jacksonville, Fla.
Brother SAMUEL MEYEROWITZ, Local No. 808, Glendale, N. Y.
Brother E. L. MOORE, Local No. 696, Tampa, Fla.
Brother C. J. MOYE, Local No. 696, Tampa, Fla.
Brother JOHN MULVEY, Local No. 366, New York, N. Y.
Brother NELS ALGOT NELSON, Local No. 1149, Oakland, Cal.
Brother HENRY J. O'SULLIVAN, Local No. 385, New York, N. Y.
Brother ADOLPH PAUL, Local No. 246, New York, N. Y.
Brother VOSS QUARTERMAN, Local No. 2151, Charleston, S. C.
Brother ERNEST F. RIDLEY, Local No. 1149, Oakland, Cal.
Brother MAX RIVEN, Local No. 787, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Brother CHAS. RODGERS, Local No. 794, Leominster, Mass.
Brother GEORGE A. ROY, Local No. 96, Springfield, Mass.
Brother JESSE SANDERS, Local No. 1029, Johnson City, Ill.
Brother WM. C. SCHATTLE, Local No. 2, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Brother THOMAS F. SHORT, Local No. 1149, Oakland, Cal.
Brother W. H. SMITH, Local No. 696, Tampa, Fla .
Brother JAMES SPRINGFIELD, Local 696, Tampa, Fla.
Brother ROBERT H. STONE, Local No. 1149, Oakland, Cal.
Brother CHARLES TORPES, Local No. 246, New York, N. Y.
Brother JOHN A. WAGNER, Local No. 517, Portland, Me.
Brother WILLIAM WHEATLEY, Local No. 2163, New York, N. Y.
Brother ALFRED WIERENGA, Local No. 1908, Holland, Mich.
Brother JOHN W. WILLIAMS, Local No. 1029, Johnson City, Ill.
Brother FRED WILSON, Local No. 1149, Oakland, Cal.

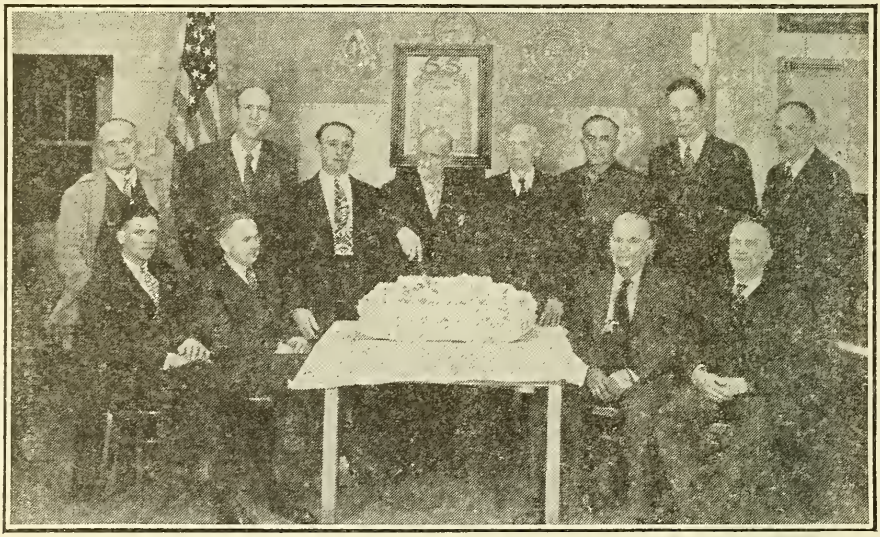
Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Great Falls Local Rounds Out 55 Years

Local Union No. 286 of Great Falls, Mont., celebrated the 55th anniversary of the granting of their charter on Saturday, November 24, 1945, in a manner befitting the occasion, with 500 in attendance.

A huge specially made anniversary cake was cut by Brother Bill Patterson, the only remaining charter member. Following this, the president of the organization, J. A. Sieben, gave a brief outline of the high spots in the life of the Local. At this point, musical numbers were furnished by young people of the members' families.



Officers of Local 286 are, standing, left to right, Jack Kessler, member of Executive Committee; Larry Price, Vice-President; J. A. Sieben, President; William Patterson, only remaining charter member; Fred Hodges, Trustee; Martin Richmond, Member of Executive Committee; A. J. Gemberling, Recording Secretary; Ira Siebrasse, Trustees.

Seated, left to right are: Pat Pate, Member of Executive Committee; Claus Erlandson, Treasurer; John Kind, Trustee; Ely Erickson, Member of Executive Committee.

Brother Larry Price acted as master of ceremonies and lastly called on Sister Amanda Liebelt, president of the Ladies' Auxiliary who gave a few timely remarks.

The remainder of the evening was given over to dancing and playing cards, until midnight, when refreshments were served to all present.

Local 286 feels that 55 years of continuous actual existence in a state as young as Montana, is an achievement of a great deal more than ordinary worth.

From its earliest days, 286 has always been in the forefront of labor activities, and has taken an active part in all civic affairs. It gained, step by step, working conditions, hours of work and a scale of pay comparable to any Local in the Brotherhood. Its history is remarkably free from labor disputes and its standing in the community of Great Falls is one of respect and honor.

The local confidently looks forward to another 55 years of equal achievement and honor.

The success of the party was due in great measure to its able arrangement committee head by Brother Pat Pate, assisted by Brothers Kessler, Balstedt, Erickson, Breckie and Price.

Newark Local Aids Its Veterans

The Editor:

I have read a lot of what this Local or that Local has done for its members who were in the Service during the war.

I do not think that any Local has done more than Local 119, Newark, N. J. We took care of the member's dues from the day of his induction in the Service. Also on return to civil life the Local presented each and every one with a gift, and on top of that gave them a paid-up due book for two years from the date of discharge; that, of course, only holds good as long as they retain their membership in Local 119.

I send you this information as some of our returned Service members thought it would be interesting news to publish in the first available issue of The Carpenter showing the respect that Union Labor had for their fellow members in the Armed Forces of U. S. A.

Fraternally yours,

Edward Danks, F. S., 119.

Newton, N. J., Says It With War Bonds

The members of Local Union No. 1124, Newton, N. J., who served in the armed forces during the recent war have concrete evidence of the esteem in which they are held by their brother members. At the Local's regular meeting held on February 20, a motion was made and seconded that the Local Union present each returning veteran with a fifty dollar war bond. By unanimous action the members present at the meeting approved the motion, and by further action they authorized the sponsoring of a special dinner on March 22 to honor the Local's ex-service men. At that time the veterans were scheduled to be presented with their individual bonds.

OF PARTICULAR INTEREST to our Ladies

TERRE HAUTE LOCAL YOUNG BUT ACTIVE

The Editor:

Greetings to all sister organizations from one of the newest Auxiliary Locals in the Brotherhood!

Local No. 445, Terre Haute, Indiana, while something of a youngster from the standpoint of age, is trying to make up in activity what it lacks in birthdays. Although we are just newly organized, we recently held a dinner and dance for the members of Carpenters Local 133 and their families and friends. Some 420 attended the affair and enjoyed themselves to the utmost. There was plenty of fine food provided by the ladies and plenty of good entertainment for all, including dancing until midnight. The purpose of this party was to help everyone get better acquainted with his or her neighbors in the Brotherhood. Four new applications for membership were received as a result, and we are confident Auxiliary Local No. 445 will receive many more applications as the wives, mothers, and daughters become better acquainted with what we stand for and what we are trying to accomplish.

However, this was not our first party. A short time previously we sponsored a party for the Auxiliary members and their husbands, and it, too, was voted a real success. We have many more get-togethers planned in the near future and all of us are looking forward to a fine year of fellowship and service for Auxiliary Local No. 445. Our meeting nights are the first and third Thursdays of each month. Any sisters visiting our territory are extended a hearty welcome to any or all of our meetings.

Our officers are: President, Mrs. Opal O'Conner; Vice-President, Mrs. Alma Ike; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Mary Mayrose; Financial Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. Bernice Bemis; Warden, Mrs. Agnes Forbes; Conductor, Mrs. Mabel Jeffers; Trustees, Mrs. Mae Bright, Mrs. Hester Struckmann, Mrs. Lanie Smith.

ATLANTIC CITY AUXILIARY BUSY DURING WAR YEARS

The Editor:

Auxiliary No. 372 of Carpenters' Local No. 432, Atlantic City, N. J., extends greetings to all Sister Auxiliaries.

During the past year the members of Auxiliary No. 372, have been extremely busy with both War and Social Activities.

Since last April, 1945, the Auxiliary has sponsored the fourth day of each month at the Local N. C. C. Service Club where we served from nine to thirteen hundred service men and women each day.

As we are a very small Auxiliary it was necessary to raise the funds for this work by giving Monthly Card Parties. We also received several substantial checks for this purpose from Local No. 432.

President Mrs. Margaret Trendell, Vice-President Mrs. Burnette Buzby and Conductor Mrs. Rose Copeland have donated many hours of their time to sewing and knitting for the Red Cross and they have received Citations for this work.

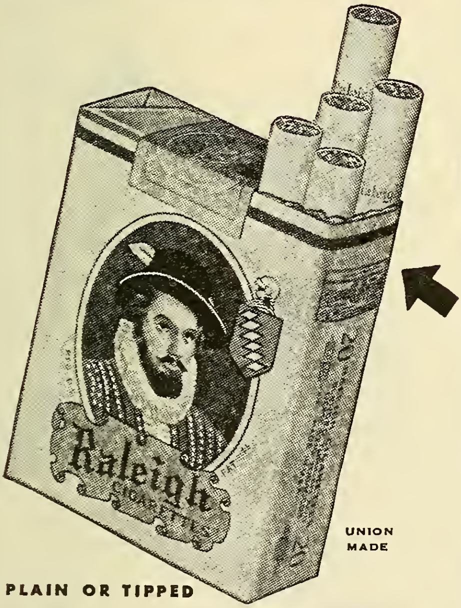
Mrs. Nellie Piersol, Treasurer and Mrs. Sue Bernard, Trustee, have been working steadily during the war years at the Thomas England General Hospital.

On March 18th the Auxiliary celebrates its 5th Anniversary and the Ladies are planning a trip to Philadelphia on that day.

The Auxiliary meets on the first and third Tuesdays of each month in Carpenters' Hall, 24-26 South New York Ave. We cordially invite any of the sisters who are visiting in Atlantic City to attend our meetings.

(Mrs.) Kathryn R. Smith, Rec. Sec.

ARE YOU UNFAIR to the Union Label?



UNION MADE

PLAIN OR TIPPED

Union people who do not boost union label goods are unfair to their union and unfair to themselves . . . *because union-made means well-made!*

Raleigh Cigarettes are the most widely distributed union label product in the world . . . every time you say "A pack of Raleighs" you boost *your* union label!

Be fair to your label . . . be fair to yourself . . .

SMOKE Raleigh

THROAT PROTECTION ★ BETTER TASTE ★ LASTING FRESHNESS

Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 212

We have heard the claim made that a good mechanic never uses a block plane. Those who make that claim contend that the mechanic should be able to mark and cut his material with such accuracy that it will not be necessary to fix it up with a block plane in order to make good joints. We do not agree with this theory, for unless every part of a piece of work is done with absolute perfection, block planing will be necessary to make tight joints. Take for example mitered casings. Unless the jamb is perfectly plumb and level and the plastering is absolutely true around the opening it would be difficult to make all of such joints fit tight without using a block plane or some other fixing-up means. Besides that, it is almost an impossibility to make a miter cut, with or without a miter box, that is absolutely true. We confess that we have always used a block plane in finishing, because we believe that it is the best and most economical means for making good joints all the time. Of course, if the mechanic becomes careless in his marking and in his cutting, because he can fix up the joint with the block plane, then the use of the block plane is abused, and the mechanic should leave it at home or in his tool case and make his joints entirely by cutting the material with his saw—he should do this until he regains the practice of careful marking and cutting. We would lay down this rule: The use of the block plane is justifiable only after the mechanic has carefully marked and carefully cut the material—then, if the joint does not fit perfectly, it should be fixed up with the block plane.

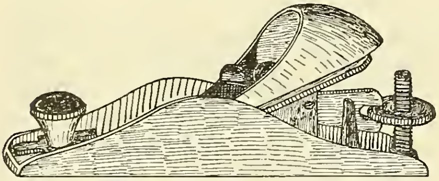


Fig. 1

Fig. 1 is a perspective drawing of the block plane we have used for many years; however, there are many different makes of block planes, and the carpenter should look for the kind that suits his need best, before buying.

There happens to be a difference in the way the bit of a block plane is used in the frame and in the way the bit of a jack plane or of a jointer is used. This is indicated at A in Fig. 2, where it will be noticed that the bevel of the bit is on the upper side, while on the other planes it is on the under side. On a block plane the bevel on the bit turns the shavings, thus serving the same purpose as the cap iron of a jack plane or of a jointer.

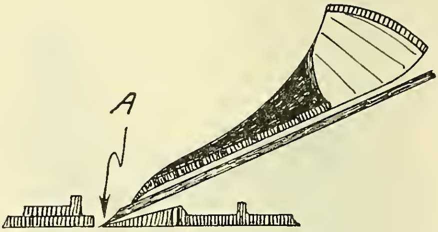


Fig. 2

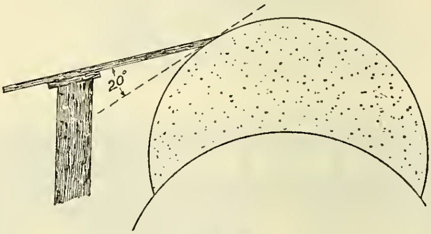


Fig. 3

Fig. 3 shows a grinder in part, with a bit of a block plane in position for grinding. By dotted line we are indicating the angle of the bevel, and we are showing by figures the number of degrees in the angle. This is a good basic angle for grinding block plane bits, which can be increased or decreased according to the wishes of the workman.

Fig. 4 shows two ways to finish the sharpening of a block plane bit on the oil stone. At the top we show the bit in a 20-degree angle for finishing the bevel, while the back is finished flat against the stone. At the bottom the bevel is also finished on a 20-degree angle, but the back is finished at about a 5-degree angle. Both of these methods are good, but the bottom method is the one that we have always used. We think it is a little better than the method shown at the top, especially when the bit is hollow-ground, as most bits are when a small grinder is used.

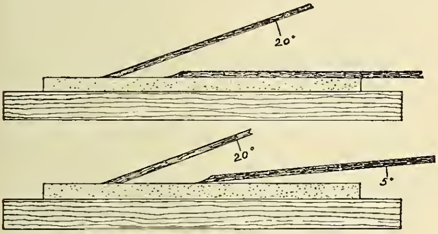


Fig. 4

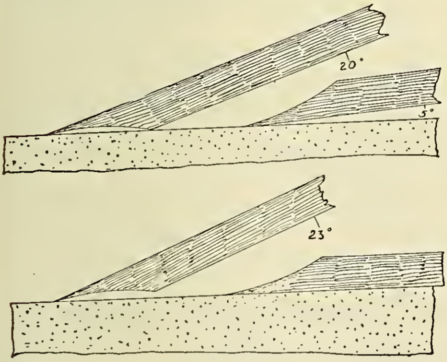


Fig. 5

Fig. 5 gives two enlarged details of block plane bits in part, showing two methods of sharpening them. The upper one shows a 20-degree angle for the bevel sharpening, and a 5-degree angle for the back, while the bottom shows a 23-degree bevel sharpening and a flat sharpening for the back.

Fig. 6 shows three different joints to be made by means of a block plane. It should be remembered that these are exaggerated. The heavily shaded parts are the parts that are to be cut away with the block plane. In practice, when a joint does not fit any better than the three shown shown here, the recutting should be done with a saw. The three joints completed are shown by Fig. 7.

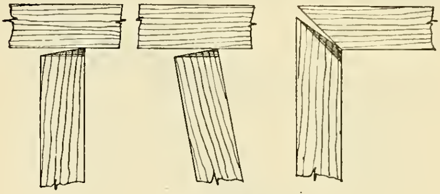


Fig. 6

Fig. 8 shows an enlargement of the member shown to the left in Fig. 6, which is to be fitted to the horizontal member. In block planing, as in all other planing, the material to be worked over must be held against some solid bearing. This is shown to the left—no particular kind of bearing is necessary, the principal thing is that it is solid. The horizontal shading lines, represent the shaving cuts that are to be made with the block plane. The symbols of block planes that are shown riding arrows show the direction the planing is

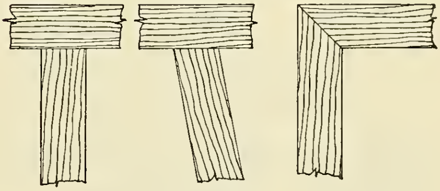


Fig. 7

H. H. SIEGELE'S BOOKS

QUICK CONSTRUCTION.—This book covers hundreds of practical building problems, has 252 pages and 670 illustrations. Price $2.50.

BUILDING.—This book has 210 pages and 495 illustrations, covering form building, scaffolding, finishing, plans for a house, stair-building, roof framing and other subjects, Price $2.50.

CARPENTRY.—Has over 300 pages, more than 750 illustrations, covering carpentry from staking out to fitting and hanging doors. Price, $2.50. (Carpentry, Building and Quick Construction support each other.

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to be done and the amount of planing; which is to say, the greater part of the planing is to be done in the direction indicated by the large symbol, while only a little is to be done in the direction of the little symbol. If this is kept in mind, these drawings will easily be understood.

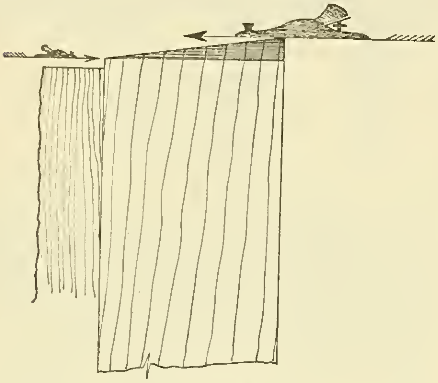

Fig. 8

Fig. 9 shows an enlargement of the partially-upright member shown at the center in Fig. 6. Here the end of the member is somewhat beveled. The solid bearing is shown to the left, and the large symbol of a block plane indicates how the greater part of the planing is to be done. The little symbol should be

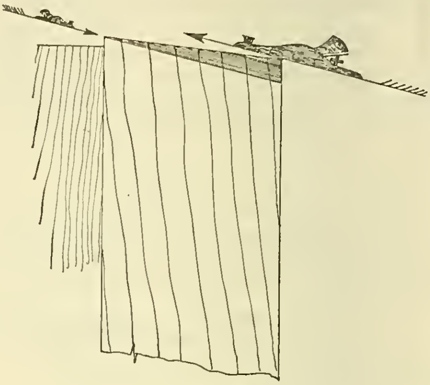

Fig. 9

GET THESE SUPER TOOLS

SUPER DRILL GRINDER

Drill after grinding
Adjustable Lip
Grinding Wheel
Screw rod below for long drills
Adjustment Scale

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The tool with 100 uses. Holds broken hacksaw blades—used by carpenters, mechanics, electricians, plumbers, hobbyists and repairmen. Perfect for all-round household needs; ideal for difficult close-quarter work. Price, without saw blade, only 95c.

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A combination drilling or grinding wheel attachment. For ½" motor shafts. Will take grinding wheel with ¾" hole on shaft and ½" hole on small end. Extension can be used for rag or wire wheel, or ½" 24-thread drill chuck which holds drills from No. 60 to ½" in diameter. Right hand thread. Price only $1.50.

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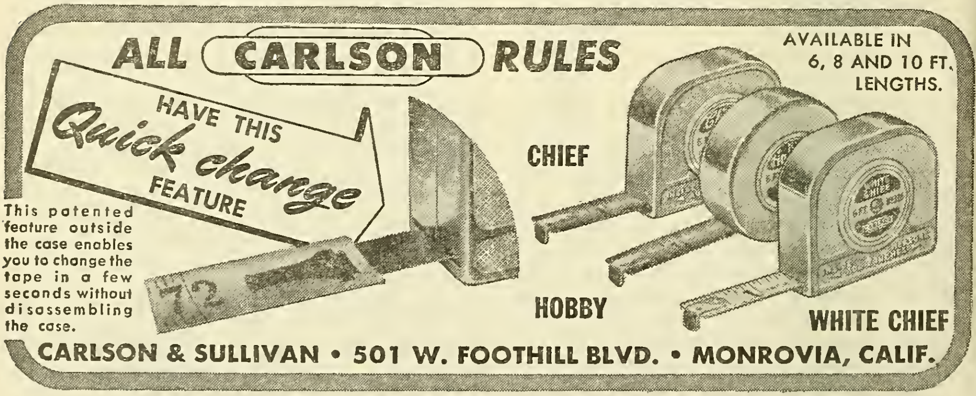

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accompanied with a question mark, because in many cases the reverse planing is not necessary where the cut is beveled, but if the wood splits easily, the re-

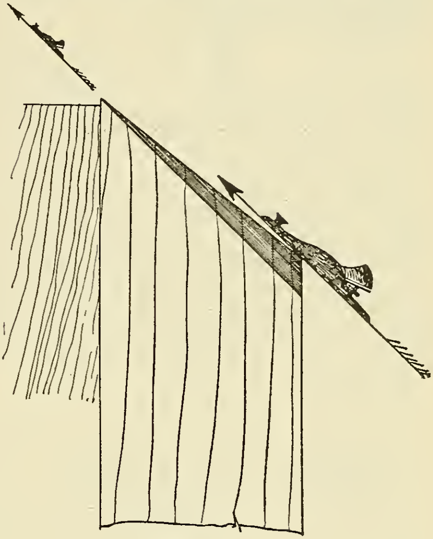

Fig. 10

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verse planing should be done to prevent that.

Fig. 10 shows the upright member shown to the right in Fig. 6. Notice the bearing to the left and the large block plane to the right. The small symbol to the left indicates that the little planing to the left, is done in the same direction as the rest, but with just a little more care.

In these illustrations we have used only three examples of joints that often need fixing up with the block plane, but the different kinds of joints that the block plane is used on are unlimited in number. Moreover, the block plane is used in many different ways, and for many different purposes.

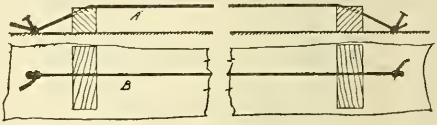
(Copyrighted 1946)—H. H. Siegele

◆

KERFING OFFSET BLOCKS

Offsetting a line when it is used for straightening studding, forms, joists and so forth, is not a new thing, for it is well known to carpenters everywhere, but kerfing the offset blocks to hold them in position is not so well known, and that is what we are offering in this article.

In offsetting a line, say, for straightening a side form for a concrete wall, the accepted procedure is to use ⅞-inch blocks and slip a block under the line at each end to hold the line away from the form enough to miss the bulges or crooks. There are different ways employed to hold the blocks in place; some carpenters tack them to the form and others nail the blocks to the form with the nail left partly undriven to fasten the line to. These methods and others we have seen used successfully in most cases, but the method we are showing by the illustration, we believe is the simplest and most practical of them all.



At A we have a line that is offset ⅞th of an inch, giving cross sections of the blocks and showing, by dotted lines, how the blocks have been kerfed in order to slip the line into the saw kerf for holding the blocks in position. At B we are showing the same line blocked out with the same blocks, but looking straight at it. Try this trick the next time you have to offset a line,—of course, the offset blocks and the gauge block must be the same in thickness.

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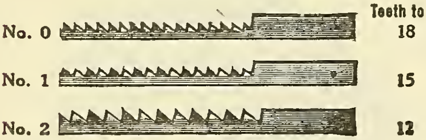

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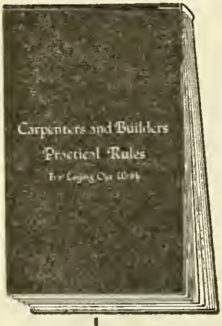

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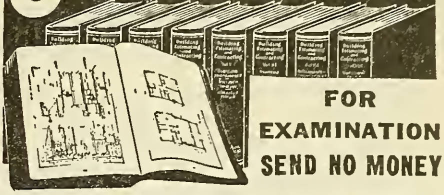

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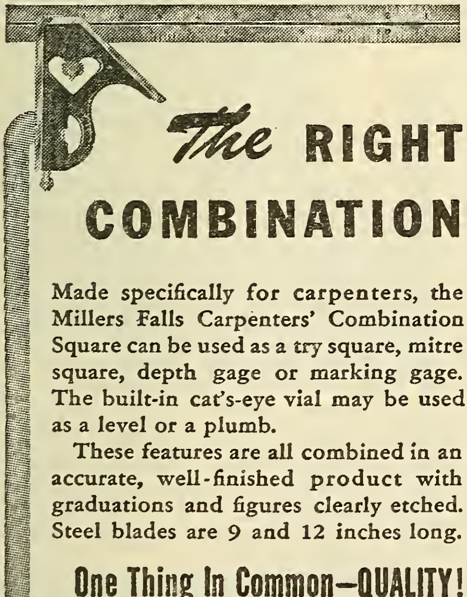

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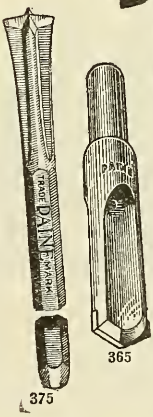

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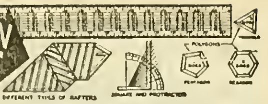

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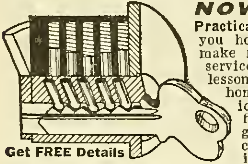

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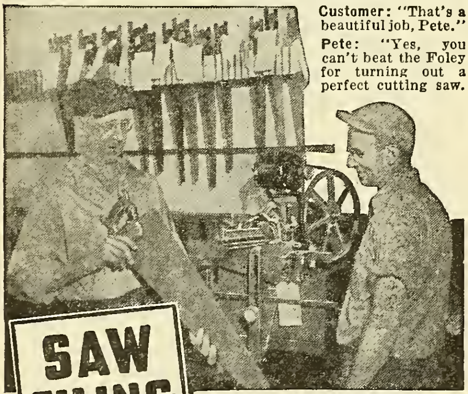

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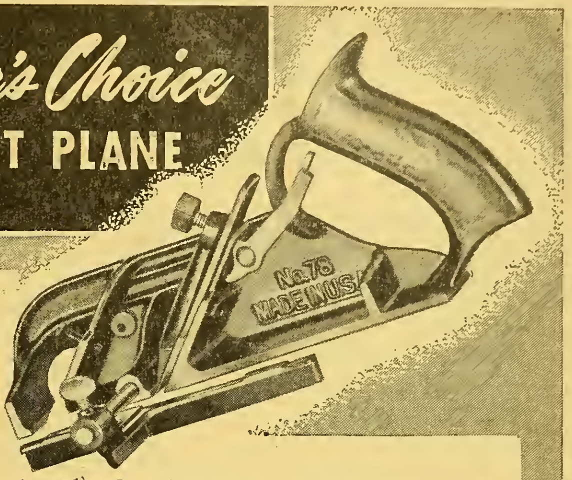
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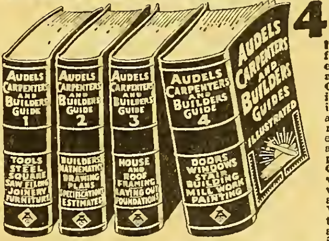
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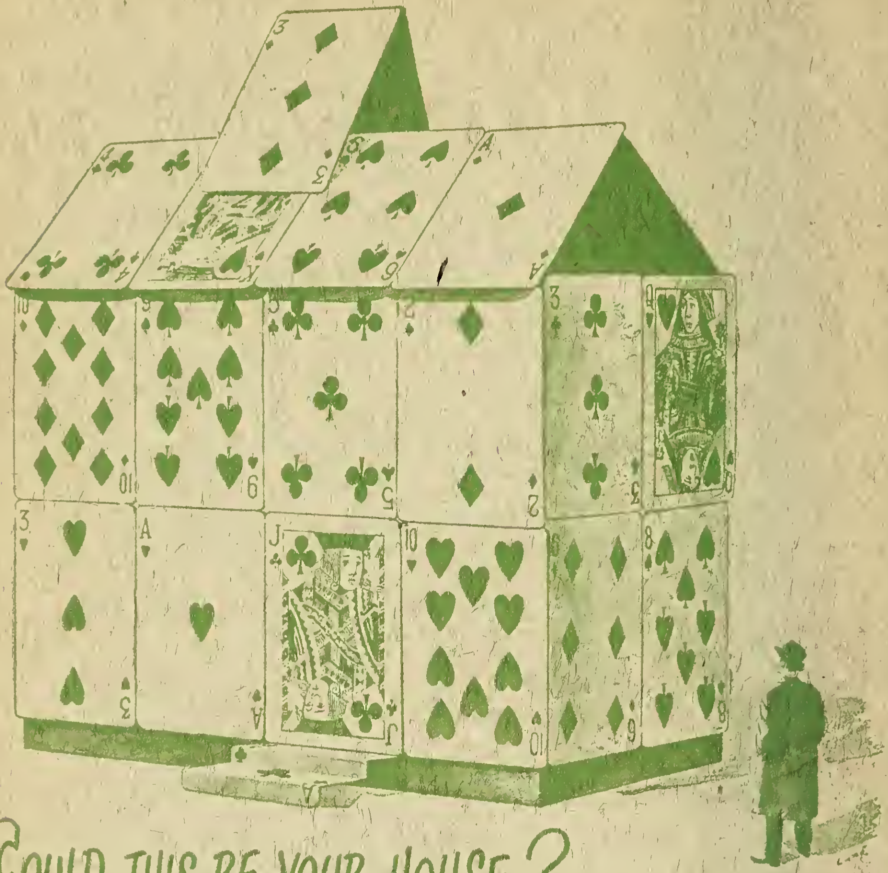
JUNE, 1946



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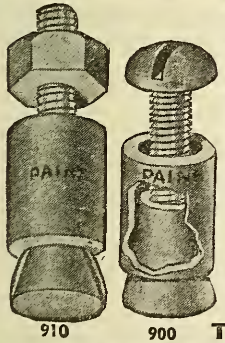

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THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal, Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for all its Members of all its Branches.
FRANK DUFFY, *Editor*
Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, 4, Indiana

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Department of Labor figures reveal that almost half of the nation's workers who are eligible for union membership are now enjoying the protection of a union contract.

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Although the war is over, the paper situation remains extremely tight. Our quota is so limited that we must continue confining The Carpenter to thirty-two pages instead of the usual sixty-four. Until such time as the paper situation improves, this will have to be our rule.

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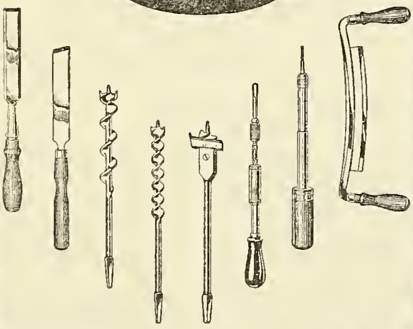

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25th CONVENTION MAKES HISTORY

By WM. L. HUTCHESON, General President

ALMOST sixty-five years to the day from the date of its conception the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America opened its Twenty-fifth General Convention in Lakeland, Florida. It was late in April, 1881, that a small group of St. Louis carpenters conceived the idea of building a national organization of their craft. Sixty-five years later, on April 22, 1946, to be exact, some nine hundred and five delegates, representing more than twenty-six hundred local unions, gathered together in Lakeland, Fla., to open the Twenty-fifth General Convention of the organization they started.

Even for me it is difficult to visualize the progress sixty-five years have brought. When fourteen local unions from scattered areas throughout the east and middle west met in Chicago in August of 1881 to carry out the St. Louis idea of building a national carpenters' union, the delegates to that meeting spoke for a few thousand organized men at best. They had no money—in fact they left the meeting with a debt of fifty-seven dollars hanging over their heads. Wages were low and working conditions were abominable. Working agreements were virtually museum pieces. About the only real assets they possessed were courage and determination. Sixty-five years later the organization met in the auditorium of its own home for the aged, one of Florida's real showplaces. The fourteen original local unions had grown to close to twenty-seven hundred. Membership had passed the two-thirds of a million mark. There were deposits in various banks totaling close to ten million dollars and other assets including thousands of acres of valuable Florida citrus land, a magnificent home for retired members, two modern buildings in the heart of Indianapolis, plus a scattering of other real estate. And best of all, wages were six to eight times what they were in 1881, working conditions were vastly improved and agreements existed virtually everywhere.

Despite the fact the Twenty-fifth General Convention was postponed a year and a half by wartime restrictions on travel it turned out to be the biggest and one of the most constructive ever held by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. Reconversion and peace brought with them a host of knotty problems for the membership of the Brotherhood. The convention agenda was crowded with them, yet in record-breaking time the nine hundred delegates disposed of these problems in a constructive and democratic manner.

The five and a half years that elapsed between the Twenty-fifth General Convention and the preceding one were among the most trying in the history of not only our Brotherhood but in the history of the United States as well. A war was fought and won on a world-wide basis. It was a war that taxed the resources and might of the nation to their utmost. It demanded cantonments and factories and arsenals and docks. It not only demanded these things but it demanded them in record-breaking time. Hundreds of thousands of our members responded to the call. From the Atlantic to the Pacific and from border to border they took up the challenge, and I am happy to say they did the job required of them. In not a single instance did they fall down. Nearly impossible schedules were met again and again, and not once did those directing the overall strategy of the war have to revise their plans because a job on which our members worked was not completed in time. In addition, approximately seventy-five thousand of our members laid down the tools of their trade to take up arms when the call came. More than seven hundred of these made the supreme sacrifice. All of these things make up a war record of which every member of the Brotherhood can be justifiably proud.

Peace and reconversion have brought a multitude of problems no less urgent, no less pressing, no less vital to the welfare of the nation than the problems raised by Japanese bombing of Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941. It was these problems that held the attention of the delegates to the Twenty-fifth General Convention, and I am happy to say that the delegates by their words and actions in the conclave made it clear that they and the membership they represented intend to attack the problems of peace as vigorously and as wholeheartedly as they attacked the problems of war.

No industry today is faced with the multitude and complexity of problems that confront the building industry. First, ten years of depression slowed down construction of all kinds. Then five years of war curbed it almost completely. The end result is that a fifteen-year backlog of needed construction has piled up. The need for buildings and homes is at an all-time peak. On the surface it would appear that the construction trades are in the middle of a golden era. Yet nothing is farther from the truth. The industry is plagued and bedeviled by regulations and restrictions. It is hampered by material shortages and unrealistic policies formulated at Washington. It is hemmed in and surrounded by rules and directives and edicts until there is little left that even remotely resembles common sense.

Ironically enough the building industry is the key industry in the entire reconversion program. Before more men can be put to work new factories must be built or old ones must be expanded, homes must be provided for the workers, and equipment must be overhauled or rebuilt. Yet in spite of the building industry being the key industry in reconversion, it is a sad truth that the building industry is the most regulated, restricted, and government-dominated industry in our economy today.

All these things the delegates to the Twenty-fifth General Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America realized. Particularly they realized that a sort of national hysteria is developing over the present lack of adequate housing for returned veterans and citizens in general, a hysteria that is threatening to lead the country down a blind alley that can end only in broken hopes and unfilled promises. As a result, the convention adopted a comprehensive program designed to remove some of the shackles hampering the industry and holding back adequate production of good, sound, practical houses fit for American people to live in.

First, the convention insisted upon the immediate removal of CPA restrictions on building. Under the CPA's regulations all building other than low-cost homes is placed under government control, the theory being that if other types of building are halted building materials will flow more readily into the low-cost home field. However, from the reports of the delegates from all sections of the country, it became clear to the convention that:

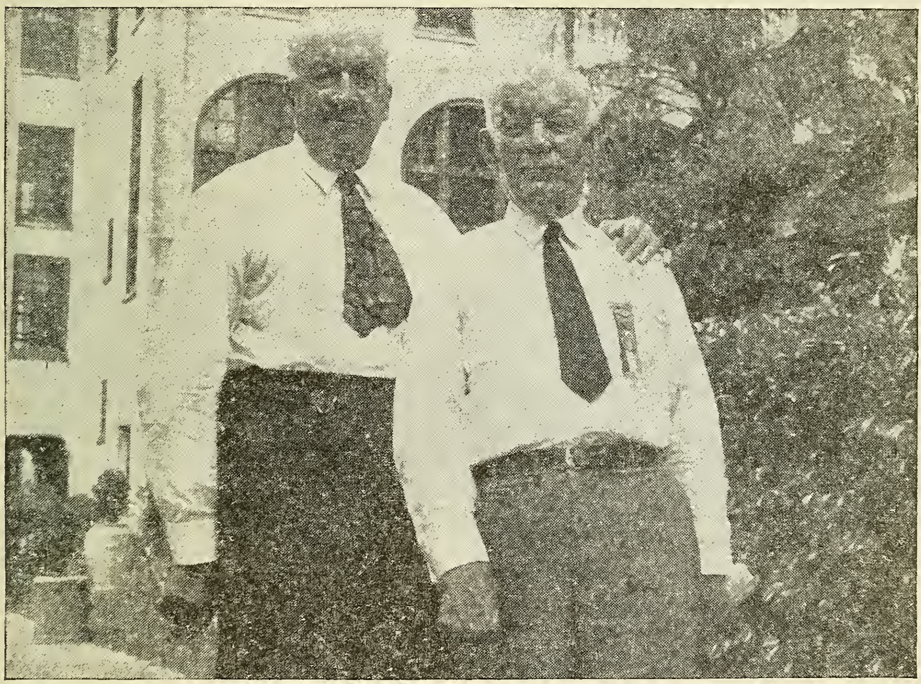
1. The restriction on commercial building was throwing many building tradesmen out of work and threatening widespread unemployment in the whole building industry.

2. Instead of channelling building materials into the low-cost home building field it was further increasing operations in the already extensive black market in building materials, thereby driving prices upward and making ever fewer materials available to the low-cost home field.

3. The building industry is a balanced industry composed of many different kinds of construction which are not too closely related. The industry as a whole is not capable of concentrating on one type of building solely.

4. The real bottleneck lies in the lack of building materials.

As a result of these things, the convention urged the immediate



Two Old Timers: Gen. Pres. Wm. L. Hutcheson and Gen. Sec'y Frank Duffy.

cancellation of government restrictions on construction. It also urged that the government immediately undertake a comprehensive program to increase the production of now scarce building materials. From the reports of delegates the convention learned that considerable lumber was being shipped abroad because the manufacturers were less restricted by price ceilings on this type of business. It was also learned that no little amount of American lumber was being used to crate machinery and other equipment being prepared for export. While realizing that America should extend as much of a helping hand as possible to the war-stricken nations of Europe and Asia, it was the unanimous opinion of the delegates that charity should begin at home and Americans should not be unduly penalized to provide such help abroad.

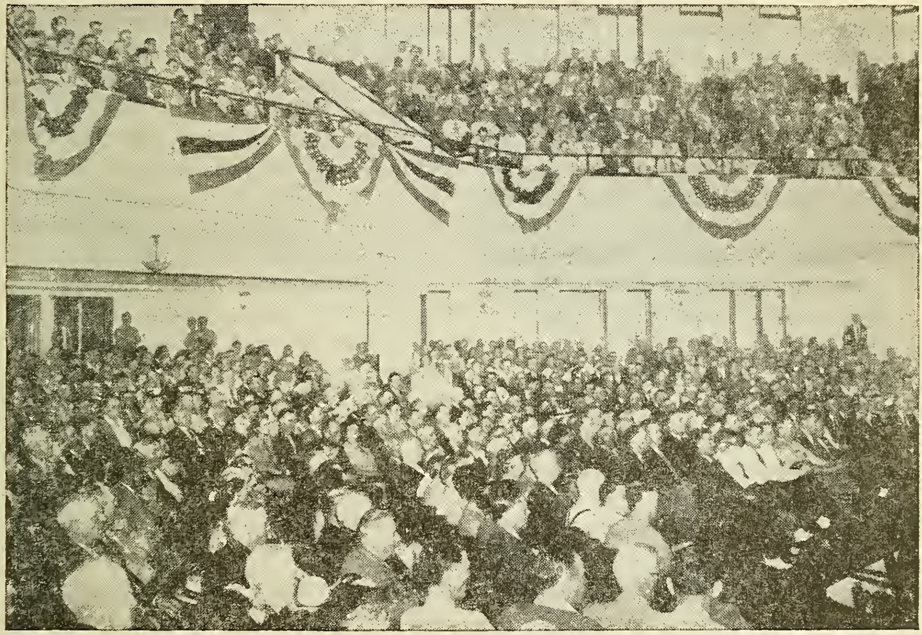
It was further found that unrealistic policies on the part of the OPA were seriously hampering production of building materials and creating a huge black market in these goods. Also by unanimous action, the convention went on record as favoring the immediate removal of restrictive OPA policies and the abolition of other government agencies that hamper and restrict the free play of natural economic forces in the construction field.

Of primary concern to the delegates was the staggering increase in the production of "jerry-built" houses brought on by the existing shortage of places to live. Thousands upon thousands of people are each month being duped into buying these white elephants. Among the victims is a large percentage of ex-service men. It was the unanimous opinion of the convention that remedial steps should be taken at once. Veterans, like others, do not want "cheap" houses; they want low-cost houses. Cheap houses are those which have a low initial cost but a terrifically high upkeep cost, while low-cost homes are those which represent a good, honest, substantial value over the period of a lifetime. It was felt by the convention that the government was literally subsidizing the "cheap" home industry and thereby creating the slums of ten or twenty years from now. The convention felt that the government could better use its resources and finances to increase the production of building materials and as a result encourage the construction of sound dollar-value homes.

The convention further determined that some over-emphasis has been placed on home ownership. It was the consensus of opinion of the delegates that there is a great need for construction of low-rent apartment houses. Many young couples just starting out are in no better position to buy a home immediately than their fathers or their grandfathers were when they first assumed family responsibilities. Therefore, it was the opinion of the convention that every effort should be made by the government to encourage the construction of housing units capable of renting at a figure young veterans and others just starting out in married life can afford to pay.

The convention thus took cognizance of the confused situation existing in the building industry today. The remedies it suggested are sound and realistic. To push for the adoption of these remedies, the convention unanimously recommended the setting up of a special Committee on Housing to function under the direction of the General President and the General Executive Board.

Although figures reveal membership in the United Brotherhood has virtually doubled in the past five and a half years, the convention recognized the need for further intensive organizing work among the unorganized. Great progress has been made by the Brotherhood in organizing the logging operations, sawmill and veneer plants, and furniture factories of the West Coast during the past few years. Nevertheless, considerable organizing work yet remains to be done. In the lumber industry of the South organizing has not progressed as rapidly, due mostly to the antagonistic attitude of the employers. However, delegates from the southern states indicated that the picture has been changing in that section recently. Employer antagonism is diminishing and interest in unionism among workers is increasing; all of which indicates that the time is ripe for more intensive organizing work in the South. Consequently the convention, by unanimous action, authorized the General Officers and the General Executive Board to step up and continue in the future the organizing methods and means that have proven so successful in the past.



Opening Session of the 25th General Convention

Not the least of the problems confronting the building trades today is apprenticeship and apprenticeship training. Certainly in our branch of the trade it is an important factor. Owing to the war years during which virtually all young men were drafted into the armed forces at the time they would normally begin taking their apprenticeship training, a serious shortage of mechanics has developed in our craft. In view of the building boom which must develop over the course of the next few years, the convention recognized the vital necessity of having an adequate number of men trained each year to meet the demand for skilled mechanics that will naturally follow.

Primarily the concern of our organization has been with the young man who was drafted into the armed forces at the time he was ready to start his apprenticeship training or who was already started on his apprenticeship training at the time the call to arms came. The United Brotherhood was one of the first organizations in the labor movement to give consideration to the veteran. It was one of the first unions to waive an initiation fee for qualified veterans. It was one of the first organizations to place all men serving in the armed forces in full benefit standing during the term of their service without the payment of any dues by them to the local union or the payment of any per capita taxes by the local union to the international office.

Since the end of the war the United Brotherhood has made every effort to encourage veterans to take up apprenticeship training in our craft under the provisions of the GI Bill of Rights. The delegates to the convention revealed that in some states and localities Brotherhood affiliates have set up excellent standards and practices for apprenticeship training. However, a number of sections were reported as having very poor systems or no systems at all for supervising apprenticeship training, mainly because employer cooperation was lacking or because state authorities were negligent in their duties.

To remedy this situation the convention authorized the setting up of a National Standard of Apprenticeship Training within the Brotherhood. It further authorized First General Vice President M. A. Hutcheson (who is a member of the National Committee on Apprenticeship Training) to compile or have compiled a Standard Manual for the training of apprentices, with mandatory and optional courses, for distribution to all local unions and district councils of the Brotherhood. It also recommended that he direct all local unions and district councils to develop and adopt a set of apprenticeship standards and a system for training apprentices in line with the Standard Manual; such system to be recognized as the official agency for training apprentices in each district. The convention further recommended that the entire apprenticeship program be carried on in the closest possible cooperation with the Veterans Administration so long as veterans are involved in the program.

Another matter that occupied the attention of the delegates to the convention was the growing threat of anti-labor legislation. Bill Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, George Meany, secretary-treasurer of the same organization, and Joseph Padway, AFL general counsel, all addressed the convention and outlined the ever-increasing threat of vicious, anti-labor legislation being written into the law books in Washington. However, the Brotherhood has in the last five and a half years made it very plain where it stands on the matter of protecting labor's rights. In the dark days of 1939 and 1940 when Thurman Arnold was riding high as special United States attorney bent on imposing some of his special theories on the economy of the nation, the Brotherhood stood four-square. Seven times our organization was indicted under Thurman Arnold's private interpretations of the Sherman Anti-trust law. Each time we fought the indictment. Each time we refused to bow our heads. Each time we refused to take a consent decree, the easiest way out, as a few other organizations did. We fought each indictment as it arose and one by one we beat six of them in the highest courts in the land. As this is being written decision on the seventh is being expected momentarily from the United States Supreme Court.

In no small measure this adamantine stand by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners removed from over the head of organized labor the threat of shackles through left-handed interpretations of laws such as the Sherman Anti-trust Act. In view of this record it should surprise no one to learn that our Brotherhood will oppose as vigorously any efforts to hamstring labor through new legislation as it opposed the efforts of Thurman Arnold to bring unions under government domination through left-handed interpretations of existing laws. The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America is a firm believer in free enterprise and free unions. With all its funds and resources it will oppose any and all efforts by anyone to abridge the rights and prerogatives generations of union men struggled and fought to establish. The half-dozen anti-union measures now before Congress will be opposed to the last ditch by the United Brotherhood. The right to strike, the right to work or not work alongside a non-union man, the right to use or refuse to use non-union materials are all sacred rights of labor secured after much struggle and sacrifice. The United Brotherhood will not see them revised, abridged, or curbed so long as it has one ounce of economic strength or one dollar left. It will defend them in the legislatures of the various states and it will defend them in the halls of Congress. The Twenty-fifth General Convention issued a mandate to the General Officers and General Executive Board to that effect, and neither the General Officers nor General Executive Board are inclined to take that mandate lightly.

If the Twenty-fifth General Convention made any one thing clear it was that the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America is going in one direction only—forward. Few conventions in our history had the unanimity of purpose and all-round determination to work for the common good that the Twenty-fifth General Convention displayed. There was more genuine unity, more feeling of true brotherhood, and more of the spirit of cooperation in this convention than in almost any I have ever attended. I am confident that trials and tribulations the next few years will bring can have no other effect than to weld the United Brotherhood into a finer, tighter, more impregnable organization. I know I speak for the entire organization when I say we look to the past with pride and face the future full of confidence that all obstacles will be met and conquered as they arise.

Convention speaker reveals how the fight put up by our officers kept labor free

Our Brotherhood Stood Pat

(Excerpts from a speech by Joseph Padway, AFL General Counsel, before 25th General Convention)

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PRESIDENT HUTCHESON, President Green, delegates, ladies and gentlemen: I have a mission to perform this morning, as your General President has indicated, a mission to bring to you the history in panorama form of the legislation which now confronts the labor movement both in the states and in the nation.

In order to understand the present history with respect to legislation affecting the labor movement, it is necessary to make comparisons with similar history during World War I.

During that war and immediately after it, employers in the country engaged in a campaign to wreck the labor movement, and they adopted certain plans and schemes which would aid them in this endeavor or at least greatly weaken the labor movement. During that war and immediately after it, employers were convinced that workers did want trade unions, for they observed that their workers were joining unions in large numbers. At the peak I believe the American Federation of Labor had in excess of four million members at that time, and the employers did not like that. They said to themselves that since workers do want trade unions, workers want to join organizations, we will give them organizations and we will have them join the organizations that we create. Thus there was activated something that had existed in the past in a small way, but now with great vigor and force—the company dominated union. Company dominated unions flourished more than ever during the war years of World War I.

It was at that time that the great company unions in steel, in motors and in other industries were created.

These employer fostered unions were given great names—they were known as Employees Mutual Benefit Associations; and some were wrapped up with the flag by naming them the American Plan; they were blessed with large expenditures on the part of the employers. Thus they were instrumental in preventing legitimate trade union organization. Further, they were instrumental in reducing the membership of the American Federation of Labor and the Brotherhoods as a result of those means. But the primary purpose was the destruction or weakening of the labor movement.

It was much easier to do it then because labor had no Norris-LaGuardia act at that time. That came in to being in 1932; it prohibited the Federal judiciary from issuing injunctions in labor disputes. But now we have that and also the National Labor Relations Act, an Act which has some faults and which at times has been administered to the disadvantage of our unions. But the primary purpose, the basis of the National Labor Relations Act is sound; its idea is to free employes from coercion by employers; it thereby prevents the creation of company unions. The purpose of the National Labor Relations Act was to make possible the organization of workers free from employer control.

As a result of the Norris-LaGuardia Act courts were prevented from citing workers for contempt and putting them in jail by the same judge who issued the injunction. My point is that we did not have those protective laws in those days and as a result of the lack of those laws employers were able to foster the company unions and prevent true organization.

During the second world war the employers again commenced to think how trade unionism could be destroyed. Again true unionism was flourishing—again they were growing. They realized that with these large labor organizations, some eight hundred thousand in yours, the American Federation of Labor with seven millions, the railroad brotherhoods having increased their membership, the employers wanted to devise ways and means of accomplishing that which they were successful in accomplishing in World War I.

The means that they adopted were twofold; one, to invoke existing laws, the laws known as the anti-trust laws; and two, to change or remove from the statute books the protective laws which labor had acquired in the meantime. That is the present plan of employers, and reactionary forces to destroy the labor movement.

Let us consider their first device, to attack labor through the anti-trust laws. There came to the Anti-trust Division of the Department of Justice a professor of Yale University, one who had little practical legal experience. He came to the Department of Justice, and as a result, of what seems to me, superficial reading in old treatises on economics he resolved to utilize that knowledge against the labor movement in order to compel them to conform to his opinion and his theories of what is good social economics.

This man, Mr. Thurman Arnold, brought indictments against trade unions for alleged violation of the Anti-Trust Laws, and by coincidence the first indictment he chose was against the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. He found that in St. Louis there was a jurisdictional dispute; he waited for an opportunity like that, because in his opinion a jurisdictional dispute had the least justification of all labor disputes, and thus he thought he had a sure winning case. He compelled the Brotherhood to come to conferences with the United States Attorney. He sent for your International Officers after the indictment and then he proceeded with the prosecution. In the meantime he had instituted several indictments against other unions, but he held those up and centered upon the indictment against the Brotherhood of Carpenters in St. Louis.

He made suggestions to some unions for consent decrees and I regret to say, but not with any criticism because I don't know what prompted it, some of the organizations did consent to the decrees that Mr. Arnold offered by way of avoiding prosecution. The Brotherhood of Carpenters did not accept any consent decree. They retained able counsel, Mr. Tuttle of New York in association with your General Counsel, and they proceeded to give the Government battle.

That case was heard upon a motion to dismiss in the city of St. Louis, and in that case there was laid down the principles of law which I believe in a great measure prevented the labor movement from being destroyed; I believe the text of the language might be used as a real charter of labor with respect to the existence of our rights and with respect to the right to continue as free labor organizations. The United States Supreme Court in that case said this:

"It is at once apparent that the acts with which defendants are charged are the kind of acts protected by Section 20 of the Clayton Act. The refusal of the Carpenters to work for Anheuser-Busch or on construction work being done for it and its adjoining tenant, and the peaceful attempt to get members of other unions similarly to refuse to work, are plainly within the free scope accorded to workers by Section 20 for 'terminating any relation of employment,' or 'ceasing to perform any work or labor,' or 'recommending, advising or persuading others by peaceful means so to do.'

And then the Court went on to say this, which I believe will become a classic in labor law as long as there will be labor law in this country:

"So long as a Union acts in its self-interest and does not combine with nonlabor groups, the licit and illicit under Section 20 are not to be distinguished by any judgment on the part of the Attorney-General regarding the wisdom or unwisdom, the rightness or wrongness, the selfishness or unselfishness of the end of which the particular union activities are the means."

That may be slightly legalistic, but it means this, that no Attorney General can set himself up as the judge of what is wrong because of his own peculiar notions of economics, so long as the means employed by trade unionists is to foster and protect their own interests; under such circumstances, they commit no crime under the Anti-Trust Laws. As a result of that decision labor was prevented from having to go through and defend most of the other cases. Some they had to defend. Your own organization had to defend some more, but the basic principle having been determined, Mr. Arnold was badly beaten in his further attempts.

Thus Section 20 of the Clayton Act, which modified and amended the Sherman Anti-Trust Law and contains this very memorable sentence, "The Labor of a human being is not an article or commodity of commerce," thereby forever distinguishing between labor in and of itself and the things that are formed and created or produced by labor, was given force and vitality in this great case.

I am not here to compliment anyone merely for the sake of saying nice things; I am not here to say gracious things merely for the sake of being gracious, but I am here to say that it is to the credit of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, it is to the credit of President Hutcheson that he stood squarely on his rights, engaged able counsel to become associated with Mr. Carson, and spared no expense—it cost money to litigate these cases—and as a result one of the most serious inroads upon the rights of labor was prevented, and all labor was saved large expense, trouble and heartache by the attitude of your President and of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Half Now In Unions

* * *

ACCORDING to the Department of Labor, about 13.8 million of an estimated 29 million workers engaged in occupations in which unions were organizing and endeavoring to obtain written agreements, were covered by written collective bargaining agreements in 1945. A drop in the absolute number of workers covered from 14.3 million in 1944 was attributable entirely to a reduction of "eligible" workers, the percentage of workers covered having risen from 47 per cent to 48 per cent.

The percentage of workers covered in manufacturing last year was nearly double that for non-manufacturing—67 to 34 per cent. Percentage gains were registered in both categories, the figures for 1944 having been 65 and 33 per cent respectively. In absolute figures manufacturing workers covered dropped off from 8.75 to 8 million from 1944 to 1945, while an absolute gain was registered in non-manufacturing where the number of workers under agreement rose from 5.5 to 5.8 million.

The estimated 29 million "eligible" workers include all wage and salary workers except those in executive, managerial, and certain types of professional positions in most industries. The figure excludes all self-employed, domestic workers, agricultural wage workers on farms employing fewer than 6 persons, all Federal and State employes, teachers, and elected and appointed officials in local governments.

The number of workers covered by contract should not be confused with the number of union members. Except under closed-shop or union-shop conditions, agreements cover members and non-members within the bargaining unit. On the other hand, union members may work in establishments not covered by bilateral agreements. This is true, for example, of many civil service employes and teachers who are union members.

The first regular survey of coverage under union contracts was made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in 1941 and has been continued on an annual basis since then. A preliminary study was undertaken in 1938. In 1941, the Bureau estimated that 30 per cent of eligible workers were covered. The 1945 figure, therefore, represents a gain of about 60 per cent in the proportion of workers covered, over a 4-year period.

Even more marked than the average change have been changes in individual industries in comparison with the situation in 1938. For example, in that year the aircraft industry was almost entirely without union agreements, while in 1945 nearly the entire industry was covered. The same holds true of metal mining and the manufacture of clocks and watches. Large gains have been registered also in meatpacking, from relatively few workers under written agreement in 1938 to nearly 100 per cent coverage last year.

Editorial

Place the Blame Where It Really Lies

As Spring gives way to Summer, the national spotlight continues to focus prominently on the housing problem. News commentators and columnists continue to spread a never-ending amount of hog-wash concerning the housing problem. Chiefly they continue to rave about the high cost of home building at present. Bluntly or by innuendo they continue spreading the falsehood that labor costs are the basic reason why home prices have skyrocketed.

In addressing our Twenty-fifth General Convention at Lakeland, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, touched briefly on this subject. By facts and figures he showed that real estate speculators and not building tradesmen are responsible for the high cost of homes at present. In part, he said:

"Let us look at a few fundamental facts, the facts that are at the heart of America's housing problem. They will help us determine labor's true place in the total housing picture. There is a widespread impression that the crux of the problem is high construction cost. From congressional committees to news-magazines the assertion is made again and again that construction cost of the home is the whole problem. And, it is always argued, the key to that cost is the high labor cost. At every turn you hear: 'cut wages, reduce the labor cost and you get low-cost housing,' What is there to this argument?

"The fact is now firmly established that in the sale price of the average house (taking 1939 as the last pre-war year) the cost of building labor ranges between 24 per cent and 29 per cent, depending on location and other conditions. Let us take the high figure and compare it with labor costs in manufacturing industries. Labor cost in shoe manufacturing is over 30 per cent; in hat manufacturing, 38 per cent; in seamless hosiery, 35 per cent; in full-fashioned hosiery, 42 per cent; in printing, 39 per cent; in household aluminum ware, 33 per cent; in rayon and allied products, 30½ per cent; in machine tool manufacturing, 42 per cent. There are 77 major industrial groupings in which labor costs are in excess of 30 per cent of the value of the product. In all of them a larger portion of the consumer's dollar goes to labor costs than in home construction.

"We all know that because of the intensified housing shortage, real estate inflation and lack of controls, the cost of existing homes has skyrocketed. In many cities, houses offered for sale bring two and three times their original cost. The cost of construction of new housing is also up quite sharply, currently averaging between 45 and 50 per cent above 1939. That rise, too is generally blamed on labor. And just as falsely. According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, between 1939 and 1945, the union hourly wage rates of building trades journeymen rose only 14.4 per cent and union rates in all building trades rose only 16 per cent. By comparison, the cost of building materials alone went up 33.3 per cent, or more than twice as much as building wages. In the light of these facts, how can the increased construction costs be charged to labor? Isn't it plain that labor costs rose less than any other factor in the price of a house?"

From the foregoing comments, it is not difficult to see that profiteers and not building tradesmen are responsible for the current inflation in home prices. The commentators and columnists who continue heaping the blame on building trades' wages are not only spreading an untruth but they are also doing irreparable harm by focusing attention in the wrong direction and thereby delaying prompt recognition of the factors that are really at fault. Before any remedial steps can be taken the spots where the weaknesses lie must be uncovered. Bill Green proved conclusively that building trades wages are not to be counted among these.

It Still Seems Like A Good Idea

Several months ago we ran an editorial suggesting that a few of our top-flight labor leaders could be used to good advantage in handling our relations with foreign nations. That editorial elicited considerable comment—all of it favorable.

And why not? As we pointed out, no group of men in America has had wider experience in negotiations than our labor leaders. No group has had a better background in dealing with basically antagonistic groups than have our labor leaders.

Here we make the major contribution to winning the war, we are feeding a major portion of the world, most of the world is trying to borrow money from us, yet we seem to be taking all the pushing around in international circles. Can you imagine John L. Lewis or Bill Hutcheson holding all the aces in negotiations and still coming out of those negotiations on the short end? Frankly, we can't and we don't think you can either. Maybe John L. or Bill couldn't wear short pants or balance a tea cup on their laps as gracefully as some of our present diplomats can, but you can bet your bottom dollar that they could more than hold their own in any knock-down drag-out battle that developed in executive sessions. And from where we sit that has been part of our trouble; too much emphasis has been placed on silk pants wearing and tea cup balancing and not enough on good, old two-fisted negotiating.

Maybe the idea of putting a labor leader on the diplomatic staff in place of a Fancy Dan is a little bit revolutionary but until the Fancy Dans start doing a Heck of a lot better than they have been doing we're going to be for it.

The One Guarantee of a Fair Shake

For a long time now the daily press and radio have been conducting a systematic campaign to win sympathy for the nation's employers. According to their propaganda the employers are a chastened lot. They are all big-hearted, progressive and just dying to give their workers everything but a controlling interest in the business. On the other hand, unions are pictured as ruthless, demanding, irresponsible ogres taking advantage of the employers on every hand through supposedly one-sided laws that give everything to labor and take away everything from employers. We have seen a hundred cartoons in recent months depicting employers as a puny, scared little individual prostrate on the ground with a great big bully labeled "Labor" standing on his neck. This seems to be the editorial cartoonist's favorite subject matter.

Well, recently we ran across some facts and figures compiled by the Wages and Hours Division in Washington. In view of the current editorial campaign to win sympathy for the nation's employers we think that they are more than a little bit interesting. They show that despite the fact the nation is in the midst of the greatest era of prosperity in its history, chiseling by employers is still going on.

Wage-Hour Division records show that in the nine month period ending April 1 of this year, over 15,000 firms were required to repay to 202,000 employes more than $15,000,000 in wages illegally withheld. Some employers chiseled on the Wage-Hour Act which sets minimum wages at forty cents an hour and maximum straight-time hours at forty per week for those engaged in interstate commerce. Others chiseled on the Walsh-Healy Act which requires payment of prevailing wage rates in plants producing materials under contract for the government. Still others were convicted for violating child labor provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act and other long-established federal laws.

In all, the Wage-Hour division examined some 30,000 firms during the nine month period. One out of every two was found to be a law violator. Significantly, complaints were received from only a very few of the firms inspected. Most inspections were made at random by the Division because of the bad reputations the firms built up over previous years. All this would indicate that employes of the inspected firms were not organized. Certainly no union would allow violations of basic labor laws to exist in any plant.

Here, then, in facts and figures, is a picture of what happens in industry when unionism is absent. Certainly these facts and figures do not indicate that employers are entitled to all the sympathy and labor is entitled to none.

There are few places in this world where sweeping generalities can be made with impunity. Employer-employe relations is certainly not one of them. There are good employers; but there is one thing that was true fifty years ago and is still true today—only by organizing themselves into strong, wide-awake unions can employes assure themselves of a fair shake every time.

A Life Well Spent

Recently death called Miss Zara Dupont at the age of seventy-seven. Although born into the fabulously wealthy DuPont clan, Zara Dupont went her individual way. All her life she fought for the underdog. She walked picket lines and threw bombshells into stockholders' meetings by demanding that decent wages be paid workers. Years ago she told the industrialists of the nation "If we don't give labor a square deal, we'll have Fascism." Zara DuPont lived by that creed and she died by it; and we suspect that few people who pass in our time will face the Great Recorder with cleaner hands or more confident heart than Zara DuPont.

Official Information

General Officers of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS of AMERICA

General Office: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General President
WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

First General Vice-President
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Second General Vice-President
JOHN R. STEVENSON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General Secretary
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General Treasurer
S. P. MEADOWS
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General Executive Board

First District, CHARLES JOHNSON, Jr.
111 E. 22nd St., New York 10, N. Y.

Second District, WM. J. KELLY
Carpenters' Bld., 243 4th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
3684 W. 136th St., Cleveland, O.

Fourth District, ROLAND ADAMS
712 West Palmetto St., Florence, S. C.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
631 W. Page, Dallas, Texas

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
10348½ Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
1182 St. Lawrence, Rm. 10, Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

INFORMATION REGARDING SERVICE MEN

When making inquiries regarding members or prospective members who have served in the armed forces, it is imperative to set forth in your letter the date of induction and, particularly, date of discharge, or attach copy of discharge papers. This will avoid unnecessary correspondence and result in an early reply from the General Office. We also call your attention to a G. E. B. ruling that states:

> "The question of men in the Service of the United States or Canada over the age limit of apprentices, or those who have not completed their apprenticeship before entering the Service, was carefully considered, after which it was decided that these men on presentation of an Honorable Discharge be admitted to the Brotherhood as apprentices without the payment of an Initiation Fee subject to the acceptance by the Local Union of their applications."

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NEW CHARTERS ISSUED

2182	Waycross, Ga.
2985	DeRidder, La.
2185	Goshen, Ind.
2187	LaHave, N. S., Can.
2989	Idanha, Ore.
2994	Grant, N. Mex.
2188	Columbia, Miss.
2193	Norwich, N. Y.
2195	Livingston, Tex.
2200	San Diego, Calif.
2501	Benton, Ark.
2204	Madras, Ore.
2209	Windsor, Ont., Can.
2210	Cadillac, Mich.

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;
They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

Brother JAMES AYERS, Local No. 200, Columbus, Ohio
Brother FREDERICK BARKER, Local No. 67, Roxbury, Mass.
Brother C. W. BRADY, Local No. 993, Miami, Fla.
Brother MARTIN CERMEK, Local No. 337, Detroit, Mich.
Brother C. C. COOPER, Local No. 993, Miami, Fla.
Brother VERNOR CURTIS, Local No. 993, Miami, Fla.
Brother HOWARD DAVIS, Local No. 993, Miami, Fla.
Brother AUGUST FESER, Local No. 122, Philadelphia, Pa.
Brother THOMAS J. FIEDLER, Local No. 122, Philadelphia, Pa.
Brother GEORGE GAUTHIER, Local No. 2288, Los Angeles, Cal.
Brother JOHN GILLIGAN, Local No. 993, Miami, Fla.
Brother JOHN GREENFIELD, Local No. 993, Miami, Fla.
Brother J. A. HEATH, Local No. 993, Miami, Fla.
Brother JOSEPH ISENMAN, Local No. 246, New York, N. Y.
Brother LEANDER JOHNSON, Local No. 993, Miami, Fla.
Brother ADOLPH KREUZBERGER, Local No. 488, Bronx, N. Y.
Brother CHARLES LAHTI, Local No. 993, Miami, Fla.
Brother G. H. LINN, Local No. 993, Miami, Fla.
Brother ERNEST MATTHIESSEN, Local No. 787, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Brother ARCHIE D. MILLER, Local No. 200, Columbus, Ohio.
Brother JOHN MULVEY, Local No. 366, New York, N. Y.
Brother C. H. NELSON, Local No. 993, Miami, Fla.
Brother ROBERT P. NUGENT, Local No. 188, Yonkers, N. Y.
Brother SELBY PHILLIPS, Local No. 2280, Mt. Vernon, Ohio
Brother NORMAN S. PLEASANTON, Local No. 993, Miami, Fla.
Brother GEORGE M. RAU, Local No. 87, St. Paul, Minn.
Brother CHAS. RICHETSKY, Local No. 246, New York, N. Y.
Brother PHILLIP RIOS, Local No. 993, Miami, Fla.
Brother PETE RODRIGUEZ, Local No. 2288, Los Angeles, Cal.
Brother WALTER ROSS, Sr., Local No. 67, Roxbury, Mass.
Brother ENGELBERT SCHEIBLAUER, Local No. 87, St. Paul, Minn.
Brother CHARLES F. SCHNEIDER, Local No. 1472, Rockville, Conn.
Brother EDGAR C. SHAFFER, Local No. 488, Bronx, N. Y.
Brother ALBERT M. SHUPE, Local No. 1622, Hayward, Cal.
Brother LEONARD M. SLAUGHTER, Local No. 2280, Mt. Vernon, Ohio
Brother ALFRED N. SMITH, Local No. 747, Oswego, N. Y.
Brother WM. STEINHARDT, Local No. 246, New York, N. Y.
Brother ALF O. STENERSON, Local No. 1622, Hayward, Cal.
Brother MICHAEL STETZ, Local No. 67, Roxbury, Mass.
Brother MAHLON STUART, Local No. 246, New York, N. Y.
Brother JAMES E. WATKINS, Local No. 993, Miami, Fla.
Brother J. M. WHITESELL, Local No. 993, Miami, Fla.
Brother W. O. WILSON, Local No. 993, Miami, Fla.

Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Pennsylvania State Council Holds Fine Convention

The Editor:

The Pennsylvania State Council of Carpenters held their 28th annual convention April 1, 2, and 3, 1946, at Philadelphia, Penn.

The three day sessions considered much constructive legislation to better conditions of Carpenters in Pennsylvania. Particularly we cite resolutions referring to consideration of Veterans and elimination of Federal curtailment on materials for construction of industrial building.

Sessions were highlighted by very constructive addresses from Governor Martin of Pennsylvania, General Executive Board Member William J. Kelly and General Representative O. William Blaier.

The sixty-five delegates in attendance were pleasantly surprised by dinner and entertainment tendered by the Metropolitan District Council of Philadelphia.

The following officials were elected to serve for the next year:

Edward W. Finney, President; Theodore P. O'Keefe, Secretary-Treasurer, along with other Vice-Presidents: William F. McNelis, William A. Kendrick, Henry G. Larsen, Thomas Smith, Daniel McGee, William G. Grafius, Homer Brown.

The delegates selected Pittsburgh as the next town to hold their convention in 1947.

Fraternally yours,
Theodore P. O'Keefe, Secretary-Treasurer.

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Local No 47 Fittingly Observes 50th Birthday

On Saturday evening February 23, the massive Carpenters Building at Grand and Easton Avenues, St. Louis, was lit up from basement to roof as some 2,000 members and guests from all Brotherhood locals in the Greater St. Louis area helped Local Union No. 47 celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of its chartering.

The party was unusually successful with refreshments, food, good dance music and vocalizing by Floerke's union band, entertainment and dancing until the early hours of Sunday morning being contributing factors.

The ceremonies began in the large meeting hall on the second floor, probably the most handsome meeting hall in the city, which was packed to capacity with a standing audience in the corridors. D. Richard (Dick) Adams, veteran business agent of the Carpenters District Council, was master of ceremonies, and the quick-witted, eloquent and humorous Adams kept the meeting moving at fine speed. He spoke eloquently of the achievements of Local 47, the successor of Local No. 12, which later consolidated with Locals 240 and 45 and then fifty years ago became Local 47, one of the "big" outside Locals of the Carpenters District Council.

Adams carried back the recollections of many of the old-timers from Local 47 and other Locals of the Council to old days and old struggles and to the now long-vanished union brothers who contributed their share to making the Carpenters the powerful force it is today in the local and national building trades labor movement.

Other speakers were Council Secretary-Treasurer Erwin C. Meinert, who also dwelt on the progress of Local 47, and International Representative George Ottens, who spoke in behalf of the International Union and conveyed the best wishes of International President William L. Hutcheson.

The final speaker of the evening, who evoked both interest and much applause was Carl Reiter, a newly discharged veteran, who spoke on unionism and the veteran.

Among the most interested members attending, who were honored guests, were three members who had received 50-year membership badges. They are Emil Schumacher, age 81, who joined the Carpenters on March 31, 1889; William Grueninger, who joined on March 25, 1893, and Louis Weissmann, who joined on June 20, 1896.

Everyone present had a merry and rollicking time without a single minor incident to mar the occassion. It was indeed a fitting and successful golden jubilee celebration.

West Coast Pile Drivers Meet

The Pacific Council of Pile Drivers, representing fifteen piledriver locals on the West Coast, met in Portland, Oregon, on February 16th and 17th, 1946. The Council meets twice a year and its objective is to bring the piledriver locals closer together and build good working relations between them. Our goal for the future is to negotiate a coastwise agreement with uniform conditions and wage scale.

The present officers of the PCC of Pile Drivers are: President—Les Repass, Local 34, San Francisco; Vice-Preseident—Geo. Kaae, Local 2416, Portland; and Secretary-Treasurer—Jim Daniel, Local 34, San Francisco.

The conference in Portland was devoted mainly to exchange of information vital to the Pile Drivers. Among other things discussed were:

Double time for overtime
Railroad work
Wage increases
Divers' schools
Veterans' training

There was a good general discussion on these and other subjects. The delegates exchanged much information which will be of benefit to the locals.

The Secretary's office is used as a general information clearing house. He compiles data pertaining to pile driving and sends out a monthly work report to all the locals, together with any other items of interest.

We hope now that the war is over and red tape is gradually disappearing, that we can make a new start toward solving some of our problems.

A very nice banquet was given the delegates by the Portland Local. Brother Frank Fowells was master of ceremonies. Guests speakers were:

Brother Gus Anderson of the Portland Central Labor Council; Brother John O'Neal, Executive Secretary of the Oregon State Building Trades; Brother Rowley, President of the State Council of Carpenters and Brother Bert Sleeman, International Representative for the General Office. All expressed a warm welcome to the delegates and invited them to return again.

Next conference of the PCC of Pile Drivers will be held in Seattle, Washington, on the third Saturday and Sunday in August, at which time we hope to see all locals represented.

Newport, R. I., Marks 60th Birthday

The Editor:

Local Union 176, Newport, R. I., celebrated its 60th Anniversary at a dinner dance held in Hotel Viking, Wednesday night, April 24, 1946, at 7:00 o'clock

City and State officials, members and guests from other labor groups numbering more than 400 in all attended. Mayor Herbert E. Macauley, Cornelius C. Moore, Chairman of the Representative Council and State Attorney General John H. Nolan extended their felicitations.

Other guests included William Sullivan, International Representative of the Carpenters; John Phillips, President of the Laborers Local; Daniel Cara, President of Teamsters Local 827; C. H. Gilmore, Business Agent of Teamsters Local 827; and Carl A. S. Anderson, Union President. Albert A. Fournier who was Chairman of the Entertainment Committee introduced George M. Chamberlain, who was toastmaster for the evening.

A feature of the dinner was the presentation of service pins to 30 longtime members and to 29 members who served in the Armed Service. We had 200 members in the Armed Service who did not attend the banquet.

Albert A. Fournier, Chairman of the Entertainment Committee was assisted on the committee by Carl Anderson, William Roberts, Nap Landry, Jack Biastre, David Duff, James K. Behan, William Duff, James Proudfoot and Jack Morrow.

Fraternally yours,

Albert A. Fournier, Chairman

Red Cross Worker Praises Union Cooperation

Take it from Mrs. Elizabeth Reynal, an ardent Red Cross worker throughout the war years and still doing her part in that organization, the unions of the nation are the backbone of the Red Cross and all worthy humanitarian causes. A member of the New York speakers' bureau of the Red Cross, Mrs. Reynal gives unstinted praise to the part unions have always played in raising funds, donating blood and keeping things moving generally. In a recent newspaper interview she said: "Of all groups, the unions are the most enthusiastic about the Red Cross, like for instance, Local No. 246 of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners."

Before the war Mrs. Reynal was a stage and screen star. In 1941 she joined the Red Cross and played an active part in it throughout the war. She has naturally had wide experience in dealing with all sorts of groups. Consequently when she says unions such as Local 246, New York, are the best to deal with, her words carry weight.

PLANE GOSSIP

LOTS OF FANCY THEORIES

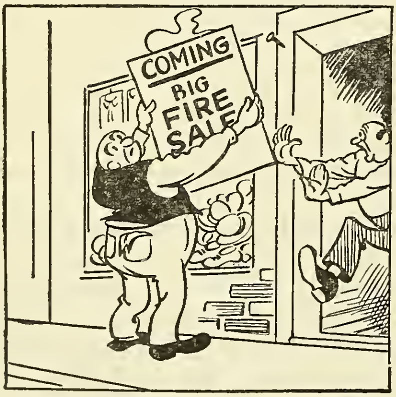
The one thing there has been no shortage of since V-J day is fancy theories. Washington is full of economists, analysts, college professors and what have you. Week by week they have ground out new rules, regulations and edicts containing a lot of everything but common sense. In this connection, we can't help thinking of the story of the two college professors who went on a camping trip with a guide. The guide took them to a cabin deep in the woods. Entering the cabin, the two professors noticed that the stove was mounted on blocks of wood four feet above the floor.

"Our guide knows something of dynamics," said one professor. "He knows that heat rises and that by raising the stove above the floor level he can heat the cabin more quickly."

"I don't think that was his theory at all," replied the other. "I'm sure what he had in mind when he set the stove up that way was that fresh air could be circulated more rapidly through the cabin and in addition he could dry out large amounts of green wood by placing it under the stove."

Long and loud they argued, Finally they decided to ask the guide.

"Heck," said the guide, "you're both wrong. When I brought that stove up the river last summer I lost most of the pipe overboard; so I had to set her up that way to make the remaining pipe reach the roof."



NO! JAKE, NO!

★ ★ ★

OFF AGAIN, ON AGAIN, FINNEGAN

The rain was pouring down. Two men who had a heated difference of opinion went out into the storm to settle their argument the primitive way. They fought for some time. Finally one got the other down and sprawled on top of him.

"Will you give up?" he asked the man under him.

"No," came the belligerent reply.

A few minutes later the question was repeated. Again the reply was "NO."

"Then," said the first, "will you get on top for awhile and let me get under. I'm getting soaked."

Judging from results, that's about the way some of innumerable agencies in Washington are behaving in their scramble to perpetuate themselves.

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THE RISK IS NOT ALL GONE

The shooting is over but the risks of war are not all gone. Take the case of an Ohio private who is with the occupation forces in Germany. Shopping around in a German city during his off time, he found a number of postcards depicting beautiful flowers. He bought several. After a good deal of cogitation he decided the inscription at the bottom of each read "To my Sweetheart, the fairest flower of them all." So he sent one to his girl friend back home. Later he found an English-speaking German and asked him to translate the inscription. To his utter disgust, the German told him the literal translation was:

"Without fertilizer you cannot get large blooms."

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LONG TERM ONE, TOO

"When a girl promises to marry a man as soon as he makes his fortune," our old friend Joe Paup observes, "that ain't no engagement; it's an option."

THINGS NOT ALWAYS WHAT THEY SEEM

There is some agitation for turning the Geneva headquarters of the now defunct League of Nations into a world university; the theory being that greater understanding could be developed among nations. What a world university would do toward developing greater understanding, we are in no position to say. However, judging from the state of world affairs at present, a little more understanding certainly wouldn't do any harm.

Only the other day we read an item that illustrates what diplomats of one nation are up against when dealing with another nation. It seems an American diplomat found himself in Italy. The first thing he did was hire an Italian clerk. Arriving at a small village, he asked the clerk to register at the hotel for him. The clerk did so.

"By the way," asked the diplomat when the clerk reported back, "did you know my name?"

"No, Sir," replied the clerk, "but I copied it from your briefcase.

The American could not remember having his name on his briefcase but he was too tired to investigate any further. Next morning, however, the matter was cleared up in a flash. As he came down the steps, the desk clerk greeted him with an affable:

"Ah, Good Morning, Signor Warranted Solid Leather."

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SNAP JUDGMENT

Having just gotten a haircut, a British soldier was returning to camp from the village when he met his captain carrying golf clubs.

"If you're returning to camp," said the captain, "would you mind dropping off my clubs at the office?"

"Certainly not, sir," replied the soldier. A little nearer camp he met the colonel.

"Been having a round of golf?" asked the colonel.

"Oh, no, sir," replied the private, "I've been having a haircut"

"Fourteen days for insolence!" bawled the colonel.

And that's about the kind of snap judgment some people have been using in reaching conclusions on labor matters of late.

USE YOUR OWN JUDGMENT

For some time Congress has been endeavoring to find out just how much time and money the NAM has spent fighting extension of OPA and price control. At a recent Senate hearing it was disclosed by NAM witnesses that the manufacturer's association has already thrown $395,000 into the fight. Whether this tells the whole story or not, we can't say.

What it reminds us of is the medicine man who was selling an elixir of youth.

"Drink this medicine every day and you will live forever," he told his audience. "Look at me, I'm over 300 years old right now."

"Is he really that old?" one of the audience asked of an assistant.

"I don't know," replied the assistant, "I've only worked for him 175 years.

★ ★ ★

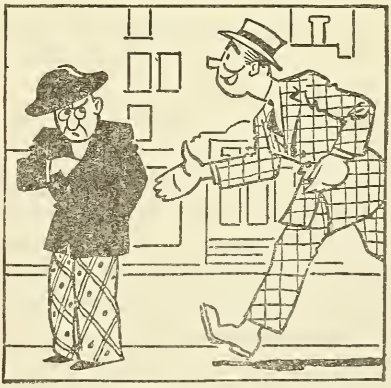
THAT'S US ALL OVER

After an examination was over in a mountain school, the teacher asked each pupil to write a pledge on his paper swearing that he had neither received nor given help.

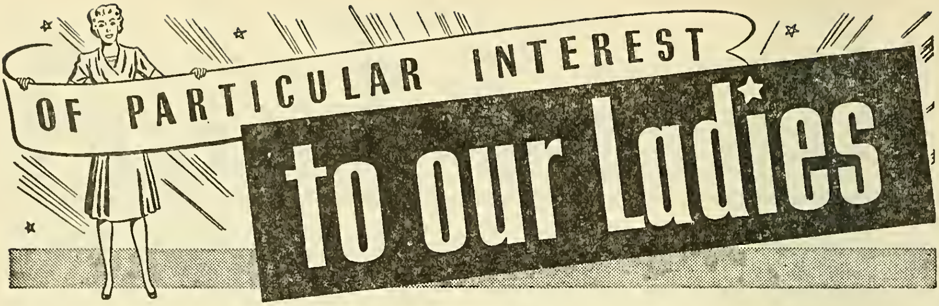
One gangling youth who sweated out the examination in sheer agony wrote the following:

"I ain't received no help in this matter; and the Lord knows I couldn't have gave any."

And that's about the way it is with us when it comes to understanding what goes on in the world today.



Heard you've been out since long before V-J Day—What'd they discharge you for?



Rockford Ladies Very Active

The Editor:

Greetings to all sister auxiliaries from the ladies of Auxiliary No. 280, Rockford, Illinois.

We are looking forward to seeing many of you at the Illinois State Federation of Labor Convention being held the third week of September in our beautiful city.

Already plans are under way to entertain the many carpenters and their wives, sisters and daughters who may accompany them.

We are a very active organization, having had numerous suppers and parties during the war for the lads in the service. Only recently, we entertained for the lads in the hospital at Camp Grant. We brought gifts and refreshments and the evening was spent in playing "bunco" and cards. Lads having birthdays in March were given a gift. A door prize was awarded to the one having the lucky number. We had a very good singer and pianist and it is hard to say whether the lads or the ladies of the auxiliary enjoyed the evening more.

During the war, we sent packages to our girls and boys in the service. We received many interesting letters from them telling us how much packages meant to them.

We do our bit for the Red Cross and helped to the best of our ability during our terrible "polio" epidemic last year.

We have a Label and a Legislative committee. Both are very active. Senators and representatives are contacted for any measure or law for the betterment of labor.

We have a sick committee and if a member is ill or in need, we help out and no one is ever overlooked.

Money is raised by holding "bingo" games, rummage sales and white elephant sales.

There is a Christmas party, an anniversary dinner and a yearly picnic looked forward to eagerly by all of us.

We have a fine meeting room, a dining-room and modern kitchen available for our use. For these, we thank our men, the Carpenters and Joiners of Local 792. Our Labor Temple is located at 212 So. First Street and here all union crafts meet..

Hoping to meet many of you and to hear from our sister auxiliaries, we are,

Fraternally yours,

Mrs. Eugene Ostrom, Rec. Sec.

Joplin Ladies Push Union Label

The Editor:

We, Ladies' Auxiliary No. 446 of Joplin, Missouri, wish to make ourselves known to other Auxiliaries. We have been organized only a short time; however, we think we are doing some useful and helpful work.

As our main objective we have undertaken the project of visiting all of the merchants in Joplin to obtain a list of their merchandise carrying the Union label. Also those articles that are made in Union houses but do not carry the label. These lists are to be compiled into book form form and presented to all members of the Local Unions in Joplin. The expenses of having this book published are being defrayed by the donation of money from any Local that wishes to help. Our part is to obtain this list. We have had wonderful cooperation from Joplin business houses in this effort.

We also have had several entertainments for husbands, the latest being a carnival in honor of St. Patrick's day. Among other events we had a Country Store, Fish Pond, Fortune Teller, Freak Side Show, Card Tables and Bingo. Again the merchants of Joplin cooperated by donating gifts for prizes and merchandise for the Country Store. There were about 75 persons in attendance.

Our President, Mrs. A. G. Lenger, extended an invitation to all present to attend our meeting as well as helping in our work.

We hope to continue to be an organization that not only sees that our husbands have a good time but an organization that is helpful in impressing the value of asking and demanding the Union Label in all merchandise we buy.

Fraternally yours,

Mrs. J. W. Macke, Rec. Sec.,
915 Maiden Lane.

Washington State Council Holds Convention

The convention of the Washington State Council of Ladies Auxiliaries of Carpenters and Joiners of America met in Aberdeen, Washington, April 4, 5, and 6th. There were 22 delegates from Bremerton, Aberdeen, Vancouver, Yakima, Grand Coulee, Mt. Vernon, Olympia, Pasco, Longview, Kelso and Camas. With the help of the carpenters they had a very successful convention. The new state officers for the ensuing year are Gladys Wurman, Camas No. 374, President; Dorris Moloso, Pasco No. 427, Vice President; Stella Weick, Yakima No. 309, Secretary; Lee Wolf, Grand Coulee No. 414, Treasurer; Anna Smith, Olympia No. 149, Margaret Clausen, Bremerton No. 283, and Vera Boji, Vancouver No. 292, are Trustees. Olympia installed the new officers with Phil Rider acting as installing officer.

Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 213

The way a plane is held while it is in use is important, but to lay down a hard and fast rule on this point is going just a little too far. Here is a good rule: A grip that will give the workman control of the plane, which at the same time reduces false motions to a minimum and keeps efficiency at a maximum level, is the fundamental basis for holding a plane. If this rule is followed, there will be no uniformity in the way planes are held by mechanics, but there will be similarity with some exceptions. This simply means that it is up to the individual mechanic to find the solution to this problem that will give him the most effective results. In doing this he will observe other mechanics, ask questions about it, give every finding a fair trial and every suggestion proper consideration. In the end, though, his decision must be made on the basis of what will solve his own problems and fulfill his needs along the lines of efficiency and service. What has just been said about holding planes, will apply, in most instances, to other tools.

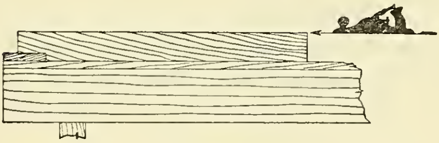


Fig. 1

The first thing that must be learned about planing is to place the material on the bench or on whatever is used for holding it, in such a way that the planing will be done with (not against) the grain. This is illustrated by Fig. 1, where we show a piece of board on a bench in position for jointing. It will be noticed that the lines that represent the grain of the wood run somewhat up and in the direction the planing is to be done. To the right a symbol of a plane riding an arrow is shown—the arrow indicates the direction of the planing. Care must be taken that the planing, including the starting and the ending, will be done in a perfectly straight line.

Fig. 2 shows the same board on the same bench, but the curved arrows indicate that the starting is done with the plane on an upward incline and then gradually into a straight line. But when the plane reaches the end of the board, it starts to make a downward curve, as the arrow under it indicates. What we are showing here, of course, is exaggerated in order to make clear the point. In starting to plane the edge of a board (or the surface, for that matter) hold the point of the plane firmly against the edge—then, as you proceed, keep the plane against the board, and when you reach the end, hold the heel of the plane down firmly until the shaving is cut to the end. This must be practiced liberally until it becomes habitual. After that an occasional checking up will soon solve this problem permanently.

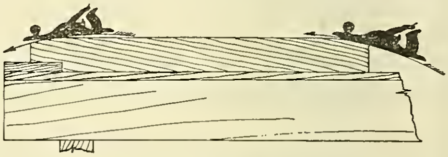


Fig. 2

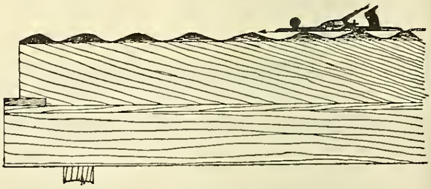


Fig. 3

Fig. 3 shows a board with an exaggerated wavy edge in position on a bench for jointing. To the right we show a symbol of a jointer. The lines shading the high places indicate the shaving cuts that the plane will make as the jointing proceeds. Every time the jointer is run over the edge of the board,. it cuts off a shaving from each high place. This is kept up until the plane cuts a uniform shaving the full length of the board. The old heads used to tell us, "When you get a full-sized shaving as long as the board you are jointing, the edge of that board will be straight."

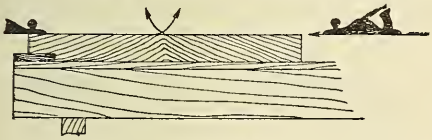


Fig. 4

A problem that every carpenter must solve early in his career, is illustrated by Fig. 4. Here the grain of the wood runs in one direction up to the center, where it changes and runs in the other direction. The problem is solved by planing to the center and then lifting the plane suddenly as the upward curving arrows indicate. The planing is done from both ends to the point where the run of the grain changes. The plane should be set so it will cut a very thin shaving. Plane marks will probably show at the center where the stopping is done. These should be scraped out as illustrated by Fig. 5.

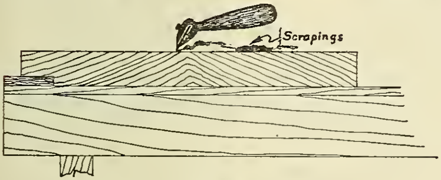


Fig. 5

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Fig. 6 shows how to try the edge of a timber to see whether it is square. To the right we have an end view, showing with symbols of hands how the material is held with the right hand, and the trysquare is applied with the left hand. To the left we have a side view. The arrows indicate the direction the trysquare is moved. From the right end, marked C, up to point A, the edge bevels toward the handle of the trysquare. At point A the edge is square, but it begins gradually to bevel in the opposite direction up to point B. The full line on the upper edge of the end view gives the bevel at the point where the square is applied, while the dotted line gives the bevel at point B. Compare and study the two views.

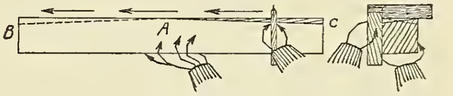

Fig. 6

Fig. 7 shows a plane used as a straightedge for testing the surface of a board for humps or hollows. The plane is tilted enough so that the corner

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will make the test. In this case the board is badly warped—or, we might say, exaggerated. If the board shown were turned over and the plane were applied, the test would show just the opposite from what is shown by the drawing.

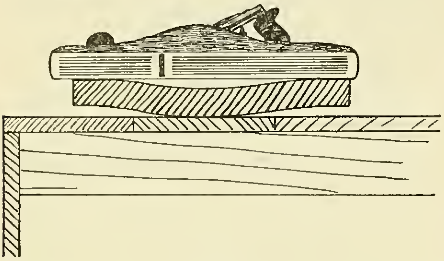

Fig. 7

Early in our experience the foreman put us to jointing boards. After we had worked awhile, he happened along, and remarked with a grin, "I notice you sharpen your plane on the return trip." Then he went on to explain that if the plane is pulled back over the edge of the board, the heel of the plane should be lifted, otherwise the return trip would dull the plane bit, rather than sharpen it. We are illustrating this by Fig. 8, where the plane to the right, as the arrow indicates, is in position for cutting a shaving in the direction of the arrow, while the plane to the left has the heel lifted for the return trip in the direction of the arrow. Some carpenters lift the plane off the board entirely and carry it back, which is perhaps the better way to do, especially in cases of jointing rather long boards.

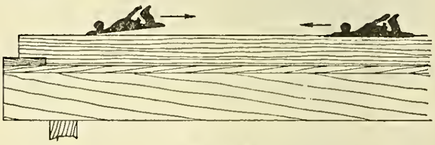

Fig. 8

It would be a good investment of time, if the student would go over the several lessons we have presented in this series dealing with the various phases of this subject and review or check up on them, in order to bring them together in his mind as more nearly a single unit.

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THAT OLD CHESTNUT

Recently we were in a group where a man presented the old chestnut of sawing an 8x8 block in such a way that it would gain one square inch in surface if placed in a certain position. He was not trying to fool anybody with it, because he actually believed that one square inch was gained; for 8 times 8 equals 64, making 64 square inches, while 13 times 5, the new position, equaled 65, making 65 square inches. But let us debunk the whole thing:

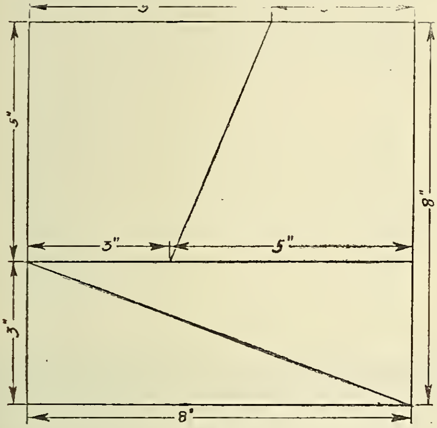

Fig. 1

Fig. 1 shows an 8x8 block marked for cutting into four pieces, which can be reassembled in such a manner that the new position, apparently, produces a surface having 65 square inches in it.

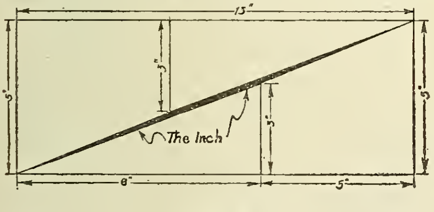

Fig. 2

Fig. 2 shows the 4 pieces reassembled into the 5x13 position, and anybody knows that 5 times 13 equals 65 . . . Here is the debunking proof: If the reader will examine Fig. 2 closely, he will find that there is a heavily shaded diagonal streak that tapers off to a point at each end. That streak constitutees the alleged one square inch that was gained in surface by the trick cutting. But if you still are unconvinced, figure out the area of each of the four pieces and add up the number of square inches in them, and you will have the sum of 64 square inches . . . It's an old chestnut.

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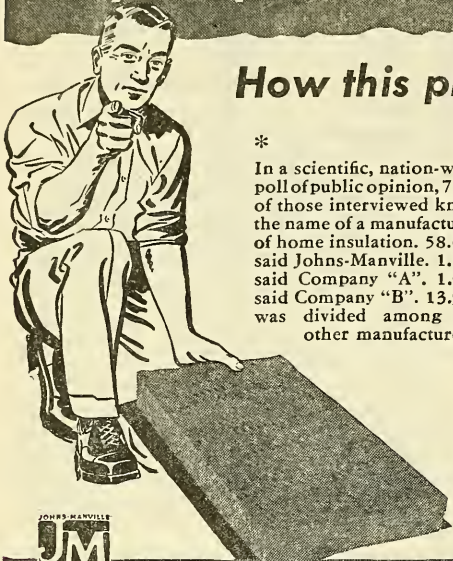

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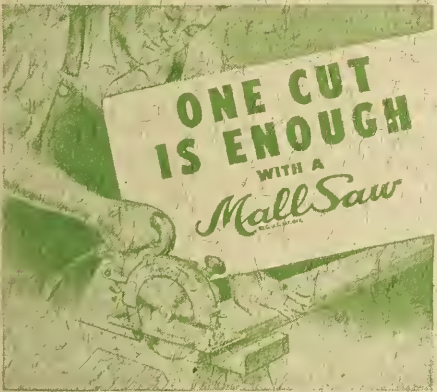

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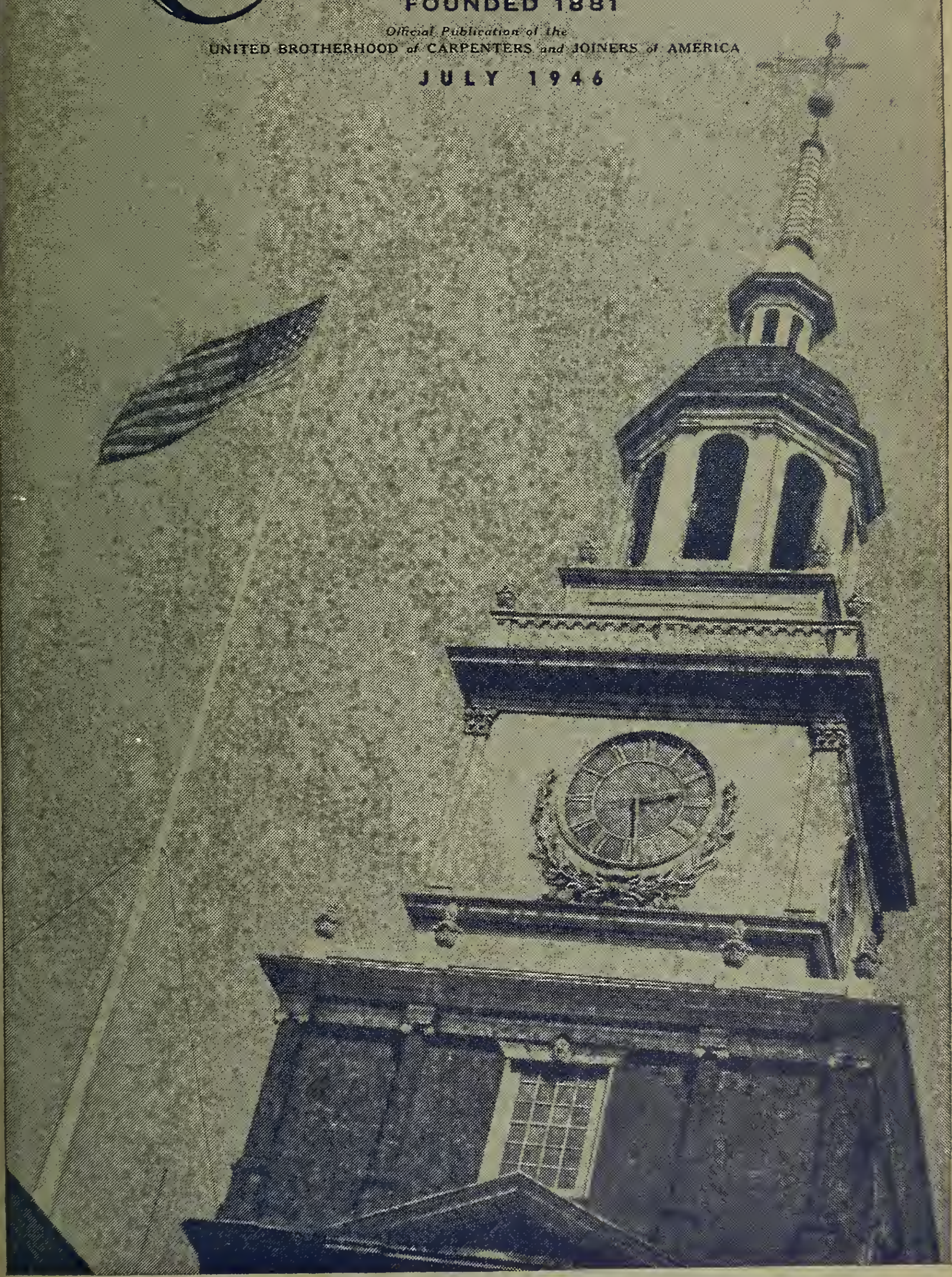

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if polio strikes

If infantile paralysis (polimyelitis) breaks out in your community, follow these suggestions.

Aovid new contacts. Try not to mingle with crowds unncessarily. (Schools and other gathering places, however, may remain open.)

Watch these symptoms. Headache, unexplained fever, cold, even upset stomach may be the first symptoms of infantile paralysis.

Call your doctor immediately if any of these symptoms appear. Expert medical care may help prevent crippling.

Remember. Carry on your normal activities. Infantile paralysis cannot be prevented but few of those stricken develop serious illnes and, with good care, the majority will make a satisfactory recovery.

Don't worry about expense. If polio strikes, get in touch with the Chapter of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis close to your home.

Quick Action Often Prevents Crippling

June through September is the danger period when these simple rules should be followed.

Don't get overtired. Extreme fatigue makes you an easier victim.

Avoid chills. Don't stay too long in cold water.

Keep clean. Wash hands before eating. Keep flies and other insects away from food.

Help keep your community clean. Waste and exposed garbage may be sources of infection.

Don't swim in polluted waters.

Avoid removal of tonsils or adenoids prior to and during polio epidemic season.

There is no know cure for infantile paralysis. Good medical care will prevent or correct some deformities. But in every fourth or fifth case there will be permanent paralysis that cannot be overcome. Do not believe those who for one reason or another promise to cure these cases. Be guided by sound medical advice.

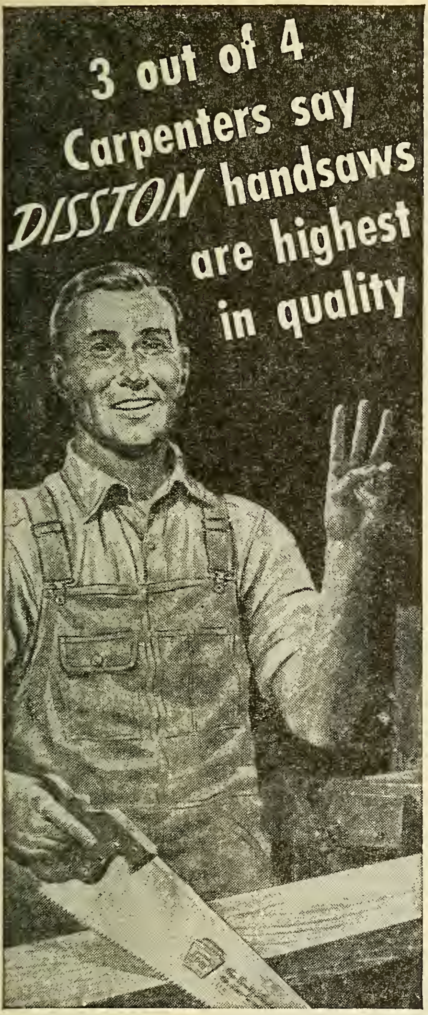
Your doctor, your health officer and your county Chapter of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis will do everything in their power to see to it that your community is ready to meet an epidemic. Year-round services provided by the National Foundation Chapters, in cooperation with local health authorities include:

Hospitalization, transportation, care and treatment of polio patients.

Purchase of artificial respirators (iron lungs), orthopedic appliances and other special equipment.

Payment of fees, of physicians, nurses, physical therapists and other professional personnel.

These Services Are Made Possible Through Your Contributions to the March of Dimes



When thousands of carpenters were recently asked, "In your opinion, which make of handsaw is highest in quality?", 3 out of 4 said, "Disston handsaws." Many reasons were given, most of which add up to these: finer steel, longer life, better service. To quote a few—

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>
> "Three of my Disston saws are over 40 years old"
>
> "The Disston saw has a perfect balance and the handles are made to fit the hand"

In the extensive Disston line there are saws for every purpose. Specially popular among carpenters is the Disston D-8.

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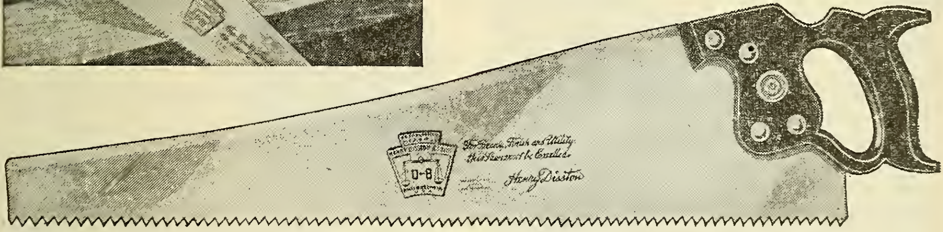

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Medium weight. Made of the famous Disston Steel, specially tempered and hardened for faster cutting and to stay sharp longer. Cross-cut saws are made in 20-inch, 10 points; 22-inch, 8 and 10 points; 24-inch, 8 and 10 points; 26-inch, 7, 8, 10 and 11 points. Rip saws, 26-inch, 5½ points.

Ask your hardware retailer for a FREE copy of the Disston Saw, Tool and File Manual, or write to us direct.

DISSTON The saw most Carpenters use

THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal, Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for all its Members of all its Branches.
FRANK DUFFY, *Editor*
Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, 4, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. LXVI—No. 7

INDIANAPOLIS, JULY, 1946

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

— Contents —

There Ought to be a Law - - - - 5

A script you will never hear on your favorite radio station, but one that hits the nail on the head nevertheless. You can hear it enacted every day if you will just listen to people; and, as the author points out, the greedier the person talking, the more vitrolic he is against labor.

Labor Must Be Free - - - - - 10

George Meany tells the Twenty-fifth General Convention that America grew great because its peoples and institutions were free, and it will continue to remain great only so long as its peoples and institutions continue to remain free.

Japan's Tools for Peace - - - - - 14

American occupation forces find Japanese carpenters using tools of the most primitive sort. The hardest adjustment these Nip carpenters have to make in working for Americans is using nails—something they haven't see since the War Lords dedicated the nation's metals to the war machine.

* * *

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Although the war is over, the paper situation remains extremely tight. Our quota is so limited that we must continue confining The Carpenter to thirty-two pages instead of the usual sixty-four. Until such time as the paper situation improves, this will have to be our rule.

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.

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Attach letter stating age, occupation, employer's name and address, and name and address of at least one business man as reference. Men in service, also give home address.

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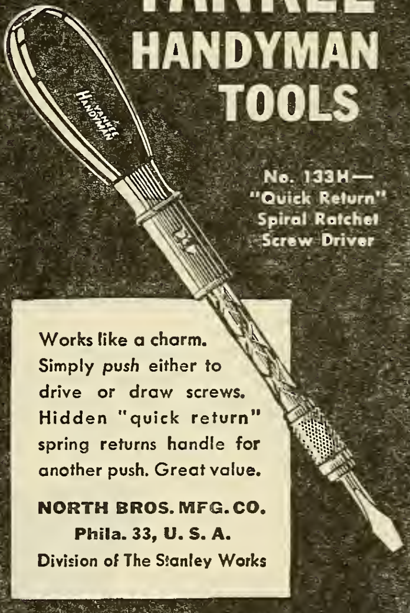

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Works like a charm. Simply *push* either to drive or draw screws. Hidden "quick return" spring returns handle for another push. Great value.

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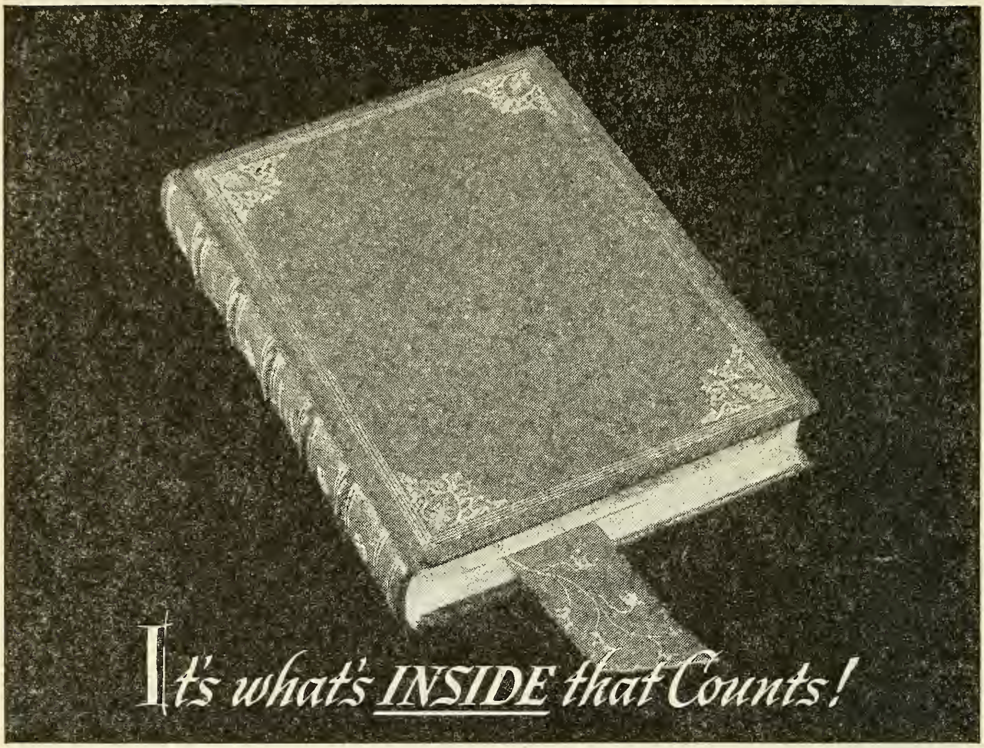
It's what's INSIDE that Counts!

NO MATTER how fine the cover—it's the "inside story" that decides the quality of a book.

It's what's *inside* that makes the big difference in performance of a fine building product, too.

Take the long, tough fibres in the core of Celotex cane fibre building products, for example. These closely-woven fibres imprison millions of tiny air cells—create the ideal insulating qualities of Celotex board.

Examined under a magnifying glass, the serrations or hooks on each fibre can actually be seen. These interlocking hooks—more like bamboo than any other domestic fibre—give Celotex products their superior structural strength and durability.

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A multiple-function material used in home and industrial building jobs as wall units, room partitions, and roof decks. Cemesto is fire and moisture resistant, eliminates need for intermediate support, combines in *one* material both exterior and interior surface, plus insulation, plus finish. Requires no painting.

Color: Warm Grey.
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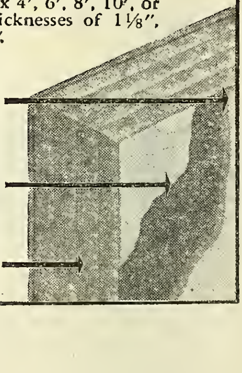
⅛″cement-asbestos surface for exterior and interior finish.
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Celotex cane fibre insulation core.

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BUILDING PRODUCTS

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THERE OUGHT TO BE A LAW

You'll never hear this script over your favorite radio station, but if you'll keep your ears open in a swanky club or a grocery store or a farming community or a Pullman car you'll hear it enacted a million times a day in real life. And, if you'll notice, the greedier an individual that is doing the talking, the more vitriolic he is against unions, which, in the final analysis, are waging a losing battle to maintain for their members some semblance of a decent living standard in a price economy gone wild.—Peter E. Terzick, Asst. Editor.

SOUND:	SOUND OF 2 MEN EATING LUNCH IN A PLUSH DINING ROOM. SUBDUED BACKGROUND NOISES OF CHINA AND CRYSTAL BEING HANDLED DEFTLY BY SKILLED WAITERS.
1st MANUFACTURER:	(BURPS) That's what I call a good lunch, Henry.
2nd MANUFACTURER:	Yeah. It was pretty good all right. I think the food at the Club here is getting better again.
1st MANUFACTURER:	It's about time. Those steaks they fed us during the war were pretty lousy. I was getting about ready to resign.
2nd MANUFACTURER:	Yeah, so was I. But I guess they had their troubles. You know how the Black Market is . . . you can't depend on anything you get.
1st MANUFACTURER:	I guess so. But I'm sure glad it's getting better.
2nd MANUFACTURER:	Me, too. Say, I hear the Club employes are trying to organize.
1st MANUFACTURER:	Yeah, I heard it too. What the Hell are those unions going to do next? One of the reasons I liked to belong here was that I could come here once in awhile and relax and get away from those blankety-blank union guys.
2nd MANUFACTURER:	Same here. Maybe we better tell the Club manager he can count on our resignations if he gets this place messed up with a union.
1st MANUFACTURER:	Say, that sounds like a good idea. Let's do it right after we finish.
2nd MANUFACTURER:	Okay. Don't let me forget. By the way, how are you making out with the union at your plant?
1st MANUFACTURER:	(EXCITEDLY) How am I making out? How am I making out? You know how I'm making out. I don't know what those guys are thinking about. You know, Henry, those so-and-so's are talking about strike again? They already got 14c an hour since 1941 but they still aren't satisfied. They want more. They want 10c an hour more. I tell you we got to have a law. They're plain greedy. They'll ruin this country. We got to have a law and we got to have it quick.
2nd MANUFACTURER:	That's what I say. My men are talking strike too. It's nothing but greed, that's what it is. We got to have a law . . . Say, how are you fixed in case they do strike?

1st MANUFACTURER: Oh, I'm sitting Okay. You know I haven't been selling anything for 6 months. I've got most of her all stacked up in the warehouses waiting for that blasted OPA to loosen up or go out of existence.

2nd MANUFACTURER: Yeah, me too. I haven't filled a real order since December. I'm not working on any 23% margin . . .

1st MANUFACTURER: Me either. It looks like the public is getting hot under the collar. I think OPA will have to give us another 20% price boost if we just hold out a little longer.

2nd MANUFACTURER: I certainly hope so. At the same time if we can get a law knocking the unions in the head this country is going to get somewhere.

1st MANUFACTURER: That's the way I look at it. We've got to get these greedy unions put in their place. We got to have a law. That's what we need—a law . . . (FADE)

SOUND: FADE IN SOUND OF BUSY GROCERY STORE. . .CASH REGISTERS CLICKING, MERCHANDISE BEING MOVED, ETC.

1st CUSTOMER: Why, Myra, dear! It's so good to see you.

2nd CUSTOMER: Hello, Madge. Why I haven't see you in ages, dear. How are you?

1st CUSTOMER: Splendid, dear, splendid.

2nd CUSTOMER: How is Mr. Wells . . . and dear, dear Junior?

1st CUSTOMER: They're both fine, but Mr. Wells is terribly busy with his law practice.

2nd CUSTOMER: That's the way it is with Dick, too. You know how short the country has been of doctors. Dick is just on the go night and day.

1st CUSTOMER: The poor dear . . . My isn't this shopping frightful?

2nd CUSTOMER: Terrible! And the prices! They're simply outrageous. It's those unions. It's those greedy workers. They're never satisfied. They're always after more money.

1st CUSTOMER: You're absolutely right, dear. It's ghastly. There really ought to be a law.

2nd CUSTOMER: There certainly should be. I can't imagine why the President or Congress or somebody doesn't do something about it.

1st CUSTOMER: Really, it's simply scandalous . . . Oh, by the way, we're moving soon.

2nd CUSTOMER: You are? Where are you going?

1st CUSTOMER: We're moving back to our old house on 10th Street. A man who just moved to town was desperate for a house. My dear, he practically insisted on buying our new house. We asked $18,000 and he finally had to take it. And it only cost us $7,200 you know.

2nd CUSTOMER **WONDERFUL!** Simply wonderful! When are you moving?

1st CUSTOMER: That's the trouble. I don't know. You see, we rented our old house to a veteran and his wife. Now we're having a hard time getting them out. But it seems they have a baby now and we can evict them on account of that or something. It's all terribly legal or something but Hayward is taking care of it. He's practically fraternity brothers with all the judges you know.

2nd CUSTOMER: Isn't it all just too thrilling ?

1st CUSTOMER: Yes, isn't it. We simply hate to wait. I do hope Hayward gets matters settled in a hurry. Well, I'm afraid I must get on with my shopping. Don't you just hate shopping nowadays? These prices! I tell you, Myra, those greedy unions have to be stopped somehow. There ought to be a law.

2nd CUSTOMER: You're absolutely right. There ought to be. It's a scandal, that's what it is.

1st CUSTOMER: That's what Mr. Wells says. There ought to be a law to stop those greedy workers. Well, good bye, dear, that's what we need, a law . . . (FADE)

SOUND: FADE IN SOUND OF AUTOMOBILE RUNNING.

1st FARMER: Say, this is awful nice of you to drive me into town, Hank. My car is supposed to be ready today.

2nd FARMER: That's all right, Frank, I had to go into town anyway.

1st FARMER: Well, I sure appreciate it.

2nd FARMER: Think nothing of it. I know you'd do the same for me.

1st FARMER: I certainly would. By the way, how's your wheat coming.

2nd FARMER: Pretty good. Another good rain before the end of the month ought to put it in fine shape. How's yours doing?

1st FARMER: Mine looks good, too. I think it's going to be a pretty good year, especially if Congress does something about this labor situation.

2nd FARMER: Say, isn't it a crime the way these unions are running hog wild? The workers never seem to be satisfied.

1st FARMER: Ain't it the truth! Do you know what they are charging me to have my car fixed? Seventy-eight dollars. All they're doing is changing the rings and putting in a new set of wiring.

2nd FARMER: It's a rotten shame, that's what it is. There ought to be a law stopping these crazy unions.

1st FARMER: That's what I think. Say, Hank, have you sold all your last year's wheat yet?

2nd FARMER: Not by a jugful, Frank. I still got most of her yet. The way I figger, she's got to go up to $2 before long. You know they got to send lots of it to Europe to keep them people from starving. Besides the mills are running low on their supply. My boy Reed writes me from the city that you can't hardly buy a loaf of bread in the stores any more, the flour shortage is getting that bad. I figger if I hold on to mine she'll hit $2 in a couple of weeks after the people get hungry enough to put the heat on OPA.

1st FARMER: Me too, Hank. I got all mine yet. She looks like $2 in a little while if we hang on.

2nd FARMER: It sure does.

1st FARMER: Say, let me off at the next corner. I think while I'm in town I'll drop a line to my Congressman telling him there ought to be a law to stop them greedy unions.

2nd FARMER: Say, that's a good idea. I think I'll write a letter too. We got to stop them greedy union people or they'll wreck the country. Don't forget to tell him there ought to be a law.

1st FARMER: Don't worry, I'll tell him. I'll tell him there ought to be a law stopping them greedy workers . . . (FADE)

SOUND: FADE IN SOUND OF VEGETABLE CRATES BEING OPENED WITH HAMMER.

1st PARTNER: Say, Mac, I got two crates a' fresh pineapples. What d'ya say we make a display of 'em right here in front?

2nd PARTNER: Okay, John, whatever ya' say. I been yer partner in this fruit stand 10 years and ya' ain't guessed wrong yet.

1st PARTNER: Thanks, Pal. Yer gettin' to be a first class vegetable man yerself.

2nd PARTNER; Gee, thanks.

1st PARTNER: Okay, Pal. Keep it up. Say, Mac, I purt near didn't get no stuff today. They's some kind a' trouble down to produce row. Seems like some unions is tryin' to step in or somethin'.

2nd PARTNER: Ya' don't say.

1st PARTNER: Yeah. They was lots of runnin' around and arguin'. I just got my stuff on the truck and beat it.

2nd PARTNER: Ya' think they might be a strike?

1st PARTNER: Ya' can't never tell. Them cockeyed unions been runnin' wild.

2nd PARTNER: Ain't they? Seems like them guys ain't never satisfied. I tell ya', John, it looks to me like there should ought to be a law puttin' the slug on them guys.

1st PARTNER You said it, Pal. Them workers is goin' nuts. Never satisfied. Always tryin' to get more. There should ought to be a law . . . Say, Mac. I notice ya' been puttin' ten-twelve spears a' asparagus to the bunch. That was Okay before the war but we got to cut her down now. Seven or eight is plenty now.

2nd PARTNER: I thought them OPA guys might . . .

1st PARTNER: Forget them guys, Pal. We gotta think about ourselves. And another thing . . . I ain't criticisin' mind ya' . . . but ya' been trimmin' the cabbage some. We shouldn't ought to trim it any more. Ya know we sell it by the pound. And wet 'er down plenty every mornin'. Water's heavy and don't cost nothin'.

2nd PARTNER: Okay, John I'll remember from now on.

1st PARTNER: I don't want you should get mad, 'cause all I'm tryin' to do is help ya', but I notice yesterday ya' threw away a couple a' bad tomatoes like we use ta'. We don't hafta' do that no more. Put 'em in the bottom of the bag. Them customers can't quit us now.

2nd PARTNER: Okay, John. I appreciate ya' showin' me the ropes like ya' been.

1st PARTNER: Swell, Pal. Now like I was sayin' about them unions. Them guys is goin' nuts . . . always tryin' to get more and more. They ain't never satisfied. I tell ya', Pal, there should ought to be a law.

2nd PARTNER: Yeah, yeah.

1st PARTNER: Them guys is just greedy. I don't see why that there President Truman don't put his foot down.

2nd PARTNER: Yeah, yeah.

1st PARTNER: That's the kind of stuff that'll wreck the country. There should ought to be a law. That's what I say . . . (FADE)

(From here on you can imagine your own scenes)

TRIBUTE TO MEMBERS IN THE SERVICE OF THEIR COUNTRY

DELEGATE JOHN J. HARTNETT, L. U. 626, Wilmington, Delaware: Mr. President and delegates, I make a motion that the delegates of the Twenty-Fifth Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America rise and stand in silence for one minute in respect and honor of the members of United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America who gave their lives in defending the principles for which our flag stands—freedom.

That a separate page of the proceedings of this convention be set aside in honor of all the members who served in defending our Flag in all parts of the world.

That a copy of this motion be printed in the Carpenters' Journal, to show that we have not forgotten them.

(Adopted by unanimous rising vote, the delegates standing in silent tribute for one minute, in accordance with the motion).

Labor Must Be Free

(Excerpts from the remarks of George Meany, AFL Sec'y-Treas., before the Twenty-fifth General Convention at Lakeland, Fla.)

* * *

A SHORT TIME after your last convention was held our country was plunged into a war, and for the first time perhaps in the history of the American labor movement we came face to face with Government control. During all the years of our history one of the guiding principles that motivated the actions of the American Federation of Labor was its adherence to the idea of free labor. Every fight that we had back in the early days, whether it was with the employer, whether it was with the deputy sheriffs, whether it was with the Legislature of the State or Washington, D. C. had for its idea the maintenance of labor's freedom.

We felt then and we feel now that to be successful, to really contribute to the welfare of workers in a democracy, labor must be free. It must be free to negotiate its contracts, it must be free to form its Unions, it must be free to write the conditions under which it will or will not work, and it must be free not to work if those conditions are not satisfactory.

However, in December of 1941, not more than six days after the attack by the Japanese on Pearl Harbor had plunged our nation into war, President Green called a conference of the International Officers of the American Federation of Labor and at that conference the representatives of these International Unions for the first time in the history of the American Federation of Labor agreed that in the interests of our country as a whole, in the interests, the greater interests, if you please, than that of our labor movement, we would submit to a measure of Government control.

No, we did not say so, in so many words, but what we did say is this, we said that we will lay aside for the duration of the war our strike clause.

Of course we hear people say, well, that record was not kept 100 per cent. Well, that is true. After all, it was a pledge made by human beings to other human beings. There was nothing divine about it, therefore there was nothing perfect about it. But I do submit this, that in comparison to the record made during the war by other human elements in the Government and in history, the record of labor during the war stands out. The record shows that insofar as keeping its no-strike pledge was concerned labor was 99½ per cent perfect. That is the official record; less than one-half of one per cent of working days were lost during the war due to industrial disputes and matters stemming from industrial disputes.

Well, we had some price control. We had some rationing. We had many other measures set out as a part of the war effort. Is there anyone here who can say that price control was 99½ per cent effective? Is there anyone willing to say that rationing was effective to the extent of 99½ per cent?

But during this time labor had to contend with many headaches. We had the War Labor Board, established by agreement between the Government, management and labor, and that agreement set forth in very simple language that instead of strikes, instead of lockouts, instead of industrial conflict, all disputes would be settled by a tripartite War Labor Board composed equally of representatives of the public, of management and of labor. That agreement was made in 1941. It was violated in 1943 by the Government stepping in and taking from that tripartite Board the power to set wages, the power to settle wage disputes and that power was given to an Economic Stabilization Director. And so we found that despite our agreement with the Government we did not get what we agreed we were going to get.

America has become the greatest nation on earth by virtue of the fact that it has had a free economy, that it has had a free labor movement, and when I say it is the greatest nation on earth I am not thinking of its roads, I am not thinking of its tall buildings, I am thinking of its people. America is the greatest nation on earth because its people, the common people of this great nation have the highest standard of life of any people on earth. And that was achieved by the activities of such organizations as yours, such organizations of the American Federation of Labor conducting business as free men, free to conduct business, free to work, free not to work, and if America is going to maintain that leadership, if America is going to go forward in the future, it is going to go forward under that system, not under the system of Government control, not under a system by which the Government tells a man whom you are going to work for, and how much you are going to work for and when you are going to work and when you are not going to work. This may not seem very important, it may seem far-fetched, but the trend is in that direction. The trend in Washington is in that direction.

But here this morning this is a thought that I wish you will give consideration to, not only in this convention but in your daily lives, in your work, in your home cities; give thought to the fact that what made America great is a free economy, and let's see to it that we do our part to see that labor is free completely and absolutely to do its business as it has done it in the past, so that it may again contribute to the welfare of this great nation by making the lives of its people a little better and better as the days go on.

I say that the American Federation of Labor is going to follow this philosophy. It is going to hew to the line, to set its face forward and let everyone know that we are not a political organization, that we are an economic organization, that we are concerned with the welfare of our members, that we want to build up the standards of work and life for our people and their families. And I am sure when we do this, when we move forward in that direction, there is one real, old-fashioned trade union organization and one real old-fashioned trade unionist that is going to be on the side of the American Federation of Labor in that effort, and that organization is the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America under the sterling leadership of William L. Hutcheson.

PLANE GOSSIP

THE END IS NOT YET

Well, after a long, hard struggle the Case Bill has been finally knocked in the head. It represents a real victory for labor but not a permanent one. Other anti-labor bills are still in the hopper. One by one, labor has managed to smother these vicious measures as they came up, but there is always another one just around the corner. In fact the situation sort of reminds us of the two chaps in adjacent foxholes. Shelling was particularly heavy.

"You scared?" asked one of the G.I.'s of his neighbor.

"Naw," replied the second, "them Jerries ain't got no shell with my name on it."

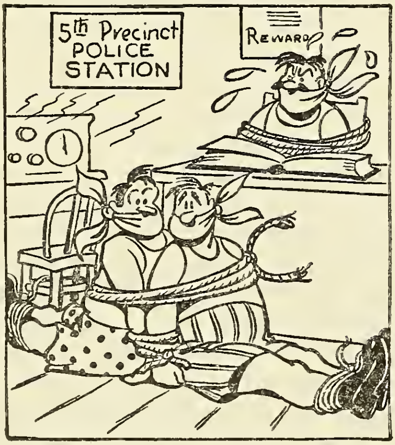
"Well," replied the first, "I ain't scared they got any shell with my name on it. What I'm afraid of is they got one addressed 'To Whom It May Concern.' "

★ ★ ★

A START AT LEAST

Here and there throughout the country a house is going up now and then. It's a far cry from the millions that were going to built almost overnight by the Washington Big Wigs, but anyway it's a start. About the only comment we can make is to tell about the ambitious young man who was drafted. From the day he was inducted he worked like a beaver. In a couple of months he was promoted to corporal. Writing home to his wife he said:

"I have my first step in the way of promotion. I am now a corporal but don't start highbrowing the neighbors or move into a big new house yet."



Attention precinct five! Robbers attired as police held up roadhouse! Get these men or think up a funny story for the commissioner!

★ ★ ★

STILL OUR ONLY

As this is being written the UNO is entering the critical stage of its existence. Maybe the UNO isn't perfect but still we can't imagine any hope of world peace without it. In this respect maybe we're a little bit like Patrick Dugan.

Patrick Dugan, illiterate but enterprising, obtained a job as sexton, and was doing quite well in his new position, until there was a burial in his churchyard and he was asked to sign the certificate. Pat admitted reluctantly that he could not write, and was discharged.

The unemployed man scratched around and found a few small tinkering jobs, and then, as the years went by, he was able to build up a large and prosperous contracting business. Wealth and position became his.

One day Pat needed $75,000 for a new development, and went to the bank to borrow it.

"You can have the money, Mr. Dugan," the banker told him. "Just sign these notes."

"Oi can't write," said Pat.

"Can't write?" exclaimed the banker. "And yet you have become one of the most wealthy and influential men in this community. What would you have been today if you could write?"

"A sexton making $50 a month," replied the clever Irishman.

★ ★ ★

ONE MINUTE EDITORIAL

The test of courage comes when we are in the minority; the test of tolerance comes when we are in the majority.

THE B. A.'s DREAM

A man knocked at the Heavenly Gate
His face was scarred and old;
He stood before the man of fate
For admission to the fold.
"What have you done," St. Peter asked
"To gain admission here?"
"I've been a business agent, sir," he
said,
"For many and many a year."
The pearly gates swung open wide,
St. Peter touched the bell—
"Come in and choose your harp," he
said,
"You've had your share of hell!"

* * *

THEY CAN'T SEE FOR LOOKING

Mrs. Thompson was taking her first driving lesson.

"Henry," she complained to her husband, "that little mirror up there isn't set right."

"Isn't it?" said Mr. Thompson.

"No," explained Mrs. Thompson; "I can't see anything but the car behind."

And that's about the way some people are when it comes to looking at organized labor; all they can see is the strikes that break out once in awhile. They never see the millions of workers putting in long hard hours to turn out the goods we all need. They never see the risks these men assume in their daily work or the years they spend in acquiring their special skills and know-how.

* * *

HE'S NO ROYALTY

And a man shouldn't get the idea he is the king of his household just because his wife crowns him once in awhile.

* * *

ENCOURAGING SIGNS

Millions of words have been written about our chances (or lack of chances) of maintaining peace for any considerable length of time. To our way of thinking, George Bernard Shaw has analyzed the situation the most ably. Old GBS feels that maybe there won't be another war for a long time. He feels that way not because he thinks human nature is improving, but rather because the atom bomb is so devastating the next war won't last very long. And if it doesn't last very long, the war mongers won't be able to make their usual billions of dollars out of it. And if they can't make billions out of it they won't be very interested in promoting it.

To that we think he could have added that the atom bomb is too dangerous. No place in the world will be really safe in the next war. And if the war mongers have to risk their own necks they won't be quite so enthusiastic about war.

* * *

AIN'T SCIENCE WONDERFUL

And just so you won't worry too much about the atomic bomb, let us describe a few of the new playthings science is developing for the next war. First, there is germ warfare—all nice clean fun. A nation dumps highly virulent forms of concentrated germ culture on an enemy nation and whole populations are wiped out through epidemics. And if that doesn't suit your fancy, there are plant diseases and poisons. These are so potent they can kill a nation's crops and destroy the fertility of its soil so that the people starve to death. Of course if you think that is too barbaric there is the new atomic gas. By means of deadly rays it wipes out all animal and plant life for miles around.

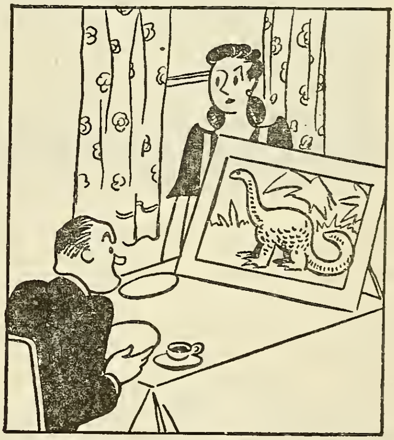
Well, pleasant dreams, folks.

* * *

IT CAN HAPPEN HERE

A news article tells about a Washington, D. C. girl who went to the corner grocery for a loaf of bread and came back with $4,000 she found on the way.

If opponents succeed in their efforts to wreck OPA entirely and eliminate the blundering but welcome protection it gives us, she may need $4,000 when she goes for a loaf of bread a few months from now.



I got it to keep you from growling. He never ate meat and look what he got to be!

Japan's Tools For Peace

By BOB DOWNER

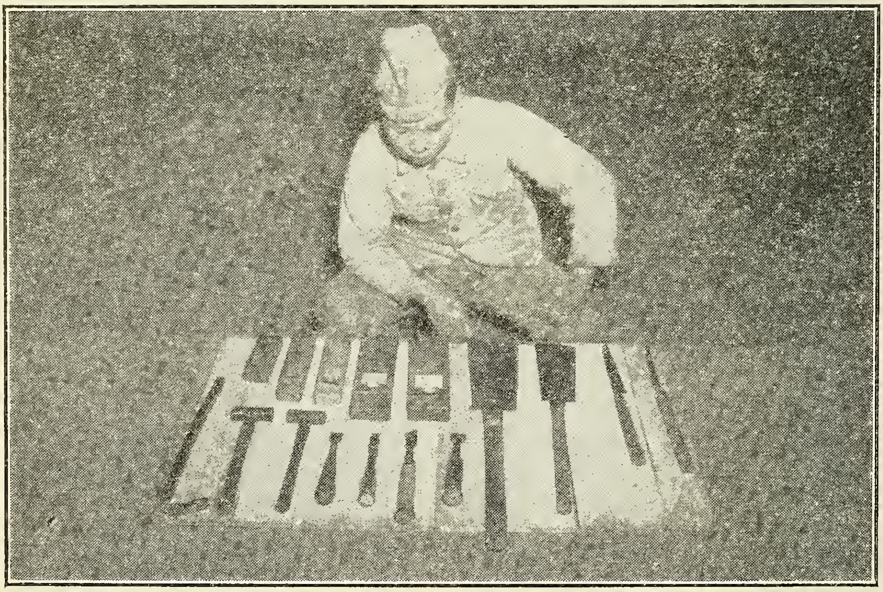
JAPANESE carpenters who have gone to work for the American government are getting the surprise of their lives as they see American tools for the first time, because Japanese tools, crude at best, seem primitive compared to American equipment.

Japanese planes, basically, are blades set in blocks of wood. A notch accommodates the blade, and in the middle of the notch, across the width of the plane, is an iron or steel rod. A wedge between the blade and the rod keeps the blade steady.

The cut of the blade is adjusted by tapping it with a hammer, and then the wedge is driven as far as possible to steady the blade.

Few Japanese carpenters have claw hammers. Most of them use double-headed hammers and draw nails with a sort of crowbar.

Of all the tools that a Japanese carpenter carries in his canvas bag, the most unusual is the saw. Instead of a pistol-grip handle, the saws have a straight handle, like a hammer.

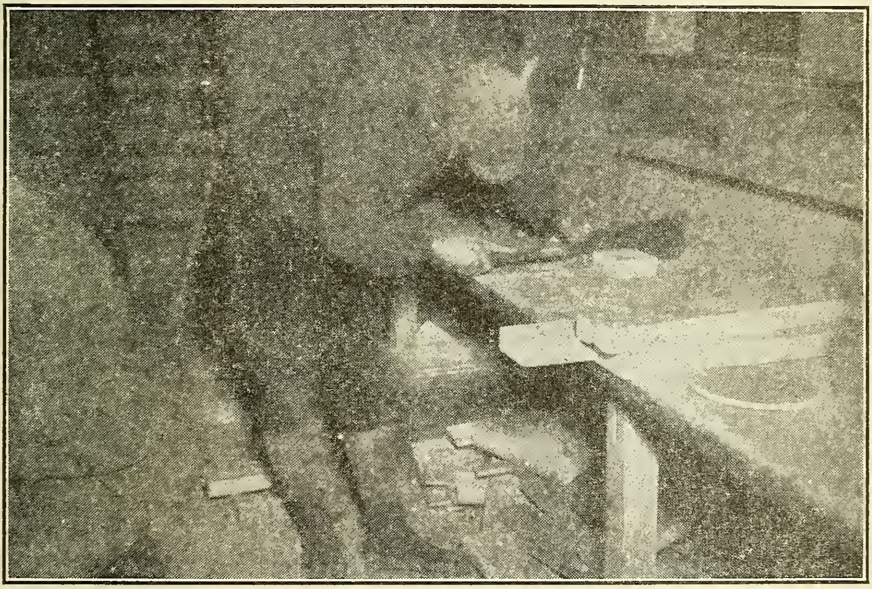


Nineteen-year-old Japanese carpenter displays the tools he carries with him in his canvas bag. The planes (upper left) are usually used with the right hand. The carpenter holds the stock with his left hand and pulls the plane toward him.

Instead of having teeth on only one side of the blade, Japanese saws have teeth on both edges—sometimes rip on one edge and crosscut on the other. In most cases the number of points per inch varies in the teeth of one edge, from fine teeth at the toe of the blade to coarse teeth at the heel.

Japanese squares are of thin metal and very narrow, almost like American steel tape measures. The square is marked off according to the metric system, but no figures are on the square.

At the present time there is a shortage of such squares, and Japanese carpenters working for American army units sometimes use American made squares.



In making cut for a lap joint, carpenter doesn't even use a vise or bench-hook, but holds the stock with one hand. Note tool bag near his left hand.

The main difficulty that Japanese carpenters have, according to army carpenters supervising them, is that they can't get used to using nails. With most of Japan's metal being used for munitions during the war, carpenters had to use wooden pegs in almost every case where nails would ordinarily have been used. Few claw-hammers were ever made because there were no nails to pull.

Industrial experts think that there will be an improvement in Japanese tools soon, because scrapped munitions will provide plenty of raw material, and peacetime machinery is being returned to manufacturers through the Japanese Home Ministry. They hope that the lessons Japan learned in making tools of war will be helpful in making tools for peace.

The mystery that remains, however, is how the Japanese with their primitive, almost aboriginal tools ever expected to produce enough war materiel to compete with American assembly lines and modern equipment.

By contrast to Japan's primitive hand tool situation our government is on the first of this month releasing some five million dollars worth of fine hand tools for sale to the public from its surplus stores.

—Photos by Leonard Art

Editorial

None So Blind ......

No one can conscientiously deny that the nation is right now in the midst of the worst muddle in its history. Particularly in the field of labor relations is the situation bad. There are confusion and strikes and industrial unrest. Why? What brought it all on?

The answer is simple. Lack of a constructive program from Washington brought it on. Lack of foresight and vision on the part of our elected leaders set the stage. Ignorance of and indifference to the needs and desires of the common people called the tune. Greed on the part of vested interests with strong lobbies in Washington acted out the tragedy.

In December 1944 we wrote an editorial (appearing in the January, 1945, issue) in which we predicted the very things that are now happening. Let us quote in part:

> "We still have no definite policy toward labor during the war, or plan for after the war. Lacking a clear-cut guiding principle, we have met each labor crisis with an improvisation which, while patching the immediate breach, has generated new misunderstandings of its own .... Buck-passing, boondoggling, and delay, coupled with the unfair, unworkable Little Steel Formula, have created a morass of chaos unparalleled in American labor history. And the situation shows no promise of improving. Disputes are piling up faster than the War Labor Board can handle them. Cases are being kicked around from pillar to post for months and even years before decisions are handed down; and when they are finally handed down they are more often than not so confusing and inconsistent that no one can understand them. Workers are becoming fed up and resentful and the general public is becoming genuinely alarmed.
>
> "While the situation is bad enough while the war is going on, it promises to become much worse after the last shot is fired unless something is done immediately. Then there will be no stimulus of patriotism to keep men plugging away at their jobs in the face of mounting and endless injustices. Then there will be no driving urge compelling employers to keep production lines going full speed regardless of any other considerations. Then the real breakdown will come unless a consistent and realistic labor policy is developed in the meantime.
>
> "Some people seem to think that after the war is time enough to tackle the matter. Nothing could be more erroneous. The present situation cannot drift along indefinitely. The breakdown may come long before the end of the war—something that must be avoided at all costs. Furthermore, if this country is to avoid another disastrous depression following the cessation of hostilities a blueprint for an orderly reconversion program must be worked out beforehand. Labor cannot be ignored in that blueprint.
>
> "Nor can anything as impractical as the Little Steel Formula be maintained indefinitely ... A situation of this kind cannot help but develop terrific internal pressures. To date these pressures have been kept under control, but when they do break

through the seams, the explosion will be colossal. How long will it be before the explosion occurs? No one can say; but no one can deny the time bomb is ticking and ticking fast."

There you have it in a nutshell. Stupidity or cupidity on the part of some of the people we sent to Washington created the unhappy situation prevailing at present. We are neither politician, brain-truster nor expert, but we saw it coming in 1944. We were only a plain carpenter then and we are still only a plain carpenter, but we see something even worse coming in 1947 or 1948 if the Big Wigs in Washington continue in their determination to shackle labor through crippling legislation. Free enterprise will endure only so long as all segments of it are free. Labor's freedom cannot be abridged without the rights of others being abridged, too. The day that labor is shackled is the day free enterprise starts singings its swan song. Industrial peace cannot be brought about by legislating away men's right to air their grievances and take legitimate action to correct the same. Neither can men be compelled to work against their will by any methods short of Hitler's.

If a plain carpenter can see these things, why can't the representatives of the people in Washington—men who are supposed to represent the cream of our brains—see them?

It's the Same Old Sad Story

After the first world war Big Business created for itself a perfect setup for milking the country of fabulous profits. It introduced the so-called "American Plan"—a plan which did nothing more or less than substitute company unions for legitimate unions. Without militant unions to contend with, Business had its own way. Prices went up while wages stayed down. In the years from 1919 to 1929, profits grew fatter and fatter. In that period Business embarked on a forty billion dollar expansion program. Then came October, 1929. There was forty billion dollars worth of new production capacity but there was no buying power to use up that production because wages were kept down. The result was panic, crash, and depression. Had a wiser program been followed there might never have been a serious depression. Had half of the forty billion dollars gone into wage increases and half of it into expansion the gap between productive capacity and buying capacity might never have brought on the debacle that created the black days of the 30's.

All that is water under the bridge. It was a sad experience but one which should have taught us a lesson. However, it is now becoming clear that it taught Business nothing. Look at the program Business is now embarked on. It is a repetition of the 20's in a more virulent form.

As this is being written, OPA is about to sing its swan song. Big Business pressure on Congress is sounding the death knell of price control. At the same time Business is determined to hamstring the unions through crippling legislation. If it succeeds, what sort of a setup will it have? There will be no limits on the prices it can charge; at the same time workers will be unable to demand and get higher wages because the hands of their unions will be tied by anti-strike legislation. What will the result be? An era of unprecedented prosperity followed by a bust that will make 1930 look like good times.

Official Information

General Officers of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS of AMERICA

General Office: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General President
WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

First General Vice-President
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Second General Vice-President
JOHN R. STEVENSON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General Secretary
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General Treasurer
S. P. MEADOWS
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General Executive Board

First District, CHARLES JOHNSON, Jr.
111 E. 22nd St., New York 10, N. Y.

Second District, WM. J. KELLY
Carpenters' Bld., 243 4th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
3684 W. 136th St., Cleveland, O.

Fourth District, ROLAND ADAMS
712 West Palmetto St., Florence, S. C.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
631 W. Page, Dallas, Texas

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
Box 1168, Santa Barbara, Calif.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
1182 St. Lawrence, Rm. 10, Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

MEETING OF GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

Carpenters' Home, Lakeland, Fla.
April 18, 1946.

The General Executive Board met in session on the above date, at Carpenters' Home, Lakeland, Florida.

All members present.

The General President reported that arrangements had been completed for the opening of our Twenty-Fifth General Convention on Monday morning, April 22, in the City Auditorium of Lakeland, Florida, after which the sessions will be held in the auditorium of the Carpenters' Home until all the business to be dealt with is completed.

Request of Wyoming Valley District Council, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., for financial aid for relief of men on strike, referred to the General President.

The General President submitted a letter from C. Dale Welch, President of Local Union 899, Parkersburg, West Virginia, in which Brother Welch reviews the case of Brother Lee Birthisel and Roy Sporleder, members of Local Union 1207, Charleston, West Virginia, versus Local Union 899 and as the letter did not have the local seal, nor was it an appeal, it was received and filed.

April 22, 1946.

Local Union 576, Pine Bluff, Arkansas; did not comply with the orders of the General President, dated June 6, 1944, to drop C. E. Cuthbertson from membership in that Local Union.

Therefore, Local Union 576 was not entitled to send delegates to the Twenty-Fifth General Convention, and furthermore unless he (the General President) received a prompt notification that Local Union 576 complies with his instructions of June 6, 1944, he would recommend to the General Executive Board the revocation of Charter No. 576.

The General Executive Board unanimously concurred in the action of the General President in this case.

The American Society for Russian Relief, New York, New York, asked that one of their representatives be permitted to appear before the Convention.

Request tabled.

April 23, 1946.

The General Executive Board in session on April 23, 1946, in accordance with the action and instructions of the Twenty-Fifth General Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, deemed it necessary at this time to immediately revoke the charter of Local Union 101 and to take complete charge of its property and affairs, and instructed the General President, as Chairman of the General Executive Board, and Frank Duffy, as Secretary of the General Executive Board, to immediately take such action as is necessary to carry out said instructions, and in accordance therewith the following telegram was sent to the Treasurer and three Trustees of Local Union 101, Baltimore, Maryland.

> "You are hereby instructed to immediately deliver to John Ryan, as General Representative of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, all moneys, records, bonds, securities and all other property and evidence of ownership, including the charter of Local Union No. 101, Baltimore, Maryland, to conform with the action taken by the Twenty-Fifth General Convention of the United Brotherhood on this 23rd day of April, 1946. You as an officer of said Local Union No. 101, will be held personally responsible for any refusal to comply with this order and for any expenditures of money following receipt of this notice and demand.
>
> GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE UNITED
> BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
> OF AMERICA,
> By WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
> FRANK DUFFY, Secretary."

April 24, 1946.

The General Executive Board in session, on April 24, 1946, instructed the Chairman and Secretary to take such action as is necessary to see that Local Union 576, Pine Bluff, Arkansas, carries out the instructions given by the General President under date of June 6, 1944.

April 27, 1946.

Delegates to the Twenty-Fifth General Convention from Southern California, representing the shipbuilding industry, appeared before the General Executive Board and advocated the formation of a District Council for that branch of the trade, but as Local Union 1335, Wilmington, California, has a resolution to that effect before the Convention, the matter was laid over until the Convention acts on it.

The General Secretary was instructed to issue ballots for the election of General Officers for the coming terms as per the provisions of the General Constitution. Paragraph F, Section 9, specifies that:

> "All ballots shall be marked by making an X opposite the names of the nominees to be voted for, and shall be immediately placed by the member voting in a box provided for such purpose by the Local Union, which shall be in charge of the President. After the time for balloting has elapsed, the ballots shall be counted by the tellers in the presence of the President. The Recording Secretary shall then prepare duplicate statements showing the number of votes cast for

> each candidate on election blanks furnished by the General Secretary. Such statements must be signed by the tellers, attested by the President and Recording Secretary and have seal attached. One copy must be sent to the General Secretary by the Recording Secretary and President by registered mail, and one copy must be retained by the Local Union. All election returns must be sent to the General Secretary in sealed envelopes, said envelopes to be furnished by the General Secretary and marked "Election Returns, Care of General Secretary, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Indiana." The General Secretary shall turn over all Election Returns to the Tabulation Committee, when they report for duty, in the same condition as received. All voted ballots to be counted must be sent by registered mail or parcel post to the General Secretary by the Recording Secretary following the election and all blank ballots shall be immediately destroyed by the Local Union."

The election to take place in June. The returns to be sent to the General Secretary not later than July 15th, 1946.

Telegram from the Secretary of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor relative to two anti-labor measures proposed which tend to weaken Free Trade Unions in that state and asking our support financially to defeat these measures was carefully considered, after which the request was referred to the General President to ascertain from the American Federation of Labor what the other affiliated organizations proposed to do in the matter, then the Brotherhood would do likewise.

April 29, 1946.

The General President appointed R. E. Roberts and Al Fischer to codify the laws approved by the Twenty-Fifth General Convention for submission to referendum vote.

May 1, 1946.

The General President submitted to the Board the deeds to the properties of H. Blumenberg and Nelson Ford in Florida covering their shortages of the funds of Local Union 101, Baltimore, Md. They were referred to the General Treasurer for safe keeping.

The request for financial aid from Local 2876, Jackson, Tenn., was referred to the General President.

The General Executive Board gave careful consideration to the report of the Committee on Housing unanimously adopted by the Twenty-Fifth General Convention on April 30, 1946, after which it was decided that the report be referred to the General Officers to draft a statement thereon for presentation to the official authorities dealing with this matter.

In conformity with the action of the Twenty-Fifth General Convention on April 29, 1946 unanimously concurring in Resolution No. 60 presented by Studio Carpenters Local No. 946, Hollywood, California and endorsed by Local Unions 1313, 772 and 767, the General Executive Board directed the General Secretary to send Resolution No. 60 to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor demanding immediate restoration to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America of jurisdiction over work that rightfully belongs to them.

The Board recessed to meet at the call of the Chair.

May 23, 1946.

The General Executive Board reconvened the recessed meeting at Headquarters, Indianapolis, Indiana on May 23, 1946.

The Board took up the audit of the books and accounts of the General Office.

May 24, 1946.

Local Union 717, Muscatine, Iowa. Request for financial assistance for men on strike referred to the General President.

Letter from the Peter J. McGuire Memorial Committee, Camden, N. J., received. The General Executive Board reaffirms its former action taken at its February

1946 meeting on the Peter J. McGuire Memorial proposed by the Central Labor Union of Camden, N. J.

Appeal of Local Union 64, Louisville, Kentucky from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the Disability Claim of Brother Harold Busey, a member of that Local Union, on the grounds that it was not filed with the General Office within two years as the law provides, was referred back to the General Treasurer for further investigation.

Appeal of Local Union 3120, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the Death Claim of Albert Sommerfeldt, a former member of said Local Union, was carefully considered, after which the decision of the General Treasurer was sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of Local Union 1571, San Diego, California, from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the Death Claim of Albin Erickson, a former member of said Local Union, for the reason that he was not in benefit standing at time of death was acted upon and the decision of the General Treasurer was sustained and the appeal dismissed

Appeal of Harry C. Forrest, a member of Local Union 1715, Vancouver, Washington, from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the Death Claim of his Wife, Mrs. Beulah Forrest, for the reason that the claim was not filed with the General Office within six months from date of death as the law provides in Paragraph B, Section 53 of our General Laws. The decision of the General Treasurer was sustained and the appeal dismissed.

Appeal of Local Union 1149, Oakland, California, from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the Death Claim of Phillip H. Thompson, a a former member of said Local Union, for the reason that the claim was not filed with the General Office within six months from date of death as the law provides in Paragraph B, Section 53 of our General Laws. The decision of the General Treasurer was sustained and the appeal dismissed.

Claim of Mrs. Lillie Yerion—a member in good standing of Local Union 1120 (Millmen) Portland, Oregon, for death benefit of her husand Jesse L. Yerion. As there are no provisions in our Laws governing such claims the claim was disapproved.

Appeal of Local Union 569, Pascagoula, Mississippi, from the decision of the General President in which he instructed Local Union 569 under date of March 28, 1946 to

> Continue your affiliation with the Metal Trades Council.
>
> Reimburse members who have paid the per capita tax, or any portion thereof.
>
> If the delegates you have at the present time representing you in the Metal Trades Council do not perform their duties in a manner in keeping with the policies, laws, rules and regulations of the Brotherhood, then to remove them and prefer charges as per the provisions of the Constitution.

The decision of the General President was sustained and the appeal dismissed.

Appeal of L. G. Chappell, a member of Local Union 30, New London, Connecticut, from the decision of the General President in the case of L. G. Chappell versus Local Union 30. The decision of the General President was sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

Communication from A. J. Caine, Kennewick, Washington, received as information and filed.

Appeal of David Mauser, a member of Local Union 129, Hazelton, Pa., from the decision of the General President in the case of David Mauser versus Local

Union 191, York, Pa. The decision of the General President was sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

May 27, 1946.

The resolution presented by Local Union 946, Hollywood, California, to the Twenty-Fifth General Convention held in Lakeland, Florida, in April, 1946, relative to their claim of jurisdiction in the Studios was presented to the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. in May 1946, after which a further investigation of the case was decided on, the results of same be reported to the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. at its next meeting.

The General Executive Board went into session as the Board of Trustees.

May 28, 1946.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Request of the Pittsburgh District Council for financial aid in the work that Council is now engaged in was seriously and carefully considered, after which the Board appropriated $10,000.00 to the District Council with the understanding that a strict accounting must be made to the General Office how it is spent. The Board further orders that all Initiation Fees of new members be turned over to the District Council to be used as directed.

Owing to existing conditions in the State of West Virginia and the indifference of the members of Local Union 963, Parkersburg, to the Organization the General Executive Board deemed it advisable for the best interests of the Brotherhood to revoke the charter of Local Union 963, Parkersburg, W. Va. The members of said Local Union to be transferred to some nearby Local Union by the General President.

In accordance with the provisions of the report of the Finance Committee to the last General Convention held in Lakeland, Florida, April 22nd-30th, 1946, recommending that the balance of the Project or Trust Fund be transferred to the Defense Fund which was unanimously adopted by the Convention, the General Executive Board ordered that the balance of the Project or Trust Fund be transferred to the Defense Fund.

There being no further business to be transacted the Board adjourned to meet at the call of the Chair.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK DUFFY, Secretary.

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Notice to Recording Secretaries

The quarterly circular for the months of July, August and September, 1946, containing the quarterly password, has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood. Recording Secretaries not in receipt of this circular should notify Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

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NEW CHARTERS ISSUED

2213	Mission City, B. C., Can.	2507	High Point, N. C.
2215	Utica and Boonville, N. Y.	2228	Oakdale, La.
2219	Shreveport, La.	2506	Nevada City, Cal.
2220	Camden, Ark.	2533	Vancouver, B. C., Can.
2221	Duncan, Okla.	2534	New Westminster, B. C., Can.
2225	Libby, Mont.	2229	Syracuse, N. Y.

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;
They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

Brother OLE L. ANDERSON, Local No. 634, Los Angeles, Cal.
Brother J. NORVAL BARRS, Local No. 634, Los Angeles, Cal.
Brother CHARLES BATTEY, Local No. 94, Providence, R. I.
Brother ROLAND BEENS, Local No. 335, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Brother JOHN BENSON, Local No. 1052, W. Hollywood, Cal.
Brother ERNEST J. BERNIER, Local No. 634, Los Angeles, Cal.
Brother ALEXANDRE C. BLACKHALL, Sr., Local No. 177, Springfield, Mass.
Brother J. T. BLACKMON, Local No. 993, Miami, Fla.
Brother NAPOLEON BLAIS, Local No. 94, Providence, R. I.
Brother JOHN CHAPMAN, Local No. 1052, W. Hollywood, Cal.
Brother ARTHUR DALTON, Local No. 40, Boston, Mass.
Brother HORACE R. DANNER, Local No. 512, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Brother GEORGE EDWARDS, Local No. 132, Washington, D. C.
Brother RAGNAR ERICKSON, Local No. 419, Chicago, Ill.
Brother SEWARD ESTABROOK, Local No. 634, Los Angeles, Cal.
Brother G. J. FLEENOR, Local No. 50, Knoxville, Tenn.
Brother GEORGE FOLSOM, Local No. 94, Providence, R. I.
Brother HENRY DE FRIES, Local No. 1149, Oakland, Cal.
Brother JOSEPH GARDNER, Local No. 94, Providence, R. I.
Brother RICHARD GIESE, Local No. 488, New York, N. Y.
Brother ALBERT D. GROVER, Local No. 40, Boston, Mass.
Brother ANTHONY HAIBT, Local No. 12, Syracuse, N. Y.
Brother ROBT. V. HELMS, Local No. 993, Miami, Fla.
Brother JOSEPH HOLLAND, Local No. 1010, Uniontown, Pa.
Brother JAMES E. HOMRA, Local No. 671, Clovis, N. M.
Brother JACKSON JERSEY, Local No. 785, Covington, Ky.
Brother JOHN AUGUST JOHNSON, Local No. 1149, Oakland, Cal.
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Brother PETE WEIDENBACH, Local No. 103 Birmingham, Ala.

Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Pomona Honors Old Timer

Local Union No. 1752 of Pomona, Cal., gave a birthday party on May 7th for its oldest member, Harvey A. Bucher, on the occasion of his 77th birthday. Many members spoke in praise of Brother Bucher's long and untiring work in behalf of organized labor in Pomona Valley.

Among the speakers were J. E. Livingston, Representative of the Carpenters Local, Pomona, Lou Willits, President of the Pomona Valley Central Labor Council, and Jim Kearns of Los Angeles, Business Representative of the District Council of Carpenters. A telegram of congratulations was read from Congressman Jerry Voorhis. Paul E. Weaver, publisher, gave an inspiring talk commending the efforts and accomplishments of Brother Bucher.

The membership of the local, in appreciation of the faithful service of its honored guest, presented him with a combination radio-phonograph. Following congratulations, refreshments were served.

Brother Bucher, the only charter member now living in Pomona, has retired from active work on account of failing eyesight, but still continues active in the battle for organized labor. In the years gone by, when the membership was low and times were tough, Brother Bucher and a few loyal members held the local together by meeting in homes and by personal sacrifice. As times grew better, the local increased, from a low of 11 members to a present membership of approximately 400. The local is now in a prosperous and healthy condition with prospects of building activity for a period of over 5 years.

L. U. 543 Honors Vets at 45th Anniversary Celebration

The 46th anniversary of Carpenters Local Union 543 of Mamaroneck, N. Y., was observed on May 25, 1946, with a Victory dinner at Lawrence Inn, Mamaroneck, N. Y. The occasion marked the first anniversary the union has celebrated since 1940 as 38 of its members have been serving in the Armed Forces and the majority of the remaining men have been working out of town. Village officials, business agents from all of Westchester County, New York City and Connecticut, and 300 guests attended the dinner. Among them were: Supervisor S. Tocci of New Rochelle, N. Y., George Grimm, secretary-treasurer of the Building and Construction Trades Council, John S. Sinclair, president of the Carpenters' District Council, M. J. Warren of Tuckahoe, N. Y., and Harris Beck of Port Chester, N. Y.

Louis R. Tolve, who is business agent for Local Union 543, was general chairman of the anniversary dinner assisted by Philip Quadrini, Edward Granipoli, Ernest Tolive, Anthony Macri, John C. Zeh, Jesse I. Griffen, Joseph Decea, Harold Mellor, Vito Palmeri, John Funnicello, James Murphy, James Cumming, William Logani and Patsy Petosillo.

Mr. Mellor, president of the union, presented each veteran with a carpenter's pin.

◆

L. U. 1268 Member Named "Worker-Father of 1946"

To George A. Chamberlain, a member of Local Union No. 1268, Johnstown, N. Y., there came this year a unique honor. Of the millions of family men in the nation he was chosen "Worker-Father of 1946." The selection was made by the National Father's Day Committee. On Father's Day (Sunday, June 16) Brother Chamberlain was presented with his award as the climax of a five-day whirl of entertainment in New York for him and his family.

Brother Chamberlain is the father of seven sons—five of them U. S. Navy men, and through the irony of Fate, the wife and mother passed away on October 27, 1945—Navy Day, a day dedicated to a branch of Uncle Sam's service to which she gave so liberally.

Shortly before her death a personal letter was received from Secretary of the Navy James Forrestal, in which he said "A grateful nation shares your pride in your family's contribution to the cause of freedom—in recognition of your courage and sacrifice I extend to you the commendation of the Navy Department and my personal congratulations."

Local Union No. 1268 is justifiably proud of Brother Chamberlain and the signal honor that has been paid him. It is equally proud of his seven fine sons. To the congratulations that have already been paid him we wish to add the congratulations of the General Officers and The Carpenter.

◆

Presenting A Champion

The Editor:

Baseball is proud of its Grand Old Man, Connie Mack; football is proud of its outstanding figure, Jim Thorpe; and we, the members of Local Union 287, Harrisburg, Pa., have our own Grand Old Champion. He is Brother David W. Conklin. Bro. Conklin came to Harrisburg as a young man. In the year 1890, he joined the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and in all the fifty-six intervening years he has never once been in arrears in the payment of his dues and he seldom missed a meeting until his health began to fail. He is a charter member of Local 287 and has in past years held every office within the power of the union to bestow on one of its members. For fourteen years he served as president of the union. Always a champion of the ideals laid down by Sam Gompers and Pete McGuire, Bro. Conklin has served Local Union No. 287 long and well. His sound advice and quiet courage have helped the union weather many a crisis.

Recently Bro. Conklin was ordered to the hospital for a checkup. We, the grateful members of Local Union No. 287, extend to him very best wishes and pray that he may recover speedily and be with us for many years to come.

Fraternally yours,

C. Edwin Miller.

Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 214

Much of the work that once was done by hand is now being done by machine. There are two good reasons for this. First, the machine turns out the work much faster than it can be accomplished by hand, and second, with perhaps only a few exceptions, the machine does better work than the average carpenter could do with hand tools. At any rate, the machine is here to stay, and just as it is improved from year to year, it will take over more and more of the work that is still being done with hand tools. But this does not mean that hand tools are going out of use, nor does it mean that carpenters do not have to learn how to use them. If it means anything, it means that because carpenters do not get as much of the hand work to do as they used to, it is very important that they learn how to do all the different things with hand tools. For the time will never come when it will not be necessary to get out by hand a window sill, a stool, a jamb, or even a piece of molding and many other things that are needed in completing work, or in repairing different parts of buildings. Here is an example: We were finishing a school building, and it happened that we were short on chalkrail for the blackboards. It would have taken perhaps weeks before it could have been delivered to us from the mill. We solved the problem by making an extra piece of chalkrail with the old plow, or forty-five plane as it is called, that we are showing by Fig. 1. We had some extra bits that we had used previously on making pieces of moldings. The regular set of bits for a forty-five plane does not include bits necessary for making moldings, but these can be obtained if they are needed. The forty-five plane, however, is well adapted to making window frames, cutting tongues and grooves, cutting beads, rabbeting and many other practical things.

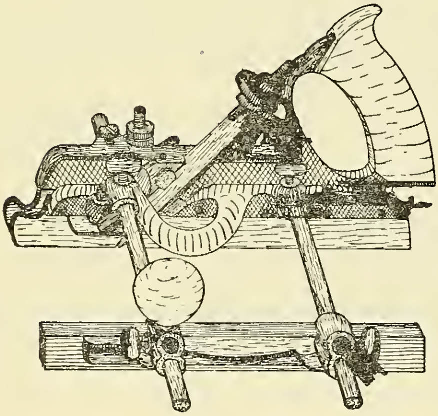

Fig. 1

The upper drawing of Fig. 2 shows by the shaded parts how to prepare the material for a window sill. To the left the shaded part shows how the edge of the timber is bevelled, and toward the center is shown where the groove is to be cut, which receives the siding. The straight lines represent the cuts made with the plane in doing the work. The bottom drawing shows the sill material ready to be made into a window sill.

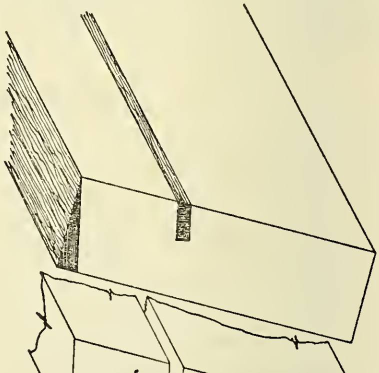

Fig. 2

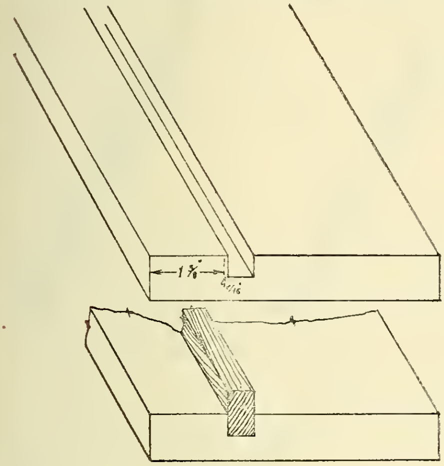

Fig. 3

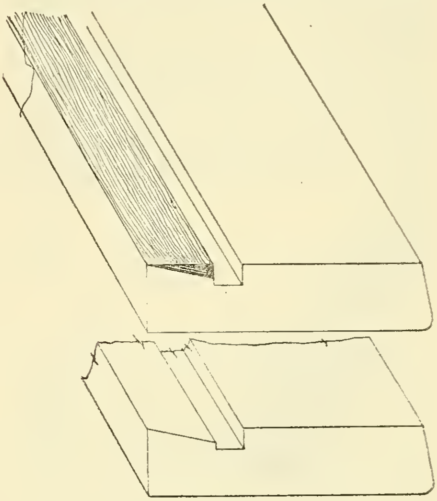

Fig. 4

The forty-five plane is a necessity in making jambs for window frames. Fig. 3 shows by the upper drawing a part of a jamb for a window, plowed for the parting bead. The bottom drawing shows the parting bead, shaded and in place. In plowing jambs for window frames, it is important that the plow is set so that the pulley stile will be as wide as the thickness of the sash, plus 1/16 of an inch for play. We learned this when we were learning the trade. The boss put us to plowing window jambs. We set the plow so it would just slip over the edge of the window sash, just as we had seen it done before by journeyman carpenters. But what we did not notice, was that the journeyman, in setting the plow, allowed 1/16 of an inch for play. The boss discovered it

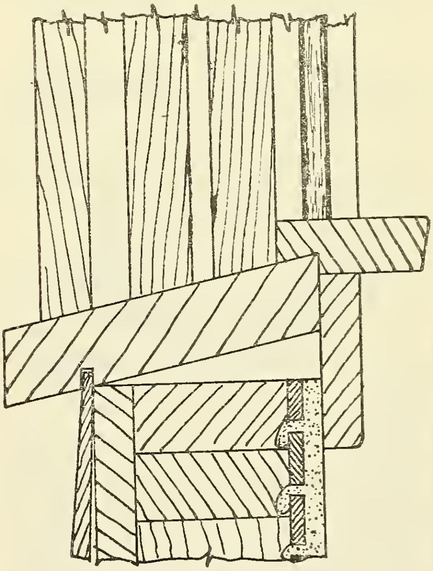

Fig. 5

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and solved the problem by using the other side of the material for the face side. We learned to allow for play in this hard way, but we will never forget it.

Frequently it happens that a window stool has to be made on the job, and the forty-five plane again is the tool that is needed for this. Fig. 4, the upper drawing, shows how the stool is plowed first, and the shading indicates the part that must be planed off to complete the beveled rabbet of the stool that laps onto the window sill. The bottom drawing shows the stool completed. The nosing design to the right, is a good one; however, the nosing should be kept in harmony with the rest of the trim.

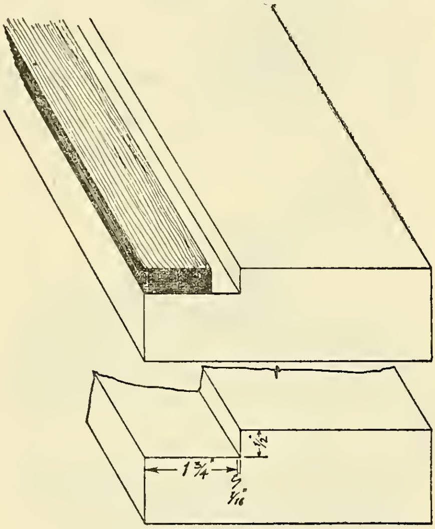

Fig. 6

A cross section of a window sill is shown by Fig. 5. This sill is shown in place fastened to the window jamb and to the right we have a window stool. The sill, stool and jamb shown here are the same as those shown by Figs. 2, 3 and 4.

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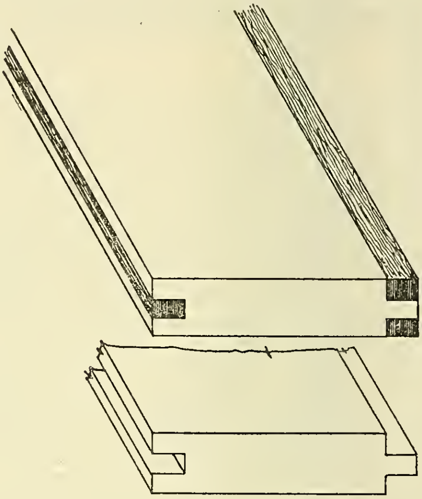
Fig. 7

Fig. 6 shows how to proceed in making a rabbeted door jamb. The upper drawing shows a piece of jamb material plowed for the rabbet. The shaded part must be removed with either a rabbet plane or with some other kind of plane. Perhaps the jack plane is used for this work more than the rabbet plane. A fore plane will also do the work. The straight parallel lines indicate the different cuts that will have to be made with the plane in cutting out the rabbet to give it the form shown by the bottom drawing. The size of the rabbet is

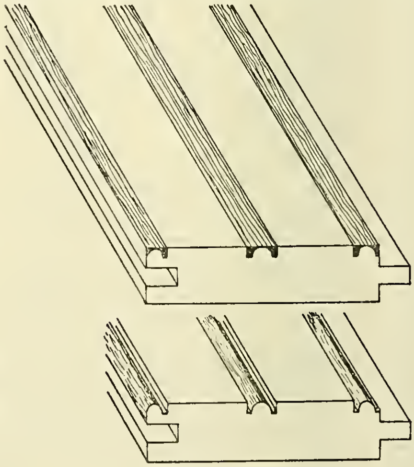
Fig. 8

shown with figures. Note the 1/16-inch play allowed.

It often happens that a flooring board must be made for some particular place, either a little narrower than the regular width, or a little wider. And for making such special pieces, the forty-five plane is the tool to use. Fig. 7 shows by the upper drawing what has to be cut out in making a piece of flooring, and the bottom drawing shows the piece completed.

Beading is another thing that the forty-five plane will do. Fig. 8, the upper drawing, shows by the shading what has to be cut out in making the beads. The bottom drawing shows the beading completed. The beads on the two edges are called edge beads or edge beading, and the bead at the center is called a center bead, or center beading.

Ship lap joints are often necessary and the plow again will do the work, however, this work properly belongs to the rabbet plane. The shaded part of the upper drawing, Fig. 9, shows the parts that are cut out. The shading shows that the cutting is done from the sides to the depth of the rabbet, but it can also be done from the edges of the board.

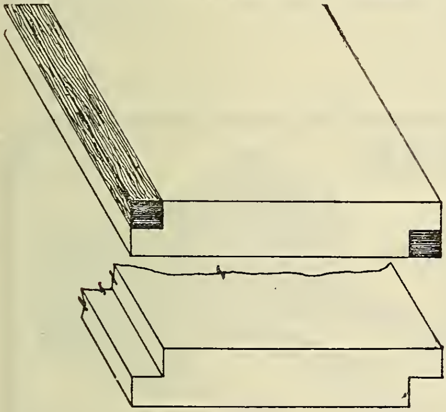

Fig. 9

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Wants to Know, I.

By H. H. Siegele

A brother wants information on how to cope large moldings.

Most of the large moldings are sprung moldings; that is, such moldings are set on an angle with the wall, and therefore leave an air space back of them in the angle. See the cross section shown in Fig. 1.

Many of the difficulties that arise in coping sprung moldings, would disappear if the first piece of molding were left loose for several feet from the angle where the coped joint is to be made. Then when the coped piece is brought against it, it can usually be adjusted so that the joint will fit perfectly before the permanent nailing is done. When the first piece of molding is nailed before the coped joint is completed, the joint usually is open, either at the top or at the bottom. To make such a joint fit by cutting on the coped piece is almost impossible, because the two pieces of molding will not member, unless the

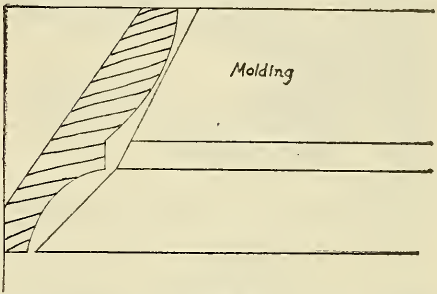

Fig. 1

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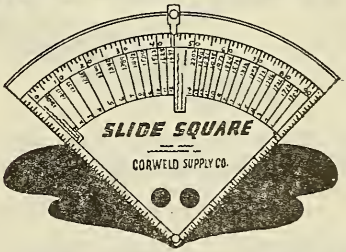

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first piece is set to the angle that will fit the coped piece.

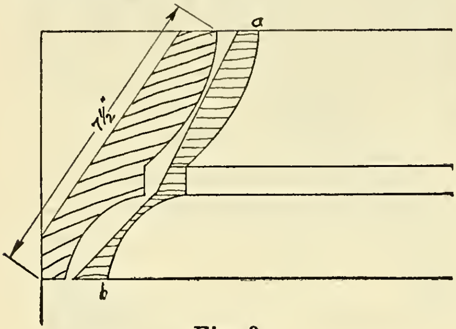

Fig. 2

In the case of extra large moldings, there is added another difficulty. They are too big to be cut in a standard miter box. Besides, such moldings sometimes are slightly warped, not enough to be noticed, but enough to cause trouble in making a coped joint. In such cases I usually tack the first molding in place, as shown to the left, Fig. 1. Sure that the first piece is in the right position, I give the end of the piece to be coped a rough cut, as shown to the right, and tack it in place about as shown. Then I take my scriber and scribe the molding as shown in Fig. 2, between a and b. The part that is lightly shaded is the part to be cut out. If this work is painstakingly done, the coped joint should fit as shown by Fig. 3.

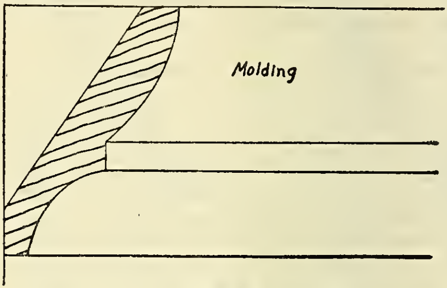

Fig. 3

A word of caution: Care must be taken that both pieces of molding are in the right position when the scribing is done.

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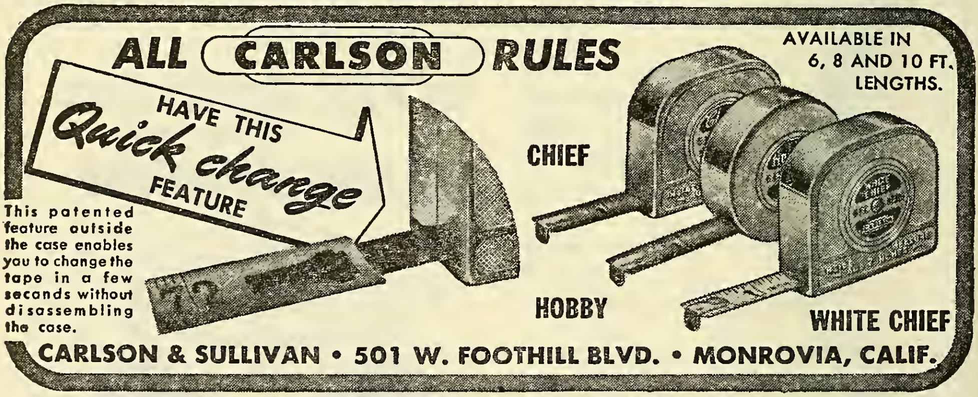

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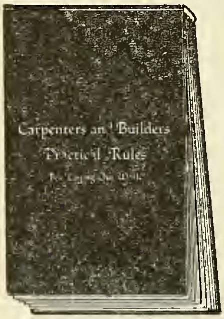

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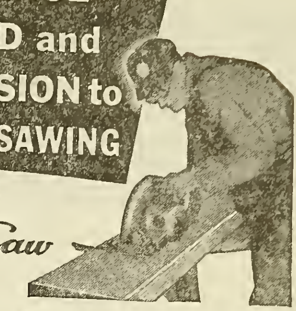

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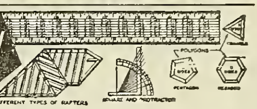

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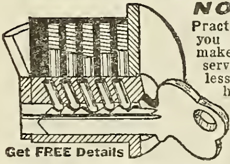

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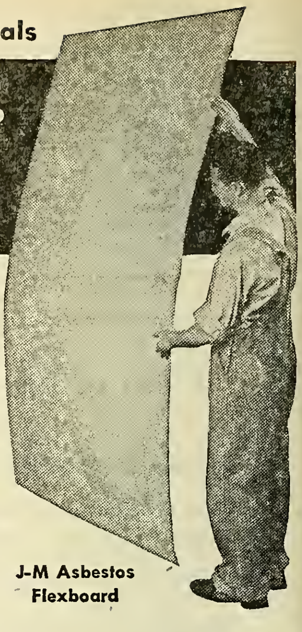

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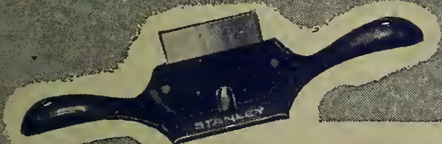

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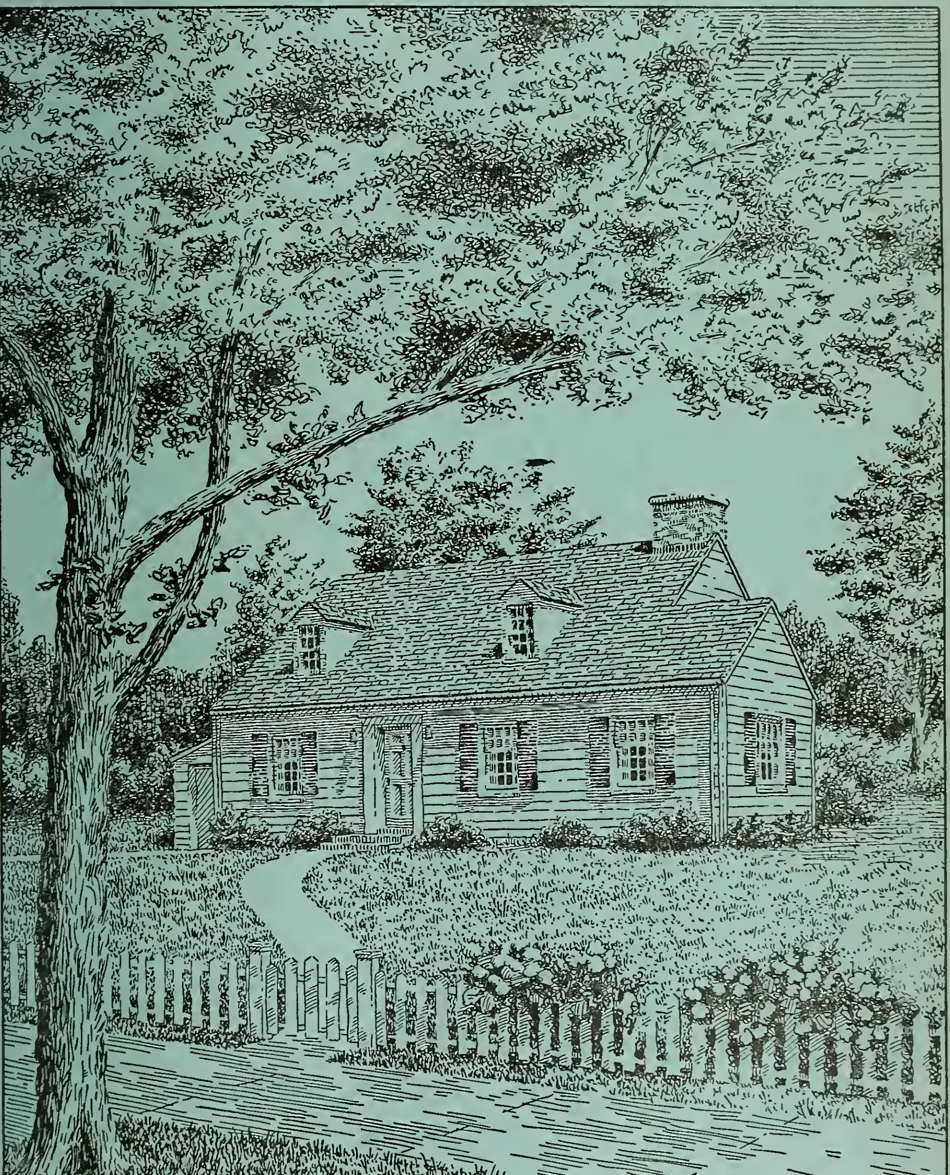

AUGUST, 1946

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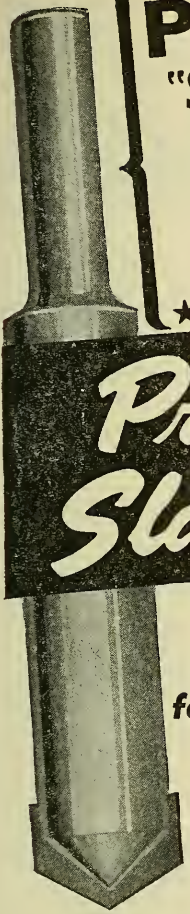

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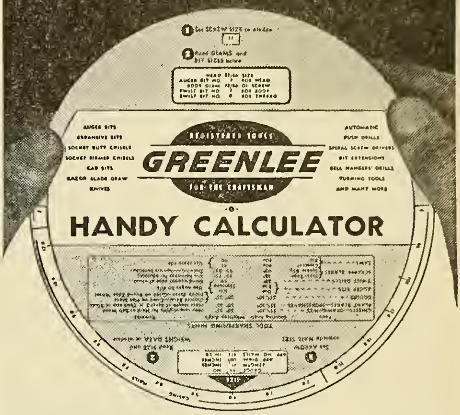

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THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal, Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for all its Members of all its Branches.
FRANK DUFFY, *Editor*
Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, 4, Indiana

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INDIANAPOLIS, AUGUST, 1946

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Ten Cents a Copy

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Everyone agrees that the prices being charged for new and old houses are too high. Who is to blame? Boris Shishkin, chairman of the American Federation of Labor Committee on Housing, proves conclusively by facts and figures that building trades wages have very little to do with today's exhorbitant prices.

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Veterans Administration reveals that many ex-GI's are using the loans guaranteed by the government to set themselves up in profitable, good-paying businesses.

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A veteran senator looks at the labor picture existing today and comes to the conclusion that the answer to industrial unrest lies in an extension of true collective bargaining rather than in some form of compulsion for workers.

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Although the war is over, the paper situation remains extremely tight. Our quota is so limited that we must continue confining The Carpenter to thirty-two pages instead of the usual sixty-four. Until such time as the paper situation improves, this will have to be our rule.

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.

HERE WE GO AGAIN

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AFTER twenty-five days of the worst kind of confusion, a weak and vascillating Congress on July 25 enacted into law a watered-down extension of price and wage control. During the twenty-five day period when controls were off, prices skyrocketed and the cost of many articles increased from thirty to fifty per cent. Although price ceilings theoretically went back on again July 25, the revived OPA has already upped price ceilings substantially in many, many lines, and more upward revisions are destined to come within the next few weeks. Already it is clear that the price line is not going to be held very rigidly.

However, insofar as wages are concerned, the same old cumbersome procedures that were in effect last June still prevail today. To get an increase today, a union must follow the same routine that was in effect prior to July 1. Immediately upon revival of price and wage controls, the following analysis of the situation was sent to affected local unions and district councils by First General Vice President M. A. Hutcheson:

* * * * *

July 30, 1946.

To All Local Unions and District Councils of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America Whose Members Are Engaged on Building Construction.

Greetings:

On July 25 President Truman signed a Bill which reinstated stabilization of prices and wages. The Bill became a law immediately after he signed it. What the new law does is extend for another year, with only a couple of minor changes, the same setup on revising wages that was in effect before June 30 when the old law expired. Therefore, for all practical purposes, you may consider that the situation right now is practically the same as it was last June. It is necessary that you follow the same procedures now that you followed then in seeking an adjustment in wages.

In the building trades all wage cases will fall in one of the three categories which can be summed up as follows:

1. **Where joint collective bargaining agreements were acted upon by the Wage Adjustment Board prior to July 1, 1946, and the amount allowed by the Board was less than that agreed upon by the parties, a joint letter from the employer and the union requesting reconsideration of the case will be accepted by the Wage Adjustment Board and no new case need be filed.**
2. **Where collective bargaining agreements were entered into between July 1 and July 25 and rates higher than those in effect**

on June 30 were put into effect by the parties, such agreements to be presented for approval of the Wage Adjustment Board by the International Union or the appropriate employer group without the previously required procedure of counter-signature of the Building and Construction Trades Department of the A. F. of L.

3. Where collective bargaining agreements are negotiated subsequent to July 25, they must be submitted to Wage Adjustment Board in conformity with the procedure in existence prior to July 1, 1946.

The Board announced that decisions are being released immediately in all cases pending on June 30, 1946. Applications filed immediately with the Board will be acted upon under emergency procedures.

The Wage Stabilization Board has announced that no proceedings for violation will be instituted for wages paid in the period July 25 to August 10, 1946 on the condition that an application for approval on any higher rate than legally paid June 30, 1946 has been filed with the Wage Adjustment Board during that period. Any contingent payment after August 10 of unapproved rates will be subject to enforcement proceedings.

Fraternally yours

M. A. HUTCHESON,
For The
GENERAL PRESIDENT

* * * * *

Only time will tell how effective or ineffective the revised stabilization program will be. From labor's point of view the picture looks anything but optimistic. The program is rigged to raise prices and at the same time wages are placed under another "freeze." To anyone with even average intelligence it is obvious that the whole program is designed to protect profits rather than hold down prices for consumers.

Under the new stabilization setup, a three-man board is charged with responsibility for decontrolling goods as rapidly as they see fit. On the board are a banker, an industrialist and a bureaucrat. Who is looking after the interests of the consumers? The answer is, nobody. It seems to us if the government were interested in protecting the consumers there would be a representative of some consumer group—such as labor—on the board.

What most labor officials have feared all along is a resumption of price controls that don't hold down prices while at the same time wages are placed under rigid controls that do keep them close to static. While a positive analysis cannot yet be made, all indications point to the fact that the new stabilization program is going to lean pretty much in that direction. In the very first few days the revived OPA allowed substantial price hikes in many lines of consumer goods and more are on their way. In the meantime wages will have to struggle along under the cumbersome old procedure that kept them lagging far behind prices all through the war years. Manufacturers and dealers are guaranteed a healthy margin of profit on the business they do, but the workers are guaranteed nothing. To raise their wages they have to go through the same old complicated procedure and meet the same old ambiguous formulas.

Don't Blame Labor

Are Home Prices Too High? They Are. But Building Unions Are not at Fault

By Boris Shishkin

Secretary, A. F. of L. Housing Committee

EVERY WORKER knows that in the past six years the cost of living has steadily increased. Every family looking for a home today knows that nothing has increased as much as the cost of a place to live. The new $6,000 dream home of 1940 is a not-so-new $10,000 house today. And the $500 lot you selected for your home back then isn't any bigger today, but the price has gone up to $800 or more. Or if, last September, you found a $6,000 house built during the war, but waited until February to buy it, the price had by then jumped to $7800—an average increase of $300 a month.

Everyone looking for a house wants to know why this dizzy rise in the price of homes. Where does that extra $4000, added on the pre-war $6000 house, go? Who gets the money? Why should the price on this pre-war house have increased 17 per cent in the first six months after V-J Day? Why should war housing have increased some 30 per cent in this same six months, although these war-built houses were often hastily and shoddily constructed?

Most of the rise in the cost of housing is a speculative increase created by the scarcity of housing. Whenever there is a shortage, the man with the long purse is able and willing to pay more, while the man with the short purse is forced to do without. Without price control, those who are richer bid up the price out of reach of those who are poorer. This is especially true of housing right now because there is no substitute for a house. Bread and butter, meat and cheese may be hard to buy, but at least you can eat something else. But only four walls and a roof can give shelter.

Without price control on the sale of either, both the existing homes and new houses have commanded extremely high prices. However, there are those who allege that labor generally and the building workers specifically are responsible for the high cost of housing. Over and over again the charge is made that housing costs the consumer too much because the wages paid construction workers are too high. These attacks falsify facts and violate common sense.

The majority of wage-earners, both in and out of the building trades, have never been able to earn enough to afford decent, soundly built houses themselves. Is there any truth then to the charge that building wages are too high and that labor costs must be cut? What are the wages of building workers? How much of the home buyer's dollar goes to the men who build his home? What is the best way of bringing well-built houses within the financial reach of every wage-earner and every family in the country?

First all all let us look at what goes into the price that is put on the price tag when a house is put up for sale. When you break down the amount appearing on the price tag, you find that the part going to labor which builds the house is small.

Out of every dollar, 45.7 cents go for materials; 12.3 cents for contractor's and subcontractor's overhead and profit; 12.5 cents to buy and improve the land, and only 29.5 cents for site labor. As you see, more than 70 cents out of every dollar in the price of a house go for materials, overhead, land, selling expense and profit and *not* to the workers who built the house.

This is the way it works out. You bought a $5000 house; $2285 paid for the materials (and out of this more than $300 is clear profit), $615 went to the contractors, $625 for the land and $1475 for the building labor.

Only 29.5 per cent of your housing dollar goes to labor. This is small compared with many other consumer goods. In fact, there are seventy-seven major industries in which the proportion of the labor cost to the value of the product is higher.

The less than 30 per cent of the sale price of housing which goes to the building worker does not provide him with lush living nor deprive you of decent housing. The average weekly earnings on private building construction in 1939 were less than $32. It must be remembered that these are *weekly* earnings for *employed* workers during the time they worked. Few workers had jobs every week of the year and many were employed only a part of the year. Before the war there was no "full employment" in the construction industry.

During the war we did achieve nearly full employment in most industries and wages of most workers went up—although wage increases had a hard time keeping up with increased prices. But the general increase in wages was not fully shared by building workers. Early in the defense period the Building and Construction Trades Department of the A. F. of L. realized that the members of their unions were essential to carry out the building called for by the national emergency. Without an adequate supply of construction workers with the proper skills in the right places at the right time, we couldn't complete on schedule the defense construction program and therefore meet the production goals we set or have the housing and community facilities essential for war workers and military personnel. This acute need for construction workers meant they could demand and get higher wages. Instead of saying "the sky's the limit," the Building and Construction Trades Department early in 1940 entered into a voluntary wage stabilization agreement with employers. All wage questions were brought before a tripartite board for settlement. This was almost two years before similar procedures were established for every wage question under the National War Labor Board.

In 1942 the National War Labor Board limited all wage increase to 15 per cent under the "Little Steel" formula. Wage increases for building workers, under the Wage Adjustment Board, have averaged much less. At the end of the war, construction workers were earning only 8 to 10 per cent more than before the defense period. The decline in weekly income, which has affected all workers since the war, began for building workers even before the war ended. From March, 1945, to March, 1946, for example, average weekly earnings of workers on private building construction declined more than 3 per cent. This was mainly due to the elimination of overtime and shift to lower-paid work.

At a time when building workers have been trying to make ends meet, with prices going up and wage income going down, the prices of building materials have been increasing almost weekly. Since March, 1945, the wholesale price of building materials has gone up almost 7 per cent and the price of lumber nearly 12 per cent. Since V-E Day more than seventy-five price increases on different types of building materials and equipment have been granted.

As we pointed out earlier, the price tag on the house offered for sale is only a part of the real cost of buying a home. Because most people can afford to make only a small cash down payment and must borrow the rest of the money, houses are sold on long-term mortgage loans. The home buyer then begins to pay for the house in monthly installments, which for most families attempting home ownership have seldom proved to be easy payments. The most important thing that most people fail to realize when they undertake home ownership is that, by the time the mortgage is paid up, the average home buyer will have paid out nearly *three times* the original cost of the house.

Under the best type of mortgage on the average pre-war house insured by the FHA, it takes twenty-five years to have the house fully paid for and to be able to call it your own. At the end of twenty-five years, when the last mortgage payment is made, the buyer of a $5000 house will have paid out $14,717. So if instead of asking the man who is about to buy a house, you ask the man who really owns one, he will tell you that, after his twenty-five-year struggle with "easy" monthly payments, this is how the hard-earned cash he put into them was divided up: for the house itself—$5000 ($500 for the down payment, $4500 in monthly payments); for interest—3842; for taxes and insurance—$3375; for essential maintenance and repairs—$2500; total cost—$14,717.

During the twenty-five years the monthly cost paid out by the buyer of a $5000 house will average about $47.30. Of this amount, only $15 goes to pay for the house itself. Interest takes at least $12.80, while $11.25 goes for taxes and insurance. Of the remainder, $8.33 is the average amount spent for maintenance essential to keep the house in repair.

These are the bare costs of buying a home. They do not take into account the cost of heat, light and other utilities as well as many incidental expenses which the home buyer discovers he must also meet in order to make the house he bought a real home for his family.

As we have shown before, labor accounts for only 29.5 per cent of the actual price of the house itself. We have also shown that the cost of the house is only about a third of the total cost of home ownership. By the same token, the cost of the house is only a third of the average monthly payment the home buyer must make. Actually, therefore, the cost of building labor is less than 10 per cent of the cost of home purchase. Less than ten cents of every home-buyer's dollar goes to the building worker. Clearly, a reduction in this amount would not really help the home buyer.

Cutting wages of construction workers would save the home buyer very little, but it would curtail the market of the producers of all kinds of goods.

Building workers have always been a major part of America's industrial labor force. In the postwar years, when construction will pace all other activity in our economy, the wages of building workers will play a strategic part. The wages a worker earns are his livelihood and the sole means of support of his family. The income of workers in a major industry such as building determines the well-being of every other worker, in every industry and in every shop.

Following the collapse of the construction industry after 1926, it became clear that we cannot have full and stable employment in the rest of our economy if we do not have it in the strategic construction industry.

The key to full employment—full-time work the year round, year in and year out—lies in our achieving and maintaining a high and stable level of activity in the construction industry. In housing, a "high" level of building means at least 1,500,000 new homes every year. One million and a half new homes, compared with the average of 700,000 new urban dwelling units maintained in the 1920's and the average of only 270,000 units achieved in the 1930's. It's a high goal, but one we can and must achieve. We must achieve it if the construction industry is to make its full contribution to an economy of full production, full employment and high national income. We can achieve this goal through the comprehensive housing embodied in the General Housing Bill, S. 1592.

S. 1592 attacks our housing problems where the attack is effective. It provides the only cure for the housing shortage we have accumulated over a period of many years. That cure is to bring the purchase of a new, privately built home within the financial reach of the American family. For the low-income families who cannot afford new homes provided by private enterprise, there must be low-rent housing, with public aid when necessary. Clearly, only a comprehensive program, combining different methods, can meet the specific needs of every family.

The vast majority of American families, both on the farm and in the city, could afford the homes that private enterprise builds if the costs were reduced. The main saving to home buyers must come through a reduction in the monthly mortgage payments. That is why S. 1592 places its major attack here. The bill modifies and improves the FHA system of mortgage insurance by reducing the cash down payment to five per cent, by lowering the interest rate to four per cent and extending the period of amortization to thirty-two years. This alone means a saving of between 10 and 15 per cent in the monthly payments on a home.

The first essential reduction will carry further reductions with it. By lowering the monthly payments, private builders will price themselves *into* the mass market of families of moderate means. Building more houses will bring economies and lower costs. No longer will private builders build only for the relatively few well-to-do; they will build new homes for millions of families in all income brackets.

The General Housing Bill recognizes that we can't meet our housing goals unless decent wages are paid to workers building new homes. The Senate made its position on this vital question emphatically clear. It passed, by an overwhelming vote, the A. F. of L.-sponsored and supported amendment requiring that not less than prevailing wages be paid on *all* FHA-insured construction. This requirement has existed on all public housing since 1937; it has existed on all large-scale FHA-insured projects since 1939. It is time that the requirement to pay not less than the established wage in the community be made applicable to all homes with the aid of federal mortgage insurance.

Payment of prevailing wages is essential to protect the home buyer because it assures good workmanship. It has been repeatedly demonstrated that workers who get decent wages achieve the economy of better performance and better workmanship.

Those who attack building labor by urging that the reduction in housing costs be taken out of the building workers' pocket know that they connot make a case without falsifying the facts. Nor do they stop there in their attack and their false claims. They allege that it is the purpose of the building trades to restrict housing construction by a variety of means.

The building trades unions are extending every effort to train workers in the fastest possible way to assure enough trained labor to meet the heavy demands of the housing emergency. Over 1,600 apprenticeship committees have been set up jointly by local building trades unions and employers all over the country. During the month of May alone the number of apprentices on the active file increased from 31,000 to over 42,000. The majority of the men entering apprenticeship are veterans. And more than half are receiving credit for experience while in the armed services or for previous apprenticeship training.

The number of men receiving apprentice training is being increased still more by increasing the ratio of apprentices to journeymen. In a number of communities the ratio is now one to three rather than the one to ten ratio prevailing before the war. In other communities, joint committees have arranged to use school facilities to speed training by supplementing the on-the-job experience with classroom work. The biggest barrier to accelerating this necessary training even more is the lack of materials, which is holding down the volume of available work. To give workers practical training, enough work must be available. New workers cannot be trained when even the experienced workers, who must train them, cannot find jobs because of the shortage of materials.

The price of housing will remain high, too high for the vast majority of Americans, until we build enough homes to meet the need of every family.

That need will not be met until new homes are built of the right type and at the right price to fit every pocketbook.

The cost of housing today is too high.

The high housing costs of today are largely a result of the shortages of yesterday.

We will not build new homes to match the pocketbook of the wage-earner's family if we rob that pocketbook by reducing wages.

PLANE GOSSIP

IT'S THAT MAN AGAIN

After a day spent at the beach, our old friend and philosopher, Joe Paup, turned to poetry to express his reactions. His world-shaking epic runs as follows:

Girls when they went out to swim,
Once dressed like Mother Hubbard
Now they have a bolder whim—
And dress more like her cupboard.

* * *

SURE CURE

We see by the papers there is soon going to be another big meeting to take up the juvenile delinquency problem. We think a certain actress ought to be there. This gal says she owes most of her success to her mother. "Mom," she says, "was the first person to give her little girl a great big hand."

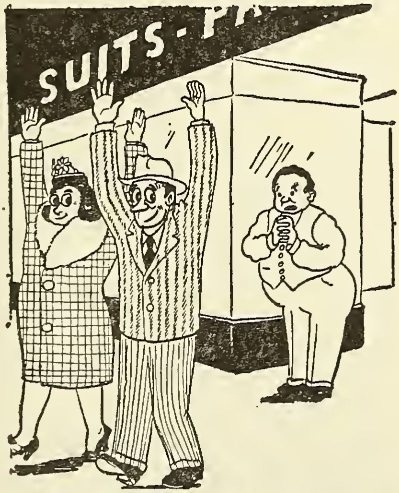
And if that isn't the answer to juvenile delinquency we're daffy.

* * *

SOUND NATURAL?

"Say, Jim, what d'ya say we get our wives together tonight and have a big time?"

"Okay, Joe. Where'll we leave them?"



Please! That's no way to leave my store just because you think prices are high.

NEVER SATISFIED

Well, the Hobbs Bill is signed, sealed, delivered and written into the laws of the land. But are the foes of labor satisfied? Heck, no. That was just a feeler. Now they want a bill that really hamstrings the unions. Of course, they'll tell you, they BELIEVE in unions. All they want to do is make the unions run their business they way THEY think it ought to be run. And in this connection they remind us of the story of the smart young guy who went into his father's business.

The junior partner made a visit to a distant branch office and was giving his father a full account.

"The manager there," he said, "is apt to take too much on himself. I gave him plainly to understand he must get authority from here instead of acting too much on his own."

"Yes," replied the senior partner dryly, "so I gather. Here's a telegram from him."

The telegram read: "Office on fire. Please wire instructions."

And that's about the way these "friends" of labor want to have the labor movement tied up, so it has to ask for instructions before it can even put out a fire.

* * *

LOYAL TO "THE HOUSE"

A member of the National House of Representatives was awakened by his wife one night with: "John, there are burglars in the house!"

"You must be mistaken, my dear," replied the solon sleepily. "There may be a few in the Senate, but in the House—the idea is preposterous."

* * *

ANOTHER PAUP POP-OFF

After sitting hatless in the mid-summer sun for several hours, our old friend Joe Paup gave to posterity the following little gem:

"Chasing women is all right; it's the catching up with them that leads to all the trouble."

TOO MUCH DISHWATER

Three American GI's stationed in Liberia found the cost of labor so cheap that they could afford to hire one of the natives as sort of all-around helper in the kitchen where they worked. It helped ease the load when the sergeant wasn't around. As they got more and more leisure as a result of the native's aid, they started playing practical jokes on the Liberian.

Once they filled his hat with flour. Another time they gave him phony money which he discovered had no value. The Liberian seemed not to notice the tricks and continued to serve them without resentment. They got together, decided he was a good sport and then told him they would pull no more tricks.

"No more flour in hat?"

"No."

"No more counterfeit money?"

"No."

The Liberian smiled: "Okay, no more dishwater in your coffee."

And from where we sit it seems to us that some employers are now acting like the Liberian cook. While wages were controlled they fed us dishwater about wanting to increase pay rates; but now that they can do so they are singing a different tune.

★ ★ ★

NO FOOLING

Democracy doesn't depend on what you think about the country. It depends on what you do about it.

★ ★ ★

SOME REFORM AT LEAST

During recent weeks there seems to have been some disposition on the part of the Russians to enter into some open and aboveboard discussions on world peace. The change in heart has been small indeed, but at least it is a change from the stand-pat attitude Stalin's mouthpieces have shown to date. It all sort of reminds us of the priest who was held up in a dark alley. When the victim threw up his hands, the thug noticed he was a man of the cloth. Apologetically he withdrew his pistol.

"Excuse me, Father," he said, "I didn't mean to hold up a priest but I need money badly."

The priest apologized too. "I'm sorry I have no money with me," he said, "but here, have a cigar."

"No thanks," replied the robber, "I've given up smoking for Lent."

THE NEW CIVILIZATION

There was a recent comment in a national magazine holding that it is hard to be sympathetic with the people on the Bikini atoll who are being moved from their islands so America can conduct an experiment with atomic bombs. "These savages," said the magazine ironically, "have not even learned to drop things on each other."

This reminds us of another incident which was supposed to have taken place while American troops, tanks and flame throwers were blasting through a Southern Pacific island inhabited by cannibals.

Two cannibals, who had fled to the mountainous hinterland, were talking about the new civilization which was being brought to them. Said one of them:

"The thing that I can't understand about these civilized people is that they kill more people than they can eat."

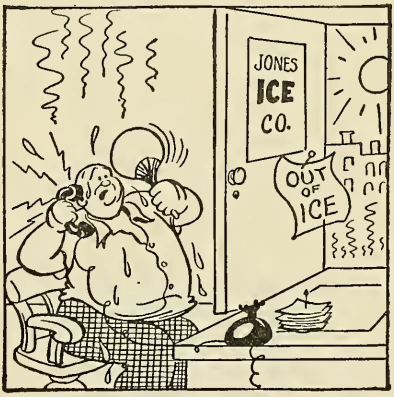
The savages!—**The Capital Times.**

★ ★ ★

NOT SO SILLY

The Army and Navy are now studying the results of their $70,000,00 Atom Bomb test in the South Pacific islands. When we remember how much "viewing with alarm" and "looking with trepidation" there was back in the depression years every time some progressive congressman suggested a few millions ought to be spent to provide jobs, we wonder where in heck civilization is headed.

No wonder the S. D. Labor Leader opines it might be cheaper to drop the Atom Bomb on the United States and experiment with inflation on Bikini.



Yes, I know how you feel, Mrs. Smith.

GI's ARE MAKING GOOD

★ ★ ★

FROM THE Veterans' Administration comes an encouraging report of what free men can do in a free economy. All over the nation veterans with the help of GI loans and lots of ingenuity are making good in a big way in new business enterprises.

A veteran in Lowry, S. C., last month repaid a G. I. business loan he obtained nine months ago to buy 2,000 turkey pullets and necessary feed and equipment. His enterprise showed a large profit.

Three brothers, all veterans, obtained a $1,500 business loan to buy equipment for bituminous road surfacing in St. Paul, Minn. Taking their father into partnership, they formed a fast-working team capable of surfacing four driveways a day. Completing 25 driveways and one parking lot in three weeks, the veterans claim to be able to increase their pace and gross $1,000 a week for the rest of the year.

An ex-sailor received a $3,600 G. I. loan to purchasee an Andreas Guarnerius violin to be used with the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra. A VA representative phoned Eugene Ormandy, conductor of the orchestra, to verify the value of the instrument. "It is a magnificent violin made almost 300 years ago," Mr. Ormandy explained.

A nation-wide shortage of precision gears prompted a Minneapolis, Minn., veteran to open a manufacturing plant that immediately was flooded with orders for gears valued at $300,000. The 29-year old ex-Navy man started business with $27,000 obtained through G. I. and Reconstruction Finance Corporation loans and his own savings. Using war surplus equipment, the veteran developed a new manufacturing method enabling him to guarantee 100 per cent perfection for every gear produced.

A former California cowboy who rode in rodeos throughout America and Europe capitalized on his knowledge of horses upon his discharge from the Sea Bees. He obtained a business loan to open a combination riding academy and school for boys. His Wildwood Ranch has bridle paths that run through a state park of giant redwoods and 53 horses including geldings and palominos. The school, for boys between 12 and 15, concentrates on body-building and skill-creating subjects such as horsemanship, handicraft and nature study.

An ex-Army gunner borrowed $1,500 under the G. I. Bill to buy a 38-foot lobster boat in Gloucester, Mass. In addition to lobster fishing, he charters his boat for fishing parties during the summer.

The exterminating business attracted three Denver, Colo., veterans, two of them disabled. With the help of a G. I. loan, they began on a small scale, exterminating cockroaches and termites in buildings. To increase profits, they turned to the dairy industry, eradicating pests in barns, granaries and corn cribs. They bought an airplane to spray fields and swamps, and intend to learn to fly under the VA flying training program.

An ex-serviceman who escaped unwounded from numerous strafings in Sicily and Italy borrowed $4,000 to open a small grocery in Lexington, Ky. During his first morning in business, cash on hand was 90c. His net profits mounted until now they vary from $180 to $200 a month.

One of the smallest G. I. loans recorded, $28.74, was granted a veteran farmer in Arkansas for the purchase of a harrow. It was urgently needed to save a valuable crop.

A veteran in Kansas City, Mo., opened an export-import business with the help of a G. I. loan. As his representative in Italy, he chose his former first sergeant.

A Spartanburg, S. C., veteran obtained a $4,000 G. I. business loan to establish a diaper service.

Help wanted advertisements in Dallas, Texas papers furnished an idea to a Texas veteran and his wife. They secured a G. I. loan to form Business Service, Inc., supplying secretarial and office help to small concerns requiring part-time assistance.

A Maryland veteran who learned to dive in the Navy used a G. I. loan to purchase diving equipment for local salvage work. Operating in the Baltimore harbor, he inspects, patches and repairs under-water cables on a contract basis.

A former colonel and sergeant forgot all about rank after their discharges, obtained a G. I. loan, and opened a gunsmith firm in Boston, Mass. Both ex-ordnance men, they put the knowledge acquired in the service to use, repairing and rebuilding guns of every description.

Over 16,000 veterans have displayed American ingenuity typified by these cases by using nearly $48,000,000 of G. I. business loans for ventures ranging from tool repairing to sheep raising.

The majority of veterans went into business on a modest scale, with loans averaging $2,941 each. VA guaranteed or insured about $1,259 of the average loan.

The failure rate of G. I. business enterprises has been slight. Only eight-tenths of one per cent of veterans receiving business loans failed to meet payments, causing the Federal Government to pay $112,049 to lending agencies.

Death Calls Brother Tom Moore

Canada lost one of its truly great labor leaders last month when death called Brother Tom Moore at the age of sixty-seven. For twenty-five years Brother Moore, a long and faithful member of our Brotherhood, served as president of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress. Four years ago ill-health made it mandatory for him to retire but during these last years he followed the activities and progress of the labor movement as keenly as he did during the years he was playing a prominent part in it.

Mr. Moore was a native of Leeds, England, settled in Niagara Falls in 1909. He joined the United Brotherhood of Carpenters there in 1906 and served in many capacities until moving to Ottawa in 1919. He represented Canadian labor at Conferences at London, Geneva, Washington, Amsterdam and Kyoto, Japan, and for several years served on the governing body of the International Labor Organization.

At the Twenty-fifth General Convention of our Brotherhood a motion was unanimously adopted that a message of good wishes for a speedy recovery be sent Brother Moore who in past years attended many such conventions as a delegate. Such a message was sent a few weeks before his passing.

Throughout the labor movements of the United States and Canada the passing of Brother Moore is sincerely mourned.

Keep Collective Bargaining

By Senator Robert M. La Follette, Jr.

★ ★ ★

INDUSTRIALISTS should recognize that it is good business to give their workers decent standards of living. The prosperity of industry, and that of farmers and service groups as well, depends largely on the prosperity of the worker. Labor is part of the mass market on which mass production depends. Farm prices and farm income are paid largely out of labor's share of industrial income. Historically, American industry has prospered when labor made its gains. Increased purchasing power, often very reluctantly given or wrested from industry, has been the life blood of our economic system.

Far-sighted management realizes that the greatest untapped market in the world is right here in this country among those who now have bare subsistence purchasing power. Give them a chance to increase their standard of living and you automatically shift our economic machine into high gear.

It is frequently argued that those industries which pay more than a bare subsistence have discharged all their responsibilities toward labor and society—that demands for higher wages or lower prices in these industries are not justified. Such an argument might be true in a static economy. It doesn't hold water in an expanding economy.

The entire industrial history of our country attests to the fact that industry can raise wages and can lower unit prices and still make good profits.

It should be conceded that this very general analysis is not the complete picture of our present economic situation. There would have been fewer strikes since V-J Day had the President and other administration spokesmen laid down a definite blueprint with respect to wages and prices, instead of trying to mollify both sides with an indefinite and vacillating policy.

In addition, several unusual temporary economic factors are highly important. First of all, a tremendous backlog of demand exists for many industrial products. Second, strong inflationary tendencies are lurking in the economy. Third, the necessity for the continuance of many governmental economic controls impairs the operation of certain checks and balances in collective bargaining. Fourth, the economic road ahead, after complete reconversion, is still uncertain.

Several facts stand out clearly in this confused picture. Many industries are assured of a market for everything they can possibly make the next few years. In many cases it means lowered costs that should be reflected in higher wages and lower prices. Many industries have already benefited substantially by reduced average unit labor cost due to the reduction of overtime costs.

In those industries that cannot actually effect operating economies under these conditions, and where labor is working for wages that do not permit an adequate standard of living, now is the time to raise those wages, even if some price increases are necessary. Never will these industries be in a more favorable position to absorb increases. If this is not done, the effect will be to impose substandard conditions not only for the present, but for a long indeterminate period. All too often in a glutted labor market it is the industry with the marginal wage that sets the industrial standard.

When the initial backlog of demand is satisfied, there must be a continuing high-level demand. That can be assured only with a high level of purchasing power, gradually built up with an increase in real wages.

These and similar problems are the complex issues behind the labor scene. It is clearly apparent that restrictive labor measures are not the answer. Curtailment of labor's rights can only bring bitterness and discontent. The logical conclusion of such repressive measures is to abolish entirely the right to strike and the right to peaceful picketing. These are fundamental rights which stem from the Constitution.

I cannot emphasize this too strongly: this approach is the method of totalitarianism. The destruction of a free and strong labor movement was the first step in the subversion of the rights and liberties of all segments of the population. When total control was achieved, the status of labor, and in fact all culture, reverted to barbarism, including the exist-for-work theory of economics. This method to secure production is irreconcilable with democracy and freedom.

Punitive legislation against labor, or any group in society, inevitably entails the loss of freedom for all. Labor's basic rights are indivisible with other basic rights. Strike down the rights of labor and you have struck a major blow in wrecking the freedom of speech, and all other liberties that we cherish. It is part of the same pattern. It is part of the same freedom.

The serious situation we face today calls for a delicate operation on the ills of our economy—not a haphazard swinging of the meat axe and bludgeon. A labor strike is a symptom of industrial illness. Too many people are concerned with the symptoms.

The constructive approach to this critical problem is in the opposite direction. The only real answer is full and free collective bargaining, in an atmosphere permeated with mutual confidence, instead of mistrust. The spotlight of public opinion must be turned on those who refuse to bargain in good faith.

The conciliation and mediation services of the government must be strengthened. The use of voluntary mediation and arbitration must be encouraged. Such provisions written into a voluntary collective agreement will afford protection against work stoppages. Compulsory methods usually defeat themselves because they do not remove the friction and bitterness that must be resolved before a satisfactory employer-employee relationship can be had. Cooling-off periods are unsatisfactory because they can easily become heating-up periods or merely stalling-off periods.

In the most destructive war in history we proved that free men could outfight and outproduce nations governed by totalitarian states. We now have the opportunity to prove to the world that free men living in a democracy can have economic opportunity for a high standard of living without surrendering their fundamental rights.

Editorial

It Pays to Organize

The last vestiges of slavery in the United States seem to be on their way out. Throughout the land there is a slow but certain rebellion developing among the baseball players in the organized leagues. After fifty years of being bulldozed, exploited and traded and sold like cattle, ball players are finally waking up to the fact that American freedom extends to all classes and all creeds. Like many other exploited workers, they are coming to realize that their only sure road to economic freedom and justice is organization.

It is surprising that in a country as enlightened as America a form of virtual slavery has been able to exist for so many years. Year after year, highly-skilled, sturdy young ball players have bowed to iron-clad domination by the monied interests which owned them as surely as the plantation owners of the south ever owned their slaves. Either they conformed with the wishes of their owners or they faced banishment from the game. They had no alternative or chance to bargain for their services. They accepted the terms offered by their owners or they gave up the right to play in organized baseball, a closed shop arrangement unparalleled in any other phase of American life; including organized labor. Ususally the owners of highly valuable baseball skill had no other means of earning a decent livelihood. So they invariably made the best bargain they could under a system which gave them no latitude or basis for bargaining effectively.

Under the "reserve clause" feature which has long been part and parcel of baseball contracts, the player is indentured to a club for as long as he remains in the game. The club can sell the player or trade him like a piece of livestock. The player's wishes are immaterial. Imagine what that means to the player. It's as if a carpenter became the property of the first contractor he went to work for. He would have to work for that one contractor as long as he followed the trade unless the contractor chose to sell him or trade him. It's not hard to imagine what kind of wages would prevail in the industry if every carpenter had to work for one contractor only or get out of the trade. Well that's the sort of thing ball players have had to contend with for years.

In fairness to the baseball moguls it ought to be pointed out that most clubs pay reasonably good salaries. Some, however, take full advantage of the unlimited power that is theirs under the "reserve clause." They exploit their players to the limit and there is little the players can do about it. No wonder players are turning to organization for a way out.

This year has seen dozens of top-flight players desert American baseball to play in a Mexican league. Of course the idea that they should have nerve enough to quit American baseball and move into the Mexican league where they can get what they are worth is anathema to American club owners. It worries them no end. Yet the Mexican league for the first time in history has given players a chance to dicker for their services and really get what they are worth. Naturally these men who slipped out from under the indenture clauses in our baseball leagues are forever barred from playing in organized American baseball again. But at least they are now for the first time in history getting all they can sell their services for in a competitive market.

Don't get us wrong; we're not against baseball. It's a fine game and one we must keep. Millions of people enjoy it thoroughly and we're one of them. But it seems about time the men who play it, the men who make it great, got a decent break. For years the club owners have tried to wrap a sort of patriotic aura around the game. They have tried to make it a sort of historic American tradition on a par with the constitution. And all the time it has been a money-grubbing proposition with them. They have squeezed it for every nickel there was in it, and nuts to the players and everybody else.

It took a long time, but at last the players are waking up to the fact that organization offers the only sure road to economic justice. And that is something other exploited groups are finding out too.

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The Day of Awakening

It has been no secret to anyone that some fine day a showdown would have to develop in the CIO between those who believe in straight, honest-to-God unionism and those who believe in ideologies imported from Russia. That that day is now close at hand seems logical in view of recent developments. Recently Morris Muster, a New Yorker who helped to organize the CIO Furniture workers in 1937 and who has been its international president ever since, threw in the sponge. He resigned because, as he says, "my record as a trade unionist will not permit me to remain head of a Communist-controled organization."

The membership of Munster's union is estimated at around 42,000. Of this number he says that not more than 1,000 are Communists. Yet at the union's recent convention the Communist elements took over lock, stock and barrel. Through chicanery and intrigue this vociferous minority imposed its will upon the majority. As Munster put it, these individuals, like Communists everywhere, are professional politicians first and trade unionists only incidentally. By their plotting and scheming a handful of delegates who never saw the inside of a furniture factory defeated the will of the majority and placed themselves in complete command. By this action they actually placed the CIO furniture workers in the same category with most of the other CIO internationals which have long been under complete and airtight control of a Communist clique.

Indications are that the CIO rank and file is getting pretty fed up with domination piped direct from Moscow. The rebellion of Munster and others in the furniture workers is only one straw in the wind. A half dozen other international unions are seething under their Communist yokes. Most of them have petitioned CIO president Murray for help in getting rid of Communist hierarchies that have been in the saddle.

And any way you look at it is high time the rank and filers in the dual organization make up their minds which road they are going to travel. They can travel down the road of good, sound unionism followed by the AFL, or they can choose to follow the erratic, underhanded, ignominious roadway Communism has been building in this nation. The AFL way they can head toward prosperity, security and peace. The Commy way they can walk straight into misery, turmoil, privation and strife—the things the Reds promote incessantly to swell their ranks with new recruits. By now it should be evident to everyone that the Commies' chief purposes are to attack the government of this nation, extol the virtues of Russia (which they themselves avoid like the plague), and keep alive and intensify industrial strife throughout our economy.

Under a free system we made ourselves the greatest nation in the world. We elevated our working condition, raised our wages, and improved our living standards to a degree no one would have thought possible even twenty years ago. With free unions and free enterprise under a democratic system we can go even farther in the next twenty years than we went in the last.

But the Commies want none of this. They want turmoil and strife and uncertainty. They feed on the misery of the people and recruit their victims from among the beaten down and hopeless. Munster found that out in the CIO Furniture Workers. While it took him a long time to learn the facts of life, he seems to have learned them at last. He hits the nail on the head when he says:

"Those people are dangerously vicious. They are not in the union to help workers. Anyone who goes along with them on the theory that that is the liberal thing to do is a fool. I know, because I have been one. It is better to rid the labor movement entirely of these people. They are no good to anyone but Uncle Joe."

A Gestapo Device

For the past several months a Senate investigating committee has been digging into a smelly affair involving several companies which received huge contracts during the war. What it has uncovered up to the time of this writing is enough to give an honest man nausea. A couple of promoters started out with a printed letterhead for which they paid some printer a couple of dollars and wound up with almost $80,000,000 in the taxpayers money for munitions contracts. And for some inexplicable reason (he says it wasn't money) a Congressman from Kentucky acted as a sort of guardian angel for the deal throughout the war years. It's all a stinking mess and there are probably a lot more of the same to come.

One of the alarming things uncovered by this war contract investigation is the extensive use which the Army, the Navy and many Washington agencies are making of wire-tapping devices. These devices are recording machines that are attached to telephones. When some one calls up the machines are switched on and a recording is made of the conversation. It seems many Washington offices have been using these spying machines for a long time.

From where we sit it looks as though the time has arrived when the problem of wire-tapping must be settled once and for all time. At various times the FBI has resorted to wire-tapping to catch crooks—especially during prohibition. If we remember correctly the courts called such procedure illegal after Congress passed an act covering such practices. Yet today the government itself is apparently using the snooping devices extensively. However noble the supposed purpose for installing these devices may be, we consider them a dangerous and distinct threat to privacy which the constitution guarantees every citizen. It's time these snooping devices were made illegal.

It is not the government alone that is using these infernal machines. One company alone has installed nearly 7,000 for commercial users without any sort of sales promotion. So from now on you will never be sure whether the person you are calling is having a record made of your conversation or not. You won't be able to discuss anything confidential. You won't be able to talk freely. And certainly you won't be able to depend on the phone for anything you wouldn't care to see printed in the newspapers.

Wire-tapping devices smack of Hitlerism and the Gestapo. They have no place in a democracy. It's high time it was made a crime not only to use them but to manufacture them as well.

Civilization Hanging in the Balance

Late last month the Allied Nations undertook the tremendous task of writing the peace which will officially close World War II. For the second time in a generation diplomats will endeavor to dispense justice and security to all people and all nations. It is a gigantic undertaking. Will they be able to succeed this time where they failed before? No one knows. But everyone knows that if they fail this time civilization is on its way out. Our own civilization will follow Greece, Rome, China, and the host of other enlightened eras that flourished for a day in all their glory and splendor only to sink into oblivion and decay.

Now as throughout all other periods of history, the little people of the world are not mad at anybody. All they are interested in individually is having and holding a job that provides a decent living standard, a chance to raise a family in decent surrounding, and an opportunity to live a useful, busy life. The aspirations of Joe Doakes, American, are little different from those of Harry Limehouse, Englishman, or Otto Kraut, German. It's somewhere in the uppercrusts that the differences that lead to war arise. And invariably it's the little guys who wind up beating each others brains out.

Of course the Garrsons' and Mays' of the world need a war to enable them to make millions of dollars overnight. From the earliest times there were always those who waxed fat on the misery and privation of others. Probably it will always be thus. But speaking for the little people of this nation there is one thing we would like to point out. Modern warfare has become so destructive nobody can win anymore. There is no situation worth sacrificing this nation and all its people for. Yet if another war arises and atomic weapons come into use, our cities and all their inhabitants are doomed. Let those who are sitting in the peace conference ponder on that for awhile.

Official Information

General Officers of THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS of AMERICA

General Office: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General President
WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

First General Vice-President
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General Secretary
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Second General Vice-President
JOHN R. STEVENSON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General Treasurer
S. P. MEADOWS
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General Executive Board

First District, CHARLES JOHNSON, Jr.
111 E. 22nd St., New York 10, N. Y.

Second District, WM. J. KELLY
Carpenters' Bld., 243 4th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
3684 W. 136th St., Cleveland, O.

Fourth District, ROLAND ADAMS
712 West Palmetto St., Florence, S. C.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
631 W. Page, Dallas, Texas

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
Box 1168, Santa Barbara, Calif.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
1182 St. Lawrence, Rm. 10, Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Convention Call—Canadian Trades and Labor Congress

In accordance with the provisions of the Constitution you are hereby informed that the Sixty-first Annual Convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada will be held in the Windsor Armories, Windsor, Ontario, beginning at 10 a.m. (City Time) Wednesday, September 18th, 1946, and continuing daily until the business of the Convention has been completed.

With a victorious end of World War II it is now possible for the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada to hold its first peace-time Convention since 1938. In 1945 it was impossible to hold a Convention due to Government restrictions regarding traveling; therefore, many urgent problems were left in abeyance and must be dealt with this year.

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NEW CHARTERS ISSUED

2548	Enterprise, Ore.	2613	Windsor, Ont., Can.
2240	Burlington, N. C.	2616	El Centro, Calif.
2243	Durango, Colo.	2252	Ottawa, Ont., Can.
2562	Stayton, Ore.	2579	Arcata, Calif.
2568	Edmonton, Alta., Can.	2262	Spruce Pine, N. C.
2249	Columbus, Ohio	2266	Chatham, Ont., Can.
2251	Palmer, Alaska	2625	Victoria, B. C., Can.
2577	Espanola, N. Mex.	2630	Seattle, Wash.
2578	North Bay, Ont., Can.		

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;
They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

Brother FRED ANDERSON, Local No. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
Brother ROBERT E. BARTON, Local No. 1149, Oakland, Cal.
Brother EARNEST BEAN, Local No. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
Brother HARRY BECKER, Local No. 133, Terre Haute, Ind.
Brother HARRY BINGHAM, Local No. 40, Boston, Mass.
Brother PHILIP BISSETTE, Local No. 490, Passaic, N. J.
Brother FLOYD C. BURDICK, Local No. 1765, Orlando, Fla.
Brother OLIVA BURGOIN, Local No. 94, Providence, R. I.
Brother T. M. COLLIER, Local No. 345, Memphis, Tenn.
Brother HARRY DEATHRAGE, Local No. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
Brother WM. DECKER, Local No. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
Brother JACK O. EBY, Local No. 1849, Pasco, Wash.
Brother W. S. FERGUSON, Local No. 213, Houston, Tex.
Brother JESSE FITE, Local No. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
Brother C. A. FOWLER, Local No. 345, Memphis, Tenn.
Brother JOHN H. HENHOEFFER, Local No. 122, Philadelphia, Pa.
Brother J. M. HERNDON, Local No. 1849, Pasco, Wash.
Brother EDWARD C. JOHNSON, Local No. 122, Philadelphia, Pa.
Brother HENRY LAMPE, Local No. 419, Chicago, Ill.
Brother W. E. LOGAN, Local No. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
Brother FRANK MAREK, Local No. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
Brother JOE A. McCORD, Local No. 1497, E. Los Angeles, Cal.
Brother HARRY McGOWAN, Local No. 1849, Pasco, Wash.
Brother WM. S. MUNROE, Local No. 345, Memphis, Tenn.
Brother W. C. NOWLIN, Local No. 213, Houston, Tex.
Brother CHAS. PAGE, Local No. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
Brother WESLEY W. RAPPE, Local No. 627, Jacksonville, Fla.
Brother D. E. ROARK, Local No. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
Brother C. ROMANELLO, Local No. 246, New York, N. Y.
Brother HARRY S. SCHMID, Local No. 122, Philadelphia, Pa.
Brother WM. J. SMITH, Local No. 378, Edwardsville, Ill.
Brother WESTLEY L. SMITH, Local No. 1419, Johnstown, Pa.
Brother NOLAND STRINGFIELD, Local No. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
Brother CHARLES STROBLE, Local No. 1225, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
Brother RAY TROUTMAN, Local No. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
Brother JOSEPH VERDERBER, Local No. 246, New York, N. Y.
Brother WILLIAM P. WERNER, Local No. 378, Edwardsville, Ill.
Brother RUDOLFO ZILLI, Local No. 246, New York, N. Y.
Brother LAWRENCE ZIMMERMAN, Local No. 2871, Polson, Mont.

Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Local Union No. 141 Honors Two Old Timers

The Editor:

On Tuesday, July 2, 1946, Local Union No. 141, Chicago, Ill., met in its hall at 7427-29 So. Chicago Ave., to honor two 60-year continuous members and install the local officers.

Brother Peter E. Carlson born January 6, 1858, joined Local Union No. 162, Chicago, Illinois, April 12, 1886. Brother Chas. Swensen born July 22, 1860, joined Local Union No. 162, Chicago, Illinois, May 12, 1886. Local No. 162 and Local No. 28 later consolidated and formed Local No. 10 in 1895. Brother's Carlson and Swensen then transferred from Local No. 10 in the early 1900's to Local Union No. 141 where they have been in continuous good standing ever since. Local Union No. 141 was chartered November 17, 1888.

Brother George Ottens, general representative, acted as master of ceremonies. He presented gold service pins from the General Office engraved for 60 years' service, and a token from the Local Union to each of these brothers. Brother Ottens praised the loyalty of these two old timers and pointed out that with this same loyalty to principles and to our organization from our members today our Brotherhood can't help but advance.

Brothers Carlson and Swensen both responded and we in turn gave them an ovation. Both of these brothers are mentally alert and in very good physical condition which again proves the old adage that hard work won't hurt you.

The Woodlawn Commandery Band which uses our hall for rehearsals graciously donated their time and came over thirty strong and played some stirring marches.

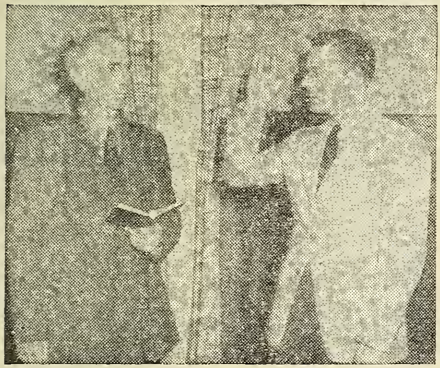
The following officers were installed by Brother Ottens: Stanley L. Johnson, Pres.; Leon D. Druse, Vice Pres.; Matt Hellman, Rec. Sec'y; George Vest, Fin. Sec'y; H. C. Schriner, Treas.; Arthur J. Casson, Conductor; Frank Hawkins, Warden; Edw. H. Nielsen, Trustee. The two other trustees are Elmer Johnson, and Oscar Anderson, and Stanley L. Johnson is Business Agent.

At the conclusion refreshments were served and we feel a memorable and enjoyable evening was had by all present.

Fraternally yours,

Matt Hellman, Rec. Sec., L. U. No. 141.

Father Obligates Son



On May 2, 1911, Brother John Jarvis was obligated into Local No. 734 of Kokomo, Indiana. Thirty-five years later, Brother Jarvis was obligating his own son into the same local. Pictured herewith is Brother Jarvis giving the obligation to his son, Don Jarvis, on April 24, 1946, during a meeting of the Local Union. Congratulations to the new father and son team.

Kentucky Members Attend Labor School

Attending the recent two-week Kentucky Labor School at Richmond, Kentucky, were ten members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners AFL. They are Charles Bratcher, Weaver Freeman, Frank Dixon, Paul McAvoy and Irvin Voit of Local Union No. 64; Archie K. Fleming and Ira G. Thompson of Local Union No. 442; William Beller of No. 2866 and Gerald Weikel of 2959, and Jerry Bevins of No. 661. Representing their locals, the delegates were from Louisville, Hopkinsville, Owensboro and Beutchel, Kentucky.

The School, first of its kind to be held by any state federation of labor, took place on the campus of Eastern State Teachers' College, chosen because of its convenient location and excellent facilities for study and recreation. Forty students from fifteen AFL unions in eight Kentucky cities attended. Included in the faculty were several college professors and representatives of the AFL and Department of Labor.

Students spend about six hours a day in class, learning such subjects as labor history, labor economics, collective bargaining, public speaking and parliamentary law. There were also lectures by several guest speakers, including L. C. Willis, director of the Kentucky Department of Industrial Relations. At a special Saturday night meeting, Dr. M. D. Peterson of Oak Ridge addressed the School and members of the Richmond community on the implications of atomic energy.

The School is a project of the pioneering Kentucky Federation of Labor's Department of Research and Education, set up last January under the directorship of Mrs. Frances Kauffman of Louisville. Speaking of the School and of the educational program as a whole, Federation Secretary-Treasurer Edward H. Weyler explained that the purpose was to train workers for leadership both in their union and in the community, so that labor can assume its rightful duties and responsibilities to its membership and to the nation.

OF PARTICULAR INTEREST
to our Ladies

Jacksonville Ladies on the Move

The Editor:

Ladies Auxiliary 297 in Jacksonville, Fla., is on the move. We read in The Carpenter what other Auxiliaries are doing so we are going to tell you what we are doing. We are steadily growing. We have 35 members in good standing and we meet the second and fourth Tuesday nights in the Carpenters' Building. We all have a nice time together. We have a sick committee and when any member is reported sick a potted plant is sent to her. We buy a large duck with a flower already growing. If the family needs a cash donation we see to that also. We have a can a week fund for the food drive for Europe. Any member can bring more than one of any kind of food, the more the merrier. We have quite a supply on hand.

We hold bunco parties and the proceeds go in the bank for donations for the sick or needy.

On July 1st a joint installation of officers of Carpenters Local 627 and Auxiliary Local 297 was held, after which a ball was given for the carpenters and their families. A large crowd attended. Dancing was from 9:00 to 1:00 A.M. and free refreshments were served throughout the evening; beer, potato chips, soft drinks, ice cream and cakes. Everyone had a lovely time and plenty to eat.

We have a lovely dance floor, air conditioned for comfort. We have dances three nights a week, the proceeds being divided between the Carpenters' Local and Ladies' Auxiliary.

We will be glad to have any lady visit us on our meeting night from any other Auxiliary if she is visiting our fair city.

Florida is a wonderful place so come down and see us.

Respectfully, Mrs. Pearl Williams.

Hermiston Ladies Sponsor Picnic

The Editor:

Greetings to all sister organizations from Auxiliary Local No. 429 of Hermiston, Ore. We are not closing for the summer but intend to continue our meetings on the first and third Tuesdays of each month.

We have scheduled a picnic for July 28th at the Columbia Park for the Carpenters and their families. Each Carpenter is invited to bring a guest. Each family will provide its own basket lunch and our Auxiliary Local will furnish soft drinks and ice cream.

All in all, we are looking forward to a busy and constructive summer.

Fraternally yours,

Florence Russel, Rec. Sec.

Los Angeles Ladies Celebrate 25th Birthday

The Editor:

Greetings to all sister auxiliaries from the ladies of Auxiliary No. 62, Los Angeles, Calif. Although it has been some time since we had an article in our magazine, we all look forward to getting it each month and eagerly peruse the contents. We, like our sister auxiliaries, were very busy all through the war years. We are still carrying on through an A. F. of L. organization of the various craft auxiliaries united to sew, knit and work for our wounded service men in the hospitals here at home and any family of our service men needing aid. Several of our own auxiliary members hold office in this organization. One of our past presidents, Sister Brown, gave her two sons for the cause of freedom but carried on bravely doing more than her share of service for the boys.

February 14th we celebrated our twenty-fifth birthday with a dance and card party and open house to all southern California Auxiliaries and their husbands. We served a lovely birthday cake and buffet supper. Our only charter member and treasurer twenty years, Sister Mabel Schmidt, was presented with a twenty-five year pin. Sister Grace Jared, our recording secretary, must also be credited with a long and faithful service. We have had several members with us 20 and 23 years. Last Christmas we served a turkey dinner to our members and their families. We meet the same night our husbands do and our first meeting night we serve refreshments and invite our husbands to partake. We have a pot-luck supper every three months with cake for the members having a birthday in the 3 months, then visit and play games while our husbands attend their meeting. We have $1000.00 invested in war bonds.

Let's all get busy and convince more of these carpenters' wives they are needed in the auxiliaries to have a good time, learn more about organized labor, and see that their husbands are more interested in their local meetings.

Sisters from any auxiliary will be welcome to meet with us anytime.

Fraternally,

May Arnold, President.

Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 215

In America the word "joinery" is rarely used by carpenters, even by those who specialize in the work that properly could be called by that name. We cannot recall ever having heard the word "joiner" used on the job, with reference to a carpenter doing joinery; however, there might be localities where the word has a practical usage. The finisher is the joiner of today, and finishing is the word that is used instead of joinery. The reason for the change from joinery to finishing and from joiner to finisher, we believe, is due to the advent of power-driven machinery in the building industry. The field carpenter seldom, if ever, is called upon to make window sash or panel doors for a house. He might get to make small panel doors for built-in fixtures, but even these are practically all made by the mills, or else the material is gotten out by a power-driven machine on the job and the carpenter puts it together and installs it. Those things and similar other things, when they were made in a carpenter shop or on the job with hand tools, constituted the principal part of the work done by the joiner. So it is not strange that the word joiner is going out of use, and the word finisher is taking its place.

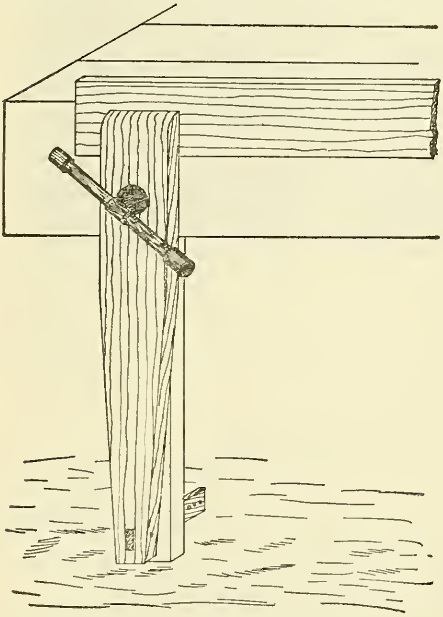


Fig. 1

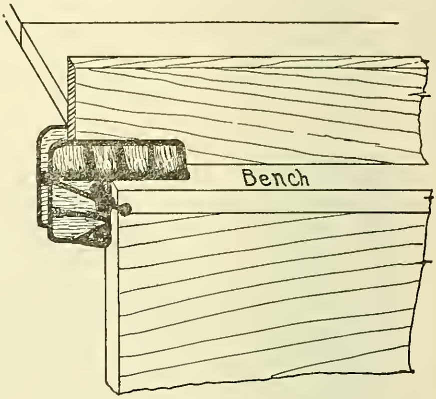


Fig. 2

A mechanic without tools can accomplish little in the way of woodwork, which is equally true in regard to holding devices, which, of course, are also tools but in a lesser sense. Perhaps the oldest of the holding tools, the old-fashioned bench vise, is shown by Fig. 1, which is a sort of perspective view. The vise is shown holding a piece of material, while the bench is shown only in part.

Fig. 2 is a rough drawing of a portable vise clamped to the end of a bench with a piece of material held in the jaws. This is perhaps the most practical vise in use today. It can be carried in a hand box and used as a bench vise or a tressel vise, for it is easy to fasten to a bench or to a saw horse. What we are showing is more nearly a symbol, for there are different kinds of such vises on the market, and the mechanic should examine the different makes before selecting one for himself.

Fig. 3 shows the old-fashioned boot jack bench stop, which is shown fastened to the bench with screws, but the common practice is to nail the stop to the bench with finishing nails, setting the nails so that the plane bit will not strike them. When screws are used they should be countersunk. Spurs are usually inserted on the forked ends somewhat as shown. These are made of nails with the heads cut off and the point ground to a cone point. To the upper right the spur is shown in place and at the bottom the headless nail is shown ready to be inserted, as indicated by the arrow.

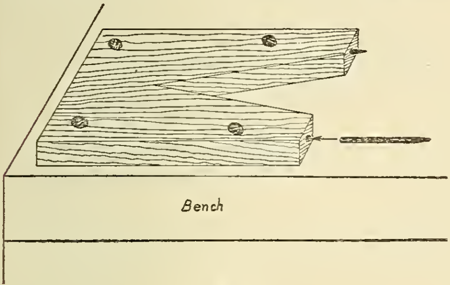


Fig. 3

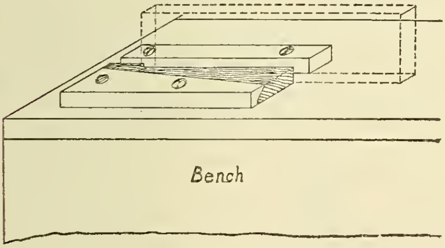


Fig. 4

A self-cleaning bench stop is shown by Fig. 4. The shaded part is a sort of wedge with a shoulder, as shown to the left, against which the material is pushed, which automatically clamps it firmly, as indicated by the dotted lines. Either nails or screws can be used for fastening the stop, but nails should be set and screws countersunk. The same bench stop is shown by Fig. 5, where the wedge is separated from the fastened parts. The open part indicated to the left provides ample space for shavings, chips and the like to pass out, an advantage that the old-style bench stop shown by Fig. 3 does not have.

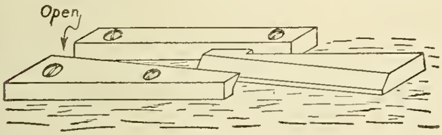


Fig. 5

Another bench stop is shown by Fig. 6. This is a simple device, and can be made by the local blacksmith; however, there are somewhat similar bench stops that can be obtained on the market. The one we are showing, when not in use, is pushed down so that the head will be in the housing shown by the medium shading. The slot into which the shank is slipped should be made so that the friction will hold the head up when it is in use. When the friction does not hold the head up, a little padding should be glued into the slot to renew the friction.

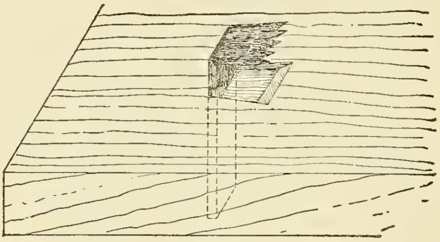


Fig. 6

Two views of an old-fashioned bench hook are shown by Fig. 7. The top is an edge view and the bottom is a plan.

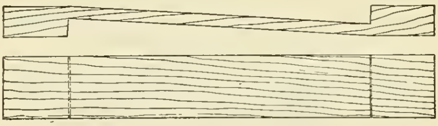


Fig. 7

This hook is made by ripping out two wedge-shaped parts from the sides of a ⅞-inch piece with the proper width and length. The length of the hook should be determined by the material it is to hold. If it is used for holding stair stringers while the housing is done, the hook should be long enough so that the board will be entirely on the bench and in the right position for using the router.

Fig. 8 shows a part of a bench with a jamb against the bench stop and to the right it is held by a bench hook, which is shown heavily shaded. The sawing and the routing for the groove is done while the jamb is in the position shown. Sometimes the hook is placed directly under the groove, but if the end to the left is held firmly by the bench stop, the position shown gives just a little more freedom of action.

When this writer was learning the trade he looked for a book that covered the more simple things in carpentry; the things that proverbially "everybody knows," but all he could find was books dealing with problems on the architect and foreman levels. The things that he really wanted to find in a book, evidently were regarded as unimportant, and yet those are the very things that the beginner wants to know and should know before he goes on with the more difficult problems that only the experienced workman ever gets a chance to solve. It is our contention that once the apprentice know how to do all of the simple things about carpentry, he will have no difficulties in solving the hard problems.

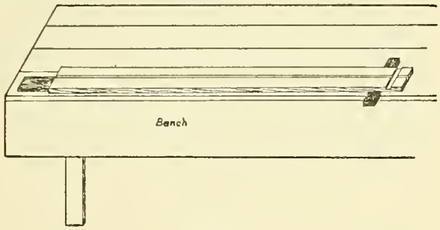


Fig. 8

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Wants to Know, II

By H. H. Siegele

The brother who wants information on how to cope large moldings might be interested in how to mark the miter of sprung moldings on the back, and cut them from the back with a cut-off saw.

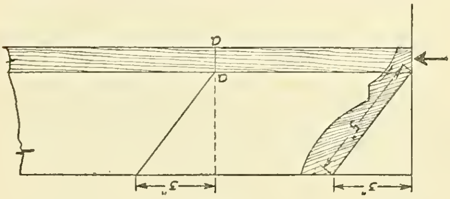

Fig. 1

Fig. 1, to the left, shows a cross section of a large molding in place. The part of the back we are dealing with here is shown to the right at the bottom, shaded, and we are looking straight at it, as indicated by the large arrow to the left, which points to the bottom of the cross section. From the starting point we make the first mark, as between a and a, which is a square mark. Now turn to Fig. 2, where we show a cross section to the upper left, and a drawing of the back, sloping down toward the right. Here again we are looking straight at the back, as indicated by the large arrow to the left of the cross section. The mark that we make here is between a and a, and the way we arrive at it is by squaring across the back (the shaded part) as shown by the dotted line. Then we measure to the right the distance of the spring of the molding, as shown by the cross section, which is 3 inches. This gives the second point, and we mark from a to a. (This marking can also be done with the steel square, by taking 3 on the tongue of the square and 5 on the body, the tongue gives the cut. Those figures are given with the cross section at the upper left. The cut

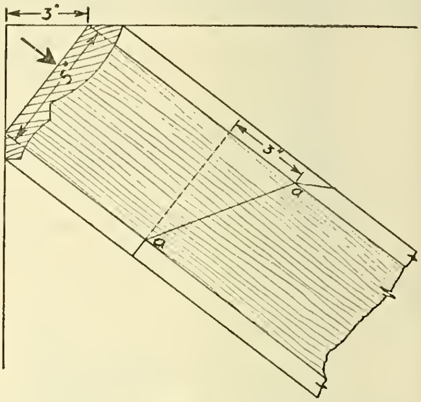

Fig. 2

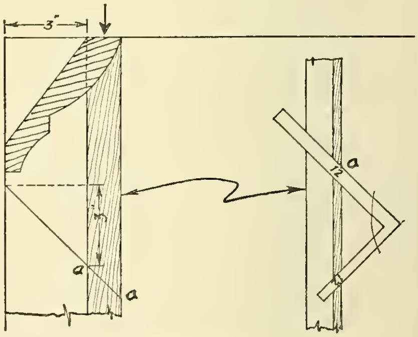

Fig. 3

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is the same as a sheeting or plancher cut for a hip roof.)

Fig. 3, to the left again shows the cross section of the molding, and the arrow shows the direction we are looking at the back. The part below the cross section that is shaded is what we are dealing with here. The mark that we want is between a and a, which is a true miter, as indicated to the right at a, where we show a square applied, using the figures 12 and 12.

With the back of the molding marked in this way, take a well-sharpened fine saw and cut the molding from the back so as to cut away the three marks. If this is carefully done you will have a true miter cut.

(Copyrighted 1946)—H. H. Siegele

SHINGLES FOR CONE

Cutting shingles, especially asphalt shingles, for cone roofs is a simple matter. Such shingles can be cut from slated roll roofing. The radius for describing the shingles is easily obtained.

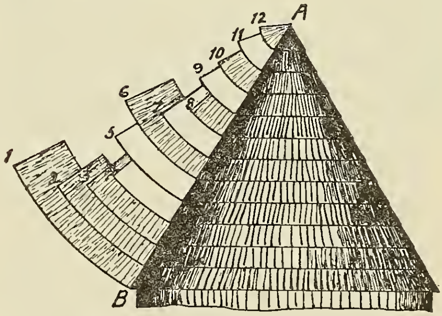

Fig. 1

Fig. 1 shows an elevation of a cone roof. The radius for marking the shingles for the first course is the distance between point A and the eave at B. Such a shingle is shown cut to shape between 1 and B. The second course, numbered 2, would have a radius the width of the exposure to the weather shorter than the radius for the first course. The third course would have a radius the width of a course shorter than the radius for the second course, and so on, each radius being the width of a course shorter than the radius for the course before, up to the last course, which is numbered 12.

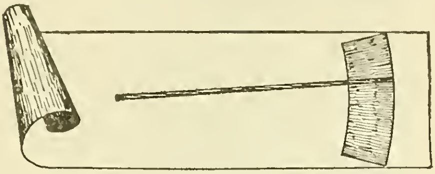

Fig. 2

Fig. 2 shows a roll of roofing partly unrolled with a radius pole in place for marking the shingle. To the right the marked shingle is shown shaded. Fig. 3 shows the same roll of roofing, but here the shingles are cut in longer strips and a little narrower. The pivot of the radius pole in this case is on one side of the strip and not at the center, as in the other case. The narrow long shingles are suitable for rather steep roofs which do not need much lap. When the lap is narrow, it should be sealed with asphalt cement, and the end joints should be reinforced by slipping tin shingles under them, cementing the ends of the asphalt shingles to the tin shingles. (Copyrighted 1946)—H. H. Siegele

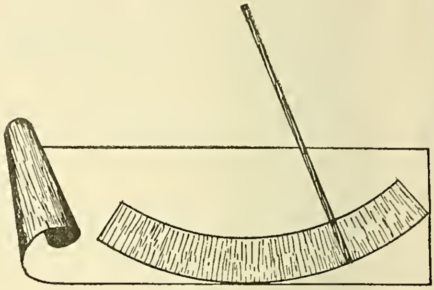

Fig. 3

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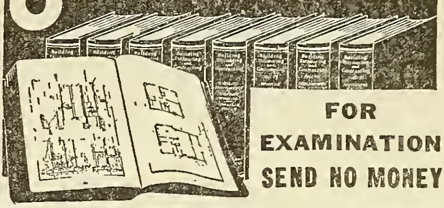

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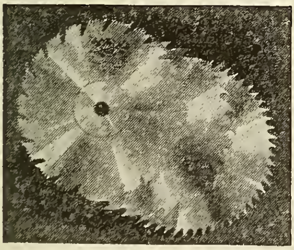

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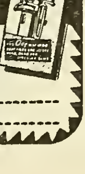

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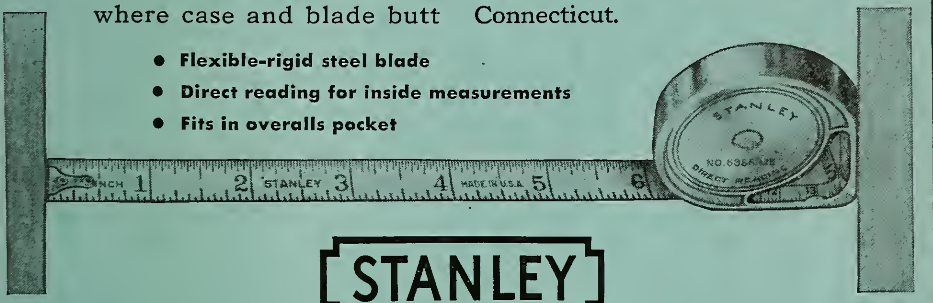
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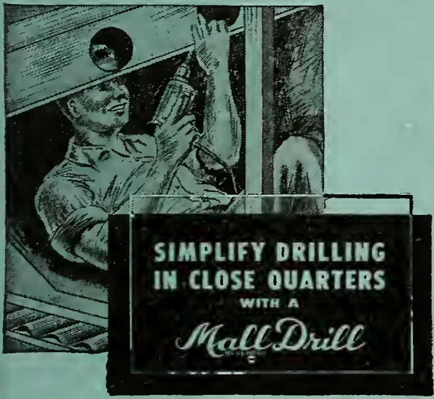
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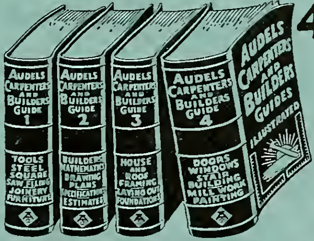
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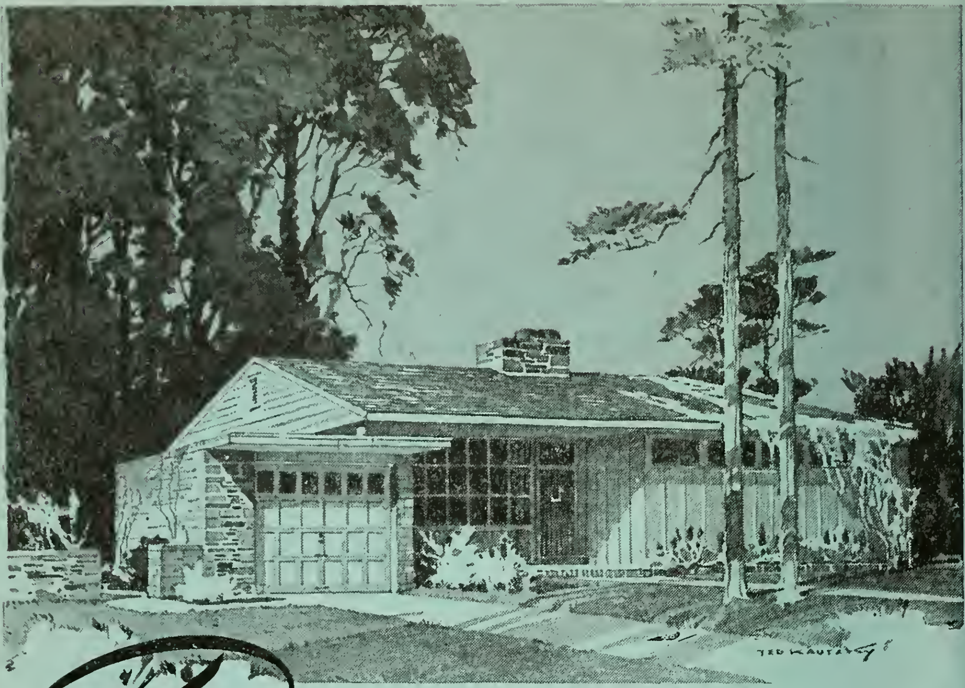

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THE CARPENTER

FOUNDED 1881

Official Publication of the
UNITED BROTHERHOOD *of* CARPENTERS *and* JOINERS *of* AMERICA

SEPTEMBER, 1946

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LABOR DAY—*A Symbol*

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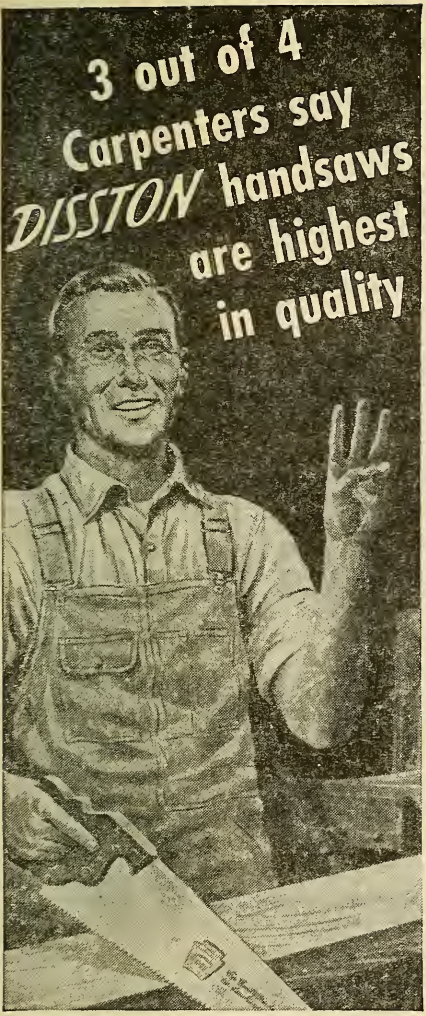
LABOR DAY has long since become an American heritage. It has steadfastly stood as a symbol of all that is righteous and noble and fine in the American way of life. It epitomizes the progress of the little people toward enlightenment, freedom and a place in the sun. And more than that, it venerates the selfless sacrifices of those who fought the good fight in past decades that exploitation, insecurity and fear might be pushed a little farther back from Humanity's pathway toward destiny.

This Labor Day must serve as something more; it must serve as an inspiration for every American. Let every American, humble or proud, rich or poor, great or small, on this Labor Day dedicate himself to work unceasingly for the building of a peaceful and better world. The way ahead is beset with many pitfalls and perils. It will take the best that each of us can give to avoid disaster. Let each of us here and now, on this Labor Day, 1946, resolve to give his best that equality, fraternity and liberty may not once more perish from the earth.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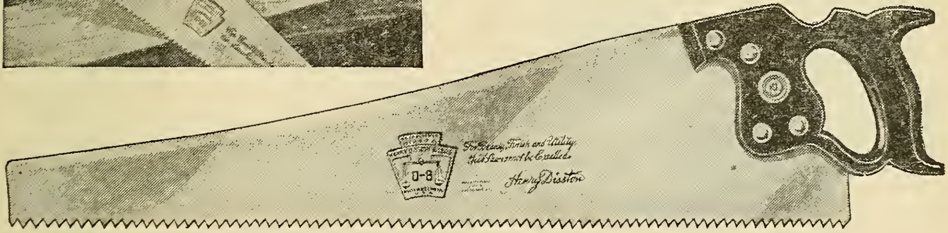
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FRANK DUFFY, *Editor*
Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, 4, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. LXVI—No. 9

INDIANAPOLIS, SEPTEMBER, 1946

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

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Because some employers were chiselling on veterans receiving educational benefits under the GI Bill of Rights the bill is amended; but the amendments penalize the veterans and do nothing to the chiselling employer.

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The dream of British miners has long been nationalization of the coal industry. Under the Labor Government the mines have been taken over by John Bull but the miners are finding their conditions growing worse instead of better.

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★ ★ ★

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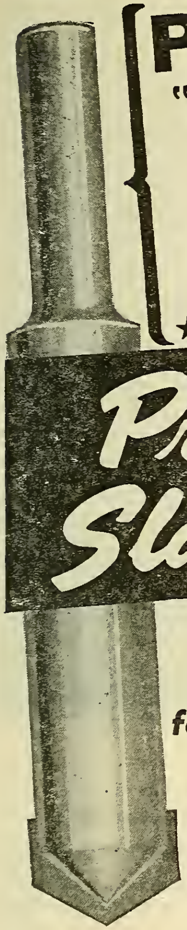
Although the war is over, the paper situation remains extremely tight. Our quota is so limited that we must continue confining The Carpenter to thirty-two pages instead of the usual sixty-four. Until such time as the paper situation improves, this will have to be our rule.

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.



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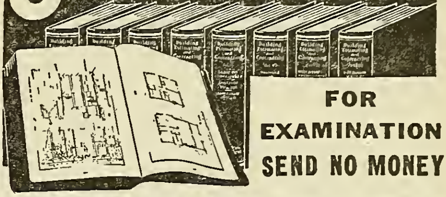

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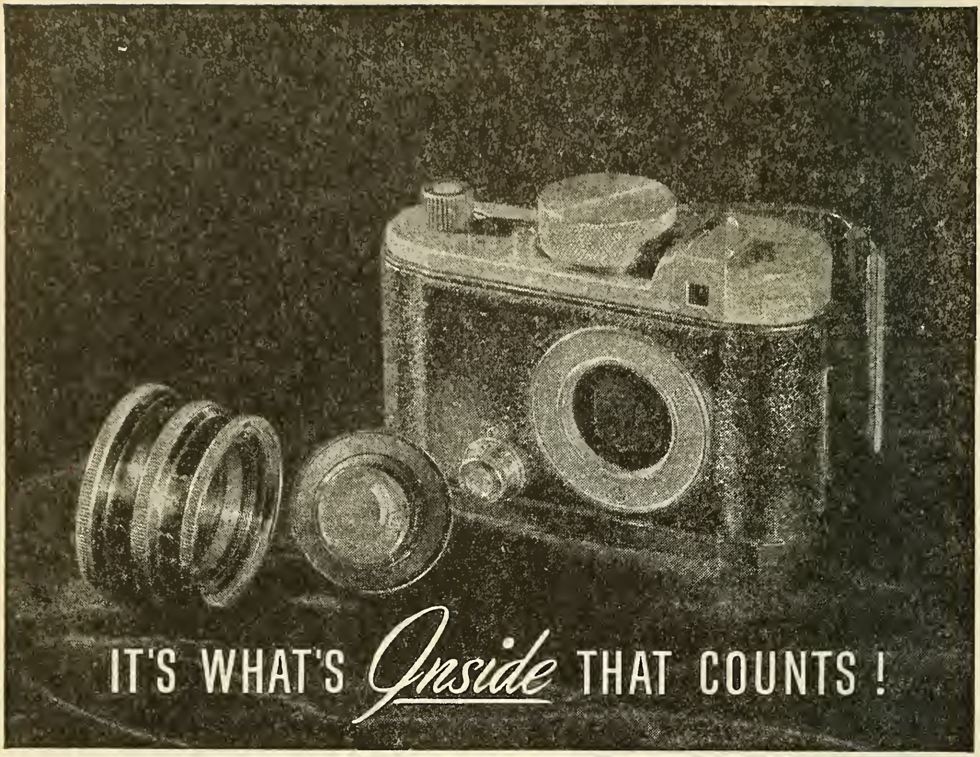

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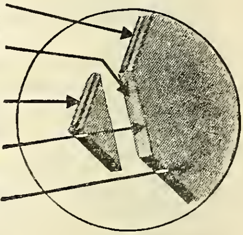

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After eight months Brotherhood members are still fighting valiantly for decent wages and conditions

VALOR IN THE REDWOODS

AFTER EIGHT MONTHS on the picket line, the 5,000 Brotherhood members in Humboldt and Mendocino Counties of California are still valiantly carrying on their fight for decent wages and working conditions in the Redwood lumber industry. Under circumstances reminiscent of fifty years ago, these Brotherhood members have been maintaining a solid front and fighting a fight that is earning them the admiration and respect of the entire labor movement from coast to coast.

Theirs has been an uphill battle every inch of the way. For years a few tremendously wealthy families have dominated the Redwood lumber industry. For years the word of these few tycoons has been law. They owned not only the logging camps and sawmills in which the men worked, but in many instances also the houses in which they lived and the stores in which they bought their supplies. When the Brotherhood began organizing the territory eight or ten years ago, these lumber tycoons showed little disposition to go along with the changing trend of the times. They made it obvious that they wanted no union in their domain, and that has largely been their attitude ever since. They have been uncooperative and oftimes sarcastic and arrogant in their dealings with the union.

In spite of this unwillingness on the part of the tycoons to deal fairly and honestly, the union made steady progress. One plant after another was organized. However, each improvement in wages or conditions has involved a battle. During the past five years the Brotherhood lumber workers in the Oregon and Washington Fir and Pine belts made many gains. But when it came to installing these gains in the Redwood industry the union faced a hard fight virtually every time. Eight months ago the Redwood situation reached a crisis. The Pine and Fir workers succeeded in putting into effect a wage increase somewhere nearly in line with living costs. When the Redwood workers sought to establish something akin to Fir and Pine wages and working conditions in their industry, the employers gave them a thumbs down answer. This left the men no alternative but to take economic action.

For eight long months these Redwood workers have been walking the picket lines. There have been evictions from company houses and arrests on trumped up charges, but the men are still holding firm. There have been beatings and threats, but the union men are not backing up an inch. After thirty-two weeks they are still carrying on their fight for American wages and American working conditions as earnestly and as zealously as they were the first week.

For months the dominant companies made no effort to run their plants. Thanks to the carry-over provisions of the new tax measure passed by Congress they could sit back and make profits without operating. Recently, however, several of the major companies have tried to reopen their plants with non-union labor. They have been able to recruit only skeleton crews but they are turning out some Redwood lumber. Most of this lumber is being stopped before it leaves the plant, but some is managing to trickle through the picket lines under protection of deputy sheriffs. Virtually all California unions are behind the Redwood workers wholeheartedly. This means that little if any Redwood lumber is stopping in the state. What non-union lumber is being produced is therefore finding its way to other states.

It is important that building and construction workers everywhere give these valiant Redwood workers their support. Redwood lumber is easy to identify. To all intents and purposes, virtually all Redwood lumber is non-union at the present time. According to an announcement by the Redwood District Council, at least nine companies are turning out non-union Redwood lumber behind picket lines. They are: Hammond Lumber Company of Eureka and Samoa, California; Pacific Lumber Company of Scotia; Union Lumber Company of Fort Bragg; Northern Redwood Lumber Company of Korbel; Holmes-Eureka Lumber Company of Eureka; Dolbeer-Carlson Lumber Company of Eureka; Caspar Lumber Company of Caspar; Rockport Lumber Company of Rockport; and Arcata Lumber Company of Arcata.

The unhappy situation prevailing in the Redwood lumber industry was brought on the floor of the Twenty-fifth General Convention of our Brotherhood. By unanimous action that convention pledged unqualified support to the Redwood workers who are taking such a courageous stand against sweatshop wages and working conditions. Brotherhood affiliates on the Pacific Coast are well aware of the justice of the Redwood workers cause. They are backing them up to the limit. Now, after eight months, the time has come for building and construction workers everywhere to extend to the Redwood workers the same kind of support. The battle is now reaching the life-or-death stage. From January 14 to July 14 these companies made no effort to produce lumber. With imported strike-breakers and goons they are now endeavoring to operate their mills and logging camps on a non-union basis. The welfare and livelihoods of as fine a bunch of union men as there are in any organization are at stake. The outcome will determine whether the Redwood workers in Humboldt and Mendocino Counties are to live in a part of the United States where men are equal or free or whether they are to continue living in a feudal era dominated by a few powerful and willful men. In the long run every organized worker in the nation will be affected by the ultimate outcome of the struggle the Redwood Workers are carrying on against sweatshopism.

The employers are spending plenty of money for propaganda purposes trying to convince the general public that the dispute is settled or that the issues involved are something other than wages and working conditions. Don't be fooled. Our brothers are still on the picket line and the issues are the same as they have always been—wages and working conditions. The battle of the Redwood workers has now become the battle of all of us. Let's all remember that Redwood lumber, except that which will be cleared by the Redwood District Council, is non-union lumber. Let's all be guided accordingly, because Redwood lumber is easy to identify.

Public Law 679 cures some evils of veteran training but at a cost of too many benefits

A Painful Cure

WHEN the President affixed his signature to Public Law 679 early last month the GI Bill of Rights was given a drastic overhauling insofar as the educational features of the bill are concerned. What the new law aims to do is eliminate certain weaknesses which unscrupulous employers used to chisel on veterans supposedly learning a trade in their employ. That such a change was necessary is obvious from the many instances of downright chiselling which have been uncovered by the Veterans Administration. In many instances hard-hearted employers were found to be deducting from GI's pay envelopes the subsistence allowances which the government afforded them while they were completing their on-the-job training. Employers were able to do this because the individual states—whose responsibility it is to supervise GI training—were in no position to provide the personnel necessary to do the job adequately. Under the new law the Federal Government reimburses the states for expenses incurred in policing on-the-job training for veterans and sets up definite training standards.

In some instances a few veterans were also found to be taking undue advantage of the government's assistance program. For example, one veteran making $700 per month as assistant to the president of a corporation was found to be drawing a government allotment because he claimed he was "training" for the president's job. Public Law 679 is also designed to correct inequities of this sort.

That some tightening up of loopholes in the old law was necessary is indisputable. However, Public Law 679 goes from one extreme to the other. To stop chiselling it takes away from honest GI's a considerable portion of their benefits, something that certainly is not in tune with the trend of the times or the thinking of the people.

First, the new law penalizes honest veterans by limiting their earnings too drastically. Under the law an unmarried veteran without dependents is entitled to a subsistence allowance from the government only if he earns less than $175 per month. For example, if an unmarried veteran earns $165 per month on a job as a trainee, the government will give him an allotment of $10 per month. If he makes $175 or over the government gives him nothing. For the married veteran with dependents, the deal is even more unfair. He is allowed only $25 more per month than the unencumbered veteran. In other words, a married veteran with one or more dependents gets no allotment from the Veterans Administration if his earnings as a trainee exceed $200 per month. If his earnings are less the $200 per month the government will contribute up to $90 to bring his monthly earnings up to a monthly maximum of $200.

Prices being what they are, ceiling limits of $175 and $200 for veterans taking on-the-job training seem to be inadequate. While it may be true that some veterans in the upper bracket salaries may have been abusing the allotment privileges, the fact remains that the big bulk of the veterans are working people. Limiting them to $200 for a married man with dependents seems wholly inadequate—especially in view of the fact the idea behind subsistence allotments in the original GI Bill of Rights was to permit veterans to pursue a course of on-the -job training without impairing his earning capacity.

The second major objection to the new law is that it limits on-the-job training to two years; that is, subsistence allotments will be paid to veterans taking on-the-job training for two years only. Obviously this works a hardship on men in this category. Most trades have well-defined apprenticeship courses requiring four years of on-the-job study. These apprenticeship courses have been worked out over a long period of time. Experience has shown them to represent the sound minimum necessary for competent training. The Federal Committee on Apprenticeship has placed its stamp of approval on these courses as being sound. For the government to now tell GI's that they will be assisted in learning a skilled trade for two years only seems unfair. The skilled trades will need thousands upon thousands of new journeymen in the years ahead. Certainly limiting veterans to government assistance for the first two years only will not tend to induce returned GI's to take up skilled trades, regardless of how badly those trades may be needed later on.

There is still another objection to the new law. It places no penalty on the employer who cannot resist the temptation to chisel on Uncle Sam by setting up a spurious on-the-job training program. The Veterans Administration has on file many instances of employers mulcting the veteran and the government through a phoney training program. About all the government can do under either the old or the new law in such circumstances is to stop the serviceman's allotment when it has been found the employer has been chiselling. Certainly this does not seem fair. The employer does the chiselling and the veteran gets the penalty. The employer who resorts to chiselling must be made to pay for his dishonesty, for he cheats not only the government but the veteran as well. The employer gets a source of cheap labor but the veteran loses valuable training time as well as actual dollars and cents. Under the circumstances the veteran pays a double penalty for something which he is not responsible.

From the foregoing, it can be readily seen that Public Law 679 is not designed to better the lot of the average veteran. While it undoubtedly does narrow certain loopholes which unscrupulous individuals used for personal gain, it takes away from the average veteran much more than than it gives him. To cure evils at one extreme it swings to the opposite extreme which restricts and abridges the benefits of veterans deserving them. No one disputes the fact that some reforms were necessary, but there is every cause to believe that the cure contained in Public Law 679 will be more painful than the disease it was set up to cure. The veterans deserve a better break.

BRITISH MINERS ARE WONDERING

Nationalization of mines is worsening conditions for miners without solving decline in production

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Josephine Roche recently made an inspection tour of British coal mining areas, investigating the Socialist Labor Government's plans for improving production and the recruitment of additional mine labor. In writing in the Survey Graphic, Miss Roche reveals the backward step taken by the British Socialist Labor Government in recruiting 14 and 15-year-old boys for mine labor while all the other nations of the world are increasing the age for permissible employment in all industries, and especially dangerous vocations such as coal mining.)

THE FAILURE of the Labor Government in England to make any attempt to cure the basic causes of declining production in the coal industry has added to the discontent of the British coal miner and led to a still further slump in production.

Miss Josephine Roche says she will never forget her "first encounter with a 14-year-old boy in a British coal pit," living proof that the government and the industry—which are now synonymous—are making an all-out attempt to overcome the growing unwillingness of fathers and mothers to let their sons become miners. She quotes from an official government document which states:

"In normal times virtually the whole manpower of the coal mining industry is recruited from boys on leaving school at fourteen and fifteen years. Recruitment from that source, though still considerable, is insufficient to overcome 'wastage' and it has been supplemented as a wartime measure by new entrants of more mature age. . . . In 1942 a committee was set up under Sir John Forster which made a series of recommendations for the more systematic training of juvenile entrants as part of a comprehensive scheme for restoring juvenile entry to its proper figure."

Many moves of the present Labor Government in England are of such a restrictive nature as regards workers that the old arch-conservatives are known to be more pleased with it than the labor union rank and file. If the trend continues it seems likely that the workers will repudiate their own party at the polls. In no industry is this restrictive action more apparent than in coal. Instead of attempting to improve working conditions in the mines, the government is focusing its attention on a program to attract boys into mine work. This is the exact opposite of the program adopted in the United States where boys under 18 are prohibited from the underground work on the sound theory that such work is too dangerous for them. The British know how hazardous the work is for youth, but apparently prefer to close their eyes to the facts. Concerning the employment of the very young in the mines, Miss Roche writes:

"Yet the accident rate among these young workers has long been recognized by the British as 'deplorably high.' It is considerably worse than that for all age groups in the mines. Latest available government statistics on the numbers killed and injured per one thousand employed, show that as compared with a rate of 287 for all underground workers, the rate for those 16 to 18 is 317; for boys under 16 it is 338. In surface work at the mines the rate for all ages is 93; for the 16 to 18-year group, 134; while for boys under 16 it is 163."

The strongest opposition to employing boys in the mines comes from parents in the mining districts who, says Miss Roche, "may not be able to cite exact statistics, but no one realizes as well as they the dangers, hardships, and exhaustion the coal industry holds for their sons." She continues:

"Even before the war their determination to see that their boys had a better chance than their fathers had resulted in a decrease in the number of young people who joined the mine forces each year. Both the rise of war industry and the present labor shortage have opened many other jobs to which such boys have turned eagerly.

"The strong trend away from the mines shows up in comparative figures on the total number of juveniles employed. In 1938 there were 27,600 boys under 16 and 42,800 between 16 and 18 at work in the mines. In 1944 there were 14,700 under 16 and 26,600 between 16 and 18. Or put another way, annual recruitment of lads for the pits had by 1944 fallen so sharply below the so-called 'proper figure' by which annual 'wastage' would 'normally' be met that in that year there were only 10,389 juvenile entrants as against a total wastage of 44,715. In 1945 only about 9,000 were recruited.

"This year juvenile entrants may number no more than 7,000—as estimated early in the winter by an official of the National Miners' Union which has its own corps of production directors aiding the government in efforts to increase coal output. Even while I was talking with this union official, a telephone call came to him from someone in the Teachers' Organization saying that they had been asked for help in urging boys to go to the mines on leaving school. The appeal had come from the director recently appointed by the Minister of Fuel and Power to carry on the drive for juvenile recruits.

"Teachers, it seemed, had long been adding their influence to that of parents against the pits."

The shortage of miners is going to get worse, Miss Roche indicates. The government used its emergency powers during the war for "abnormal recruitment" including:

1. *Men ordered back to the mines from the armed forces and from other industries.*
2. *"Optants," or those given their choice between service in the mines or the armed forces.*
3. *"Bevin boys" who were directed to the mines by drawing lots under what was called a "ballot system."*

At the war's end conscription for the mines ceased, but those already there were frozen to their jobs under the Essential Work Order. Miss Roche writes that "those closely in touch with the situation forecast that once the Essential Work Order ceased to operate, the exodus of workers who are in the mines under compulsion and not from choice will be swift."

For those who thought that Socialism would provide a quick and easy answer for Britain's economic problems, the following part of the article will prove disillusioning:

"With coal production at an all-time low, and with appeals for voluntary recruits bringing wholly insufficient response, the anxiety of the Labor Government has been understandably acute as it confronts its role of owner and operator of the coal industry on which the recovery of the nation's economic life so largely depends. Perhaps the thing 'hardest to take' has been the steady worsening of practically every factor in the coal situation in the year since the Labor Party's victory. Coal output continued to fall off. By last January, it was a million tons a week below the prewar figure.

"Britain, formerly an exporter of coal, is not mining enough for her own essential requirements. Last winter important industries and public utilities were dangerously understocked and threatened with shutdown. Long since, domestic consumers were drastically limited in their total year's supply of coal to 34 hundredweight in southern England, and to 50 hundredweight in the north and in Scotland. Meanwhile, wholesale price at the pithead reached the almost prohibitive figure of $7.20 per ton. Yet half of the industry is running 'in the red,' kept going only through the 'Coal Charges Account' levy, under which the more prosperous collieries subsidize the others."

The government thought that "the very fact that the dream of decades, a socialist government, has been realized should be sufficient to arouse enthusiastic response from the miners. Surely the political victory would spur them to produce the millions of additional tons so desperately needed."

"A campaign of speeches, conferences and propaganda" was carried on in the coal districts, says Miss Roche, "yet over-all absenteeism of miners had risen last winter to a new all-time high of 20 per cent. In April, voluntary absenteeism at the coal face was 40 per cent higher than in April 1945."

The British miners thought nationalization of the mines would mean "regular and adequate income; the prevention of occupational accidents and diseases; a home and community life out from under the dark shadow of the past."

"But," says Miss Roche, "in the Nationalization Bill introduced last December only the most general reference, or none at all, was made to these issues bearing so vitally on the day-to-day lives of mining families. . . . Rather it has been reiterated that the nationalization measure is intended to 'assure a service run in the national interest'—not 'class legislation' for the benefit of miners; that the industry must operate strictly on a business basis, and pay its way without government subsidy; and that the nine men who will be appointed to the Coal Board to administer the industry are to be paid salaries on a commercial, not a civil service, basis."

Miss Roche points out that in the mining districts all over England, people are asking these questions:

"What about wages? What about union contracts? What about compensation and retirement benefits? What does the general provision about a reconstituted Miners' Welfare Commission mean exactly in the way of better health and community life? In other words—just where do we come in on this?"

—*UMW Journal*

PLANE GOSSIP

REMEMBER IN NOVEMBER

In a couple of months election time will be here again. In view of the unhappy records the past Congress chalked up, in view of the sorry manner in which it disregarded the welfare of the common people, it behooves the workers of the nation to do a little serious picking and choosing at the forthcoming election. J. P. Clark once said: "A politician is a fellow who thinks of the next election; a statesman is a fellow who thinks of the next generation."

Well, November will be a time for us to start dumping the politicians and electing statesmen.

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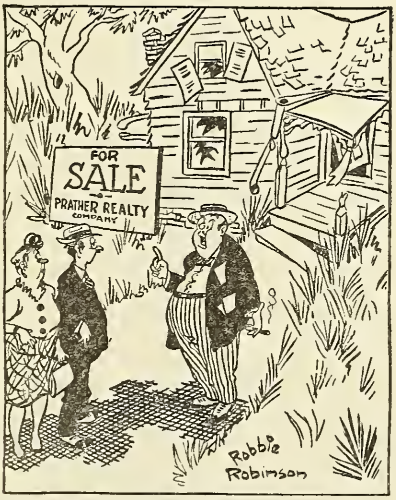
CAN YOU IMAGINE IT

Some brilliant young bureaucrat in Washington playing around with an adding machine made the startling discovery that only one family in ten in America has an income of $7,500 a year or over.

Next we suppose that they'll be reaching the astounding conclusion that half of America's housewives (figures show their incomes averages less than $2,000 annually) don't own mink coats. Tsk! Tsk!



——and another nice things is, you can have immediate possession.

RIGHT ANSWER

"If American workers don't unite solidly behind the Communist Party, where will they be five years from now?" asks a writer in the Daily Worker. We know where they'll be. They'll be in the clover enjoying better wages and working conditions than any other workers in the world. And they'll be doing it as free men, not afraid to say what they think and not afraid to stand up for their rights.

It sort of brings to mind the story about the sailor and his girl.

"Do you know where I'd be if I had a million dollars?" asked the sailor of his sweetie.

"I sure do, Bub," replied the fair young thing looking him squarely in the eye, "you'd be on your honeymoon."

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HIS LAST REQUEST

The hardboiled superintendent of construction knew his time had come. Lying on his death bed, with almost his last breath, he called for his carpenter foreman.

"Murphy," he said, "you and I have had a lot of differences over your carpenters. Just to show you there's no hard feeling my last request is that I may have six of your boys carry me to my last resting place.

"And I have just one other request, Murphy. When I'm safely put away and properly tamped in, lay off four of those blankety-blanks."

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WORTH CONSIDERING

"Americans gesticulate more with their legs than they do with their hands," says Ilya Ehrenburg, Russia's fair-haired journalist, after a recent visit to this country.

We never thought much about it, but maybe Mr. Ehrenburg's got something there. If we started using our feet more to warm the seat of some uncooperative nations' britches and stopped using our hands so much to reach into our pockets to give them handouts, we might find we would get along better.

A STRONG STINK

Despite the startling corruption that has been uncovered by the Mead Committee in its investigations of war graft, there is some indication that the whole thing will come to naught. There are powerfully big names and powerfully big people involved and their combined pressure may be enough to whitewash the whole business.

In that connection we feel about like the old gal who was testifying in court in a case involving a fertilizer plant. The property owners in the district were trying to get the plant abated as a nuisance: Anyway, this old gal was on the stand and the company attorney was doing his utmost to break her down. "How far do you live from the plant?" he asked her.

"Two miles," she replied.

"Could you smell the plant yesterday?"

"I certainly could."

"Well, for your information the wind yesterday was blowing from your house toward the plant. Weather Bureau records so indicate. What do you say to that?"

The witness drew herself up in her chair. "Young feller," she said, "let me tell you something. That there stink is a heap more powerful than any wind."

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TOO LATE

As labor feared, the new stabilization program is turning out to be a profit-making proposition for Big Business. Prices are climbing constantly while wages are struggling along under another "freeze." The guy who earns his living by the sweat of his brow is caught in the bite of the line and it's too late to do much about it. It's sort of like the little boy who asked his father for a definition of "discretion."

"Discretion, my son," replied the dad, "is something that comes to a man after he's too old for it to do him any good."

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AT TODAY'S PRICES, THAT IS

A union in the Middle West is suing a huge meat packing plant for back wages and damages of a million dollars.

Gosh! that's going to be hard on the company if it loses. It will have to sell at least eight-seven pounds of meat to raise the money.

NEVER SATISFIED

If the papers and magazines are right, American prestige in Europe is slipping steadily despite the fact we are feeding its people, lending them money and rebuilding their countries. The more we thinks about the situation the more we are reminded of the candidate who was running for office. Among this man's friends was a citizen who was indebted to him for many favors. Naturally, the candidate called on him and solicited his support.

"Well, I don't know about that," replied the citizen hesitatingly.

"What!" demanded the candidate. "Don't you remember how I helped you during the depression?"

"Yes," his friend grudgingly admitted,

"And don't you remember how I fixed things up between you and your wife when you were having trouble?"

"Yes."

"Surely, you remember the time I got financial backing for your son so he could go into business?"

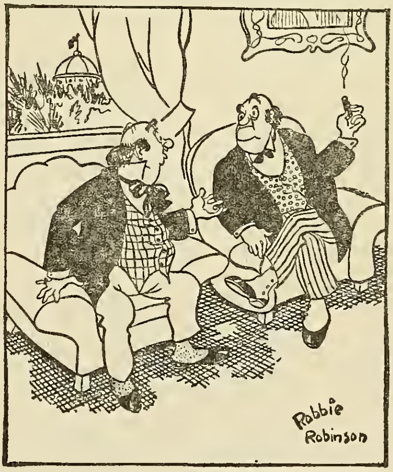
"Yes."

"And don't forget that I let you have the money to put your daughter through college."

"Yes."

"Then," shouted the candidate, "how can you stand there and say you don't know whether you ought to support me or not?"

"Well," retorted his friend, "what have you done for me lately?"



I always say, "Why try to fool all the people all of the time when a majority is all that's necessary."

820 Miles Of Misery

Editor's note: The following is an excerpt from a speech recently made by Mr. Williams before the convention of the United Brick and Clay Workers. The statistics contained therein are among the most gruesome we have ever read. But in addition to being gruesome, they are enlightening. They graphically portray the horrible toll industrial accidents inflict on workers through the years and point up the need for more and more safety education by the government, the employers and the workers. While Mr. Williams' speech confines itself to the situation in Pennsylvania, there is little doubt but that it is pretty typical of conditions throughout the nation.

By DAVID WILLIAMS

Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry

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DURING the first 30 years of the administration of the Workmen's Compensation Law in Pennsylvania a total of 4,311,244 lost time accidents, of which 53,260 represented fatal accidents, were reported to the State under the provisions of this law.

If we were to assemble these casualties in a great procession, lining up the victims in rows eight abreast, the rows being spaced eight feet apart, we would have about ten and one-tenth miles at the head of this demonstration representing those killed by industrial accidents in the state during the past 30 years. We would also have 810 miles of those representing the non-fatal accidents.

A large percentage of these accidents, although reported under the law, are not compensable for various reasons so we will now present another imaginary procession, representing only those cases which have been determined compensable, under the Act.

With many cases still in litigation before the Workmen's Compensation Referees and Board, as well as in the courts of Pennsylvania, there will later be slight additions to the totals quoted, but the general picture will not be affected by these few changes.

The records for the 30 years under consideration show that a total of 1,990,582 compensable accidents, of which 44,148 proved fatal, were acted upon by the Compensation Bureau. Over $379,300,000 compensation has been awarded to accident victims, or their dependents, as a result of these accidents. The compensation awarded for the fatal accidents alone amounts to over $137,400,000.

Let us assemble these compensable casualties, as we did those reported through lost time accidents, and get a real picture of what these accident records mean to the wage-earners.

Lining up our procession in rows eight abreast, the rows being eight feet apart, we will have, leading off, eight and one-third miles of those representing the fatal accidents.

Try and get this picture, coffins in rows of eight, side by side, with eight feet allowed for each row, making an almost solid wooden blanket of coffins for eight and one-third miles.

Then we would follow these dead with 21 rows, a total of 168 men with both hands off.

Following, in wheel chairs, we would have an equal number of victims, (168), with both feet off.

Then carried on stretchers would come 236 persons with both legs amputated.

Coming along now, using crutches, we have 3,372 men, or five-eighths of mile of our parade, hobbling along with one foot off, followed by almost a half mile of men with one leg off, 257 casualties in this section, who are walking with the aid of crutches or artificial limbs.

Now, we see 20 men coming along with both arms off and 1,910 more, or one-third mile of our parade, with one arm off. The next group, almost one mile long, is represented by 5,145 men with one hand off.

You will shudder as you see 91 rows of men and boys (726 cases) holding hands as they march past, all of them with both eyes out, followed by over 12,000 more, extending over a distance of two and one-quarter miles, these persons having one eye out.

We now present a terrible spectacle of 12,627 persons with facial disfigurements, a tragic sight over two and one-third miles long.

The next five miles of this unusual parade is composed of 26,530 persons who have lost one or more fingers, with another three and two-thirds miles, 19,356 persons, who have lost parts of fingers.

The remainder of permanently disabled cases are represented by several miles of persons suffering from a variety of injuries. These are in wheel chairs, carried on cots and stretchers, or struggling along on crutches. The totals of 87,420 permanently disabled persons would extend for 16⅔ miles of this unpleasant appearing procession.

We now come to the great mass of temporarily disabled compensable cases. This group, totaling 1,858,592 wage earners would form a solid marching section 352 miles long, if assembled in rows eight abreast, with the rows spaced eight feet apart.

I have not exaggerated the conditions facing us in presenting these human losses through our imaginary parade. In fact, by only assembling the losses shown by the accidents recognized as compensable, I have greatly modified the losses as represented by the reported lost time accidents.

The one gratifying feature of such an illustration of the number of industrial casualties for the past 30 years, in Pennsylvania, is to be able to state to you definitely that the number of accidents is gradually being reduced.

A study of both lost time and compensable accident reports shows, beyond any doubt, that the persistent safety campaigns and programs of the State and Federal Governments, employers, insurance companies, labor unions, various safety organizations and individual plant committees are bringing great beneficial results.

Employment Passes Sixty Million Mark

Employment in the United States in July reached an all-time peak, passing the 60,000,000 goal set by Government economists, the Census Bureau reported.

Civilian employment in July, the Bureau found, was 58,130,000, and added to this figure were approximately 2,600,000 in the armed forces, boosting the nation's total employed to 60,730,000.

Editorial

Let's Get Busy

In a recent speech at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, General Omar N. Bradley, director of the Veterans Administration, gave the people of the nation a good summary of what is going on in veterans' affairs. Particularly he drew a comprehensive picture of the educational features of the GI Bill of Rights in actual operation. Let us quote a few paragraphs from General Bradley's remarks:

"Something is wrong when it takes three years to learn to become a stock clerk in one state and three months in another.

"Something is wrong when a training establishment lowers the beginning wage of its trainees by an amount equal to their subsistence allowance.

"From the outset, unscrupulous persons lost no time in taking advantage of veterans training on-the-job.

"One such employer recently hired a veteran as garage mechanic in a small southern town. The garage afterwards qualified by state standards to give on-the-job training under the GI Bill and the veteran applied for training as a foreman. At the start, he found his pay cut from $35 to $23 a week. He was told that subsistence allowances would more than make up the difference.

"Such practices are unfair to the honest employer. They confront him with unfair competition where a rival firm can charge a part of its labor costs to this form of subsidy. It deters an honest employer for fear of being tarred with the shady practices of others.

"Such schemes are unfair to labor. They enable dishonest employers to compromise prevailing wages.

"They are unfair to the veteran. They cause him to waste his valuable period of eligibility while giving him little in the way of marketable job skills.

"These practices are unfair to the public. They involve misuse of government monies."

From General Bradley's remarks it is easy to see that employers, labor, the general public and the veterans themselves are getting raw deals in many instances. Fair employers are being put at a competitive disadvantage by unfair employers who are not above chiselling on returned soldiers. Labor's wage rates are being jeopardized by misuse of allotments to veterans. Veterans are being cheated by not getting the kind of training they are entitled to, and the general public is footing the bill for something that is contrary to the best interests of the nation.

If all this points out anything, it is that we in the labor movement owe it to ourselves and the veterans to stop abuses of the GI Bill of Rights. We can do it in one way only; that is by taking charge of apprenticeship training in our own crafts. If we institute and supervise GI on-the-job training ourselves, we can be sure that there will be no abuses. And that's about the only way we can be sure. Consequently in our own interest as well as in the interest of the returning veteran it is important that we set up and supervise the proper kind of apprenticeship training in every district in every state. The Twenty-fifth General Convention advocated such a program. Let's see that it's carried out in every city, town and hamlet in which our Brotherhood operates.

It's A Different Picture Now

As the Mead Committee continues prying into machinations of the Garssons and other war profiteers, the testimony becomes more and more sensational. Early last month, Lindsay Warren, comptroller general, was called to the witness stand. He unfolded as sordid a story of graft and corruption and downright theft as this country has heard of since the Teapot Dome scandal was making headlines. He told of big industrialists making untold billions out of war contracts while Army and Navy Brass Hats sat idly by or jumped into the trough with both feet. He told of men being planted inside the various agencies to drum up profitable contracts for the firms or industries they represented. He told of brigandage, and corruption and downright thievery.

As we read Warren's sorry testimony, we got to thinking. Specifically we got to thinking about the boys who lay in foxholes facing filth, disease and death month after month in France and Germany and Tarawa and Okinawa while all this pillaging of the United States Treasury was going on. And then finally we got to thinking about four specific GI's. The four GI's we thought about were the four who got themselves a lot of publicity a couple of years ago by petitioning for a leave of absence to come home and shoot John L. Lewis during a strike in the coal mines. What we got to wondering about is, where are those four boys now and how do they like the stuff the Mead Committee is digging up now? We haven't heard a peep out of them. How do they feel about the testimony that brought to light the fact that thirty or more American boys died in Italy and dozens upon dozens were maimed because shells turned out by greedy American firms were defective? How do they like the deal that permitted a couple of tin horns with nothing more than a letterhead and an envelope to walk off with $78,000,000 worth of contracts to turn out war goods on which their lives depended? How do they like the revelation made by Warren that billions of dollars of excess profits have been handed back through renegotiation trickery to firms that already reaped lush profits out of the war effort?

It would really be interesting to find out what they think about all these things. They felt that Lewis and the coal miners ought to be strung up because they wanted a few cents an hour more to meet rising living costs. What do they feel ought to be done about the Garssons and their ilk?

We're not picking on these four particular boys. Thanks to the endless stream of propaganda that was fed all GI's overseas, many of them got the idea that war workers at home were rolling in wealth and striking for more every other week. Probably these four were just a little more impressionable than most of their buddies. They were a little easier to convince.

Anyway, returned GI's have long since learned that the picture they got while overseas was distorted. Wages are far higher now than they were during the war and I don't think many ex-GI's consider themselves rolling in wealth since they got back. They're finding out that making a decent living is the same hardscrabble job it always was for everyone except those on the inside track with proper connections in Washington.

When the whole story of the war is boiled down it will be found that the vast majority of American firms and American workers were doing their duty fully and wholeheartedly. There were some chisellers the same as there have always been in times of war. But it wasn't the man in the coal mine or at the bench who did the chiselling. He fought and is still fighting a losing battle to maintain a decent standard of living. Even the four Lewis-hating GI's have certainly found that out by now.

Remember in November

From the viewpoint of the wage earner, the recently adjourned 79th Congress proved to be the worst in recent history. It passed the Hobbs bill. It killed effective price control and substituted in its stead a weak-kneed stabilization program that holds down nothing but wages. It handed to employers on a silver platter carry-back provisions on taxes that enable them to resist wage demands because they can make money whether they produce or not. It failed to pass a decent housing bill. It failed to pass the sixty-five cent minimum wage bill. In fact it failed to pass almost everything and anything that was designed to improve the lot of the workers, but it was always Johnny-on-the-spot when it came to guaranteeing bigger and better profits for industry.

Well, a lot of the members of the last Congress are going back to Washington next year because they still have some time to serve. There is nothing much we can do about them. But there are also lots of them who have to go back to the people for an O. K. in November. Very definitely we can do something about them. We can send them back to their home towns for good. In their places we can send to Washington men who have a decent knowledge of and interest in the welfare of the people. Make no mistake about it, the gains that labor and the common people have made in the last two decades are going to be under attack in the next Congress as they have never been before. The attack started in the last Congress. Next year it will be intensified. It is vital that the quality of the Congressional membership be improved next November.

Of course all members of the last Congress were not bad. Far from it. There were many valiant fighters for the welfare of the common people. The only trouble was that there were too few of them. In November we must see that they get plenty of reinforcements. We must adhere to the policy laid down by old Sam Gompers by "rewarding our friends and defeating our enemies."

This election is probably going to be the most important in your lifetime and mine. Make your ballot count. Study the record of the man who represented you in the past session. Study the record and the philosophy of the man running against him. Weigh the candidates. If possible, get them committed on such things of vital interest to you as labor legislation, housing, etc. And above all, be sure to register and vote.

Official Information

General Officers of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

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Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
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Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

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GENERAL SECRETARY
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
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All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Convention Call

Pursuant to Section Four of the Constitution of the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, you are hereby notified that the Thirty-ninth Annual Convention will be held in Chicago, Illinois, at the Morrison Hotel, Wednesday, October 2, 1946, at 10 a.m., and will continue in session from day to day until the business of the Convention has been completed.

◆

Convention Call

Pursuant to the Constitution of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, you are hereby notified that the Thirty-eighth Annual Convention of the Union Label Trades Department will convene in the Hotel Morrison, Chicago, Illinois, 10 a.m. Friday, October 4, 1946, and will continue in session until the business of the Convention is completed.

◆

Convention Call

You are hereby notified that, in pursuance of the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor, the Sixty-fifth Convention of the American Federation of Labor will be held in the Mural Room, Hotel Morrison, Chicago, Ill., beginning at 10:00 o'clock Monday morning, October 7, 1946, and will continue in session from day to day until the business of the Convention shall have been completed.

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;
They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

Brother CLAUDE BEACH, Local No. 132, Washington, D. C.
Brother JACK BELER, Local No. 1602, Cincinnati, Ohio
Brother EMIL BELIVEAU, Local No. 67, Boston, Mass.
Brother THOS. F. BELL, Local No. 77, Port Chester, N. Y.
Brother CHARLES CARTWRIGHT, Local No. 325, Paterson, N. J.
Brother RUSSEL COCHRANE, Local No. 2638, Fort William, Ont., Can.
Brother ALBERT A. GASTEIGER, Local No. 77, Port Chester, N. Y.
Brother L. L. GILSON, Local No. 1130, Titusville, Pa.
Brother CHARLES GOWER, Local No. 1723, Columbus, Ga.
Brother OSCAR HANSEN, Local No. 488, New York, N. Y.
Brother ARON JOSEFSON, Local No. 67, Boston, Mass.
Brother JOHN N. KITCHEN, Local No. 132, Washington, D. C.
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Brother R. L. ROBINSON, Local No. 132, Washington, D. C.
Brother CARL SCHAFER, Local No. 808, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Brother BEN THORNBURGH, Local No. 365, Marion, Ind.
Brother HENRY WISHART, Local No. 77, Port Chester, N. Y.
Brother EMMIN WOLFE, Local No. 132, Washington, D. C.
Brother CURTIS YANKEY, Local No. 627, Jacksonville, Fla.
Brother LOUIS ZIMA, Local No. 54, Chicago, Ill.

Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Local 132 Honors Service Members

The Editor:

Three thousand members, families and friends of Local Union No. 132, Washington, D. C. on June 29th jammed Bay Ridge, Maryland, a Chesapeake Bay resort some thirty miles from Washington, for a free outing and picnic honoring the Union's 664 members who served in the armed forces. A day long program of sports and entertainment kept interest at a high pitch until late in the evening. There were races and baseball games and swimming contests and just about every other kind of athletic activity imaginable. Young and old had something to amuse them throughout the day.

A number of distinguished guests were in attendance. Governor Herbert O'Conner of Maryland was there and delivered a short address that was well received. Other notables attending were: Robert J. Buxbaum, president of the Maryland and District of Columbia Federation of Labor; a representative from the Master Builders; a representative from the Washington Mill Operators; business agents of the entire District Council and other trade union groups in the vicinity, as well as a host of other prominent men in the local labor movement. General Representative O. William Blaier acted as toastmaster and kept things clicking perfectly.

All were served endless quantities of barbecued beef, hot dogs, cole slaw, potato salad, potato chips, pretzels, pickles and all the soft drinks and beer anyone could want. With lots of good food and plenty of good entertainment, the affair could not help but be a huge success.

Most of the credit for the success of the outing must go to the three man entertainment committee consisting of Brothers W. A. Johnson, Nat Jackson and Wm. A. Wright. Fraternally yours,

Thos. Woltz, Rec. Sec.

Daytona Beach Local Holds Great Celebration

The Editor:

In honor of the forty-third anniversary of its founding, Local Union No. 1725 of Daytona Beach, Florida, on July 27th sponsored a mammoth picnic and barbecue at Bond's Park on Tomaka River. It was a ninety-nine per cent gathering and a hundred per cent success. All day long the members of Local 1725 and their families enjoyed a never-ending round of activities. There were all kinds of sports for the youngsters—including a watermelon eating contest that proved to be a fight to the finish. There was a nail driving contest which pitted the men against the women, and a few carpenters still have red faces from the results. Feature of the day was a tug-of-war that had the spectators biting their nails.

Climax of the day was a mouth-watering barbecue. After being in cold storage for four days, a prime beef carcass was barbecued to a lip-smacking turn. Everyone pitched in and thoroughly enjoyed as tasty a dish as America has yet produced. There were ice cream and soft drinks and coffee provided for one and all.

Signaled out for special honors at the celebration was Brother Charles Lee, last remaining charter member of the Local. In all the years of his membership Brother Lee has never once fallen from the list of members in good standing.

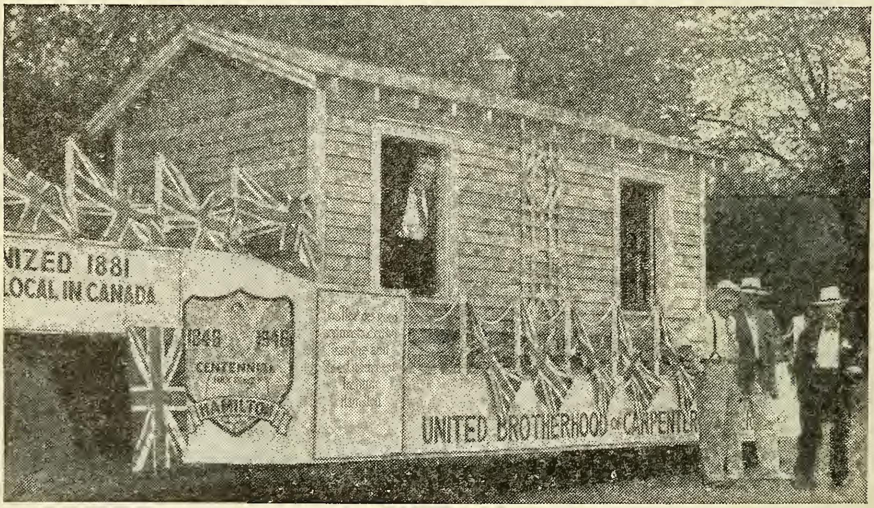
At the close of the day everyone who attended the celebration declared it an unqualified success, and the members departed for their homes a little better acquainted, a little more understanding of their fellow craftsmen, and a little more proud of Local Union No. 1725.

Fraternally yours,

John A. Benning, Recording Secretary.

Hamilton Local Sponsors Fancy Float

Local No. 18 of Hamilton, Ontario, sponsored one of the most attractive floats seen at the parade recently held in that thriving city in connection with its Centennial Celebration. Designed and constructed by the Training and Re-establishment Institute, the float showed what ambitious trainees can do under expert guidance.



Reproduced above is a picture of the float which elicited widespread comment. Reading from left to right are the following officials of the union: Albert E. Edgington, business agent; Leo. Sherblom, president; Norman Powell, financial secretary; and W. H. McIntyre, treasurer.

OF PARTICULAR INTEREST to our Ladies

It's An Old Swedish Custom at St. Paul

The Editor:

Our Auxiliary, No. 61, St. Paul, Minn., has instructed me to write you to let you know that we have for the past three years had meetings during the summer at our lake home.

We live at Lake Owasso, a suburb of St. Paul, and invite the auxiliary to meet at our place to enjoy a fish fry every summer. We are good Swedes up here in Minnesota and the ladies who are not Swedes pretend to be so on that day and enjoy several cups of coffee. We have a larger attendance than we do at our average meetings which indicates we still like to play. The husbands call for their ladies in the evening which makes this a double social event for the men too have a chance to talk over matters over a cup of coffee.

We would appreciate seeing a writeup about our annual event in your "Carpenter" magazine.

With our very best wishes and sincere regards, we are

Fraternally yours,

Mrs. Marie A. (John H.) Carlgren, Sec.

Des Moines Auxiliary Is Growing

The Editor:

Auxiliary No. 4 of Des Moines, Iowa, sends greetings to all Sister Auxiliaries. Each month we enjoy all the nice letters in The Carpenter. All winter we were busy, quilting and sewing carpet rags which we had woven into small rugs and sold. The club meets at 1:00 P.M. and Auxiliary at 7:30, each second and fourth Tuesdays. We serve supper at 6:30 which is prepared at the hall by the ladies who do not quilt. Our president Mrs. Stella Minor planned and with our help prepared the suppers. We served nice meals and always had plenty. Our husbands would join us. We have a membership of sixty-five, nine new members since last November. We lost one member by death, Mrs. Nell Bollander. From June until October, we meet once a month, the second Tuesday. We extend an invitation to any Auxiliary member in the city on meeting nights to visit us.

On November 10th we had a Halloween party, Mrs. Catherine Hoover was in charge; January 8th we held our Christmas party in charge of Mrs. Mina Singmaster; on February 23rd our thirty-fourth anniversary supper in charge of Mrs. Marie Peckosh. We had a nice time at all three.

Fraternally,

Alice Elliott, Recording Secretary.

Hutchinson Auxiliary Keeps Active!

The Editor:

Auxiliary No. 235 of Carpenters' Local No. 1587, Hutchinson, Kansas, extends greetings to all Sister Auxiliaries. During the past year the members of Auxiliary No. 235 have been busy with war work and social activities. We served troop train service and have made 28 wheel-chair feather pillows to aid the Veterans' Winter General Hospital, Topeka, Kansas.

We made donations to Big Brothers at Christmas, also to Infantile Paralysis fund, Cancer Control fund, etc.

Our 16th Anniversary, February 4, 1946 was celebrated with a social evening with our husbands. We played bingo and cards and served refreshments. We have a social meeting the 3rd week of each month at a member's home with covered dish lunch. We plan work for the day or contests and games. It has interested sisters who do not attend all meetings. The Auxiliary belongs to Kansas Federation of Women's Auxiliaries of Labor. The Convention met at Hutchinson, Kansas, May 10, 11, 1946, and was well attended and interesting.

Officers are Sarah Goodbrake, President; Zelda Abbott, Vice President; Mary Schmitt, Conductor; Ida Sater, Warden; Lillian Phillips, Recording Secretary; Lola Ringer, Financial Secretary and Treasurer. The Auxiliary meets on the second and fourth Wednesday evenings of each month at Labor Hall, 500½ North Main. We cordially invite any of the Sisters who are visiting in Hutchinson, Kansas, to attend our meetings.

Mrs. Lillian Phillips, Recording Secretary.

Auxiliary 347 Plans Many Social Events

The Editor:

We are accepting your invitation to write regarding the social activities of our Auxiliary.

Saturday, July 27th, the Carpenter's of Local No. 1913 and the ladies of Auxiliary No. 347, Van Nuys, California, held their annual summer picnic in Reseeda Park, California, with several hundred attending. It was a pot luck affair with plenty of cold drinks of all kinds, ice cream, watermelon and coffee furnished and served by the Carpenter's. Races and contests of all kinds were held for both the young and the older members, with grand prizes for all winners. A loud speaker system was used to announce all races and contests and for music.

Our next social event is to be a pot luck luncheon to be held in the home of Mrs. E. Wash, starting at 10:00 A.M. We plan to spend our time tying a quilt which will be raffled off at a later date.

For August 16th we have planned a dinner party to Los Angeles Chinatown.

The latter part of the month we plan to hold a box dinner for our husbands. Final plans for this event have not been made but will probably be held August 31st. The boxes will be auctioned and go to the highest bidder.

In June we held our annual Secret Sister party at the home of Mrs. Tillie Foote. It was a pot luck lunch and all attending had a very enjoyable time.

We are also making plans for a party for September, after all are back from vacations, honoring our retiring officers.

In July we held our joint installation with the men after which punch and cookies were served. Our officers for the ensuing year are as follows: President, Mrs. Frances Bradley; Vice President, Mrs. Velma Smith; Secretary, Mrs. Inez Edwards; Treasurer, Mrs. Esther McGlasson; Custodian, Mrs. Lulu Sand; Warden, Mrs. Pearl Fiscus; Trustees, Alta Barber, Celeste Burnham, Tillie Foote.

Fraternally yours,
Inez Edwards, Secretary,
14224 Erwin St. Van Nuys, Cal.

Olympia Ladies Pushing for New Members

The Editor:

Carpenter Ladies' Auxiliary No. 149 of Olympia, Washington, would like to visit awhile. We are the oldest Auxiliary in the State of Washington, and busy trying to get new members and hold the ones we already have. It seems so hard to keep up interest with so many away on vacations.

One of our members, our Vice President Mrs. Anna Smith, accompanied her husband to Lakeland, Fla., and gave us an interesting report. Our Drill Team installed the new State Officers at the Convention at Aberdeen in April and came home enthused.

We have our social meeting the last meeting in the month and every three months a Birthday cake, cards, etc. for those members who have had a Birthday during that period. We meet at our homes in the afternoons once a month. We tacked out two nice comforters and sent them to the Lakeland Carpenters' Home. The pieced tops were given us by two of our members.

We're studying Union Labeled goods and pushing them.

So many of us plan to call on members and go out and invite new ones to join us and keep putting it off. If each of us could just get one new member each year we'd be surprised how we would grow. Let's try it and not leave the work to about five or six loyal workers. It's our bread and butter and organization is surely going to be needed badly in the next few years.

Good-bye and visit us; 2nd and 4th Thusdays at 7:30, Labor Temple.

Mrs. Ethel C. Abbott, Secretary, No. 149.

AFL STARTS DRIVE TO ORGANIZE NURSES

A national drive to organize registered graduate nurses in the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employes Union (AFL) has been launched.

Seven hundred nurses in New York recently heard national leaders of the organization declare that only through such a union could harsh working conditions be remedied.

Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 216

More and more as we deal with craft problems we become aware of the fact that many important things must be left untouched, or in other words, left to read between the lines. This is particularly true in dealing with tools. Almost everything that is done with a tool presents a different problem, and these problems are not always the same to different persons. That peculiar something that we call "skill" is the first requisite for eliminating the difficulties that most apprentices and some journeymen meet in the handling of their tools.

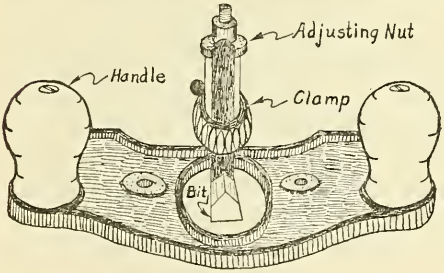


Fig. 1

The router plane is an important tool in making window frames, door jambs, and getting out stringers for housed stairs. There are also other things that the router can be used for to good advantage. Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a router plane showing the principal parts, such as the handles, the clamp, the adjusting nut and the frame in general.

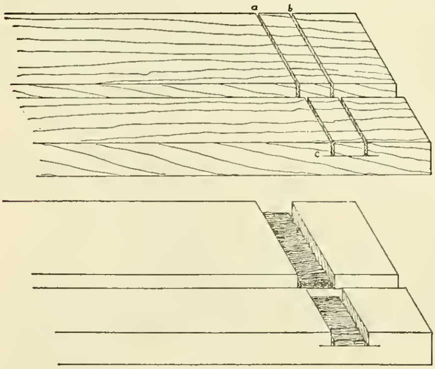


Fig. 2

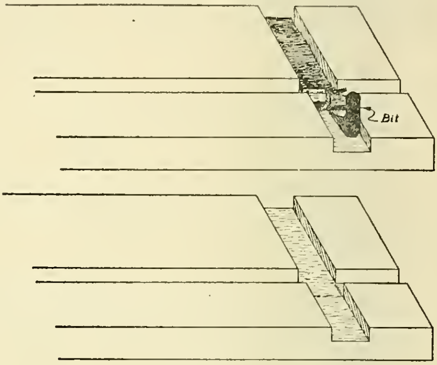


Fig. 3

Fig. 2 gives two steps in gaining a side jamb to receive the head jamb. The upper drawing shows at a and b the two saw kerfs made for the gaining. This sawing can either be done with a fine hand saw after the gain has been marked, or it can be done in a miter box, in which case the miter box can be adjusted for the depth and for the cut across the jamb. All that is necessary in the way of marks, when the miter box is used, is to have the location of the cuts marked accurately. The gauge mark, c, is necessary only when the cutting is done with a hand saw. The bottom drawing shows the gain roughed

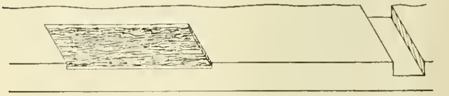


Fig. 4

out with a chisel, ready for the routing plane. Sometimes the gaining is completed with the chisel. This is usually true when there isn't much gaining to do and when a router plane is not right at hand. When much gaining is to be done, however, it always pays to finish the gaining with the router.

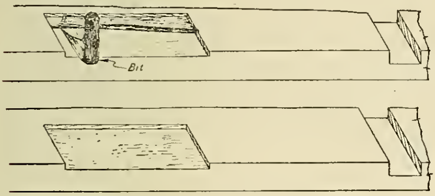


Fig. 5

Fig. 3, the upper drawing, shows the bit of a router plane in position for finishing the gain, which is already started. The bottom drawing shows the gain completed. The groove that we are calling a gain, is often called a dado—this is especially true when it is made with a dado head attached to a machine.

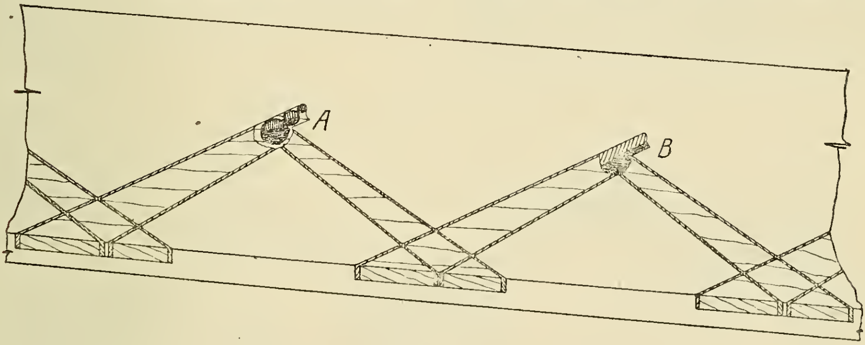


Fig. 6

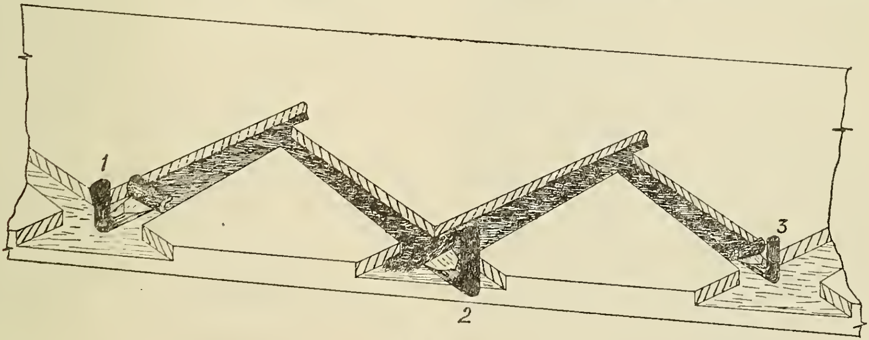


Fig. 7

The router plane is sometimes used in mortising for butts before the jambs are put together. When this is done the number of right-hand doors and the number of left-hand doors must be known in order to mortise the jambs from the right edges. (Right-hand reverse doors must be counted with the left-hand doors and left-hand reverse doors with the right-hand doors.) The jamb is placed on the bench, marked for the butts and chipped with a chisel as shown by the upper drawing in Fig. 4. Then with a sharp chisel the rough mortising is done, leaving the mortise something like what is shown by the bottom drawing, which is ready for the router plane.

Fig. 5 gives two drawings showing only enough of the jamb so that the mortise can be seen. The upper drawing shows the mortising partly completed with the router, and the router bit is shown in position for routing. The bottom drawing shows the mortising finished.

Fig. 6 shows a stringer for a housed stair. The first thing to do is to mark

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the stringer for the housing. When the marking is done, bore for the nosings somewhat as shown at A, and then house the nosing with a chisel and gouges, if gouges are needed, as shown at B. This will give you clearance for the point of the saw in doing the sawing for the housing. The sawing, therefore is not done until after the nosings have been housed. The parts that are to be removed are shown slightly shaded.

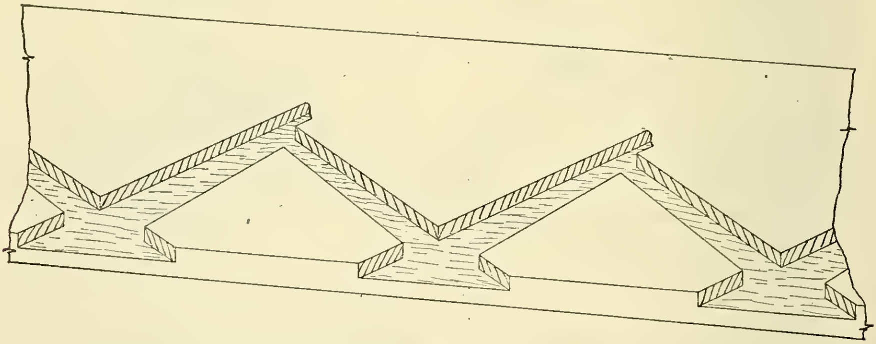

Fig. 8

Fig. 7 shows the same stringer, where the heavy shading represents the housing roughed out, while the light shading shows the housing where it has been completed. At 1, 2 and 3 are shown router bits in position for finishing the routing. The frame of the router is omitted so that the position of the bit can be shown at it cuts off the rough wood. Fig. 8 shows the stringer with the housing completed.

Fig. 9 shows four tenons almost completed, which were sized to the right thickness with a router plane. To begin, joint the material to the size needed to make the rails you want. Then plow the grooves that receive the panelboard on the edges, and mark the lengths of the rails, allowing for the tenons. Now saw the shoulders of the tenons and proceed to do the routing. When all of the routing is finished, the rail material should be ripped, as shown by the horizontal saw kerf from 1 to 2. Then the routed parts should be cut in two from 3 to 4—the dotted lines indicate the parts to be cut out afterward to make the haunches of the tenons. All of this done, you should have four tenons something like what we show, marked, A, B, C and D.

It is still practical to get out the material for housed stairs on the job. In fact, if you have the tools and the time it is a profitable practice to do just that. In slack times, especially, it would be a good investment for any contractor to take his best mechanics and the apprentice and let them get out the stuff for the stair and install it, with the understanding that the work, when it is completed, is to be on a par with anything that can be produced by the mill. Experience of this kind is what every carpenter, and particularly every apprentice should have to bring his efficiency to the highest standard attainable. Altogether too many carpenters

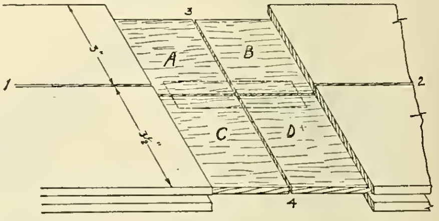

Fig. 9

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are handicapped in their work as carpenters, because they have had too little of this kind of work to do in their experience as carpenters.

(Copyrighted 1946)—H. H. Siegele

DIVIDE AND CONQUER

This craft problem was sent to us by an old head, and it has practical value.

The illustration shows a framing square applied to a straightedge with the figures 12 and 4½ intersecting with the edge. To the right we show a guide nailed to the straightedge, which should be thin material. The figures used on the blade and tongue of the square, as shown on the diagram, are always read as inches, but the figures shown to the right between the arrows, are always read so to makes inches represent feet.

Now let us start out by taking the problem in division that we are starting with in this craft problem: Reading on the tongue, 4½ inches, between the arrows, 4½ feet and on the blade, 12 inches, which means that 4½ feet will have 12 4½-inch spaces in it. That is the problem we are using as a basis for a great number of 4½-inch spacing problems that can be solved quickly by simply moving the framing square. Using this as a basis, let us find the number of 4½-inch spaces in a distance of 8 feet. The problem would be stated this way: If 4½ feet has 12 4½-inch spaces, how many 4½-inch spaces are there in 8 feet? The problem is solved by moving the square from position A to position B, shown by dotted lines, and reading the intersecting figures. Which, in this case would be 21 ⅞, or 21 ⅓ spaces. Another example: How many spaces of 4½ inches will there be in a distance of 9 feet? Move the square from position A to one inch past position B, indicated in part by dotted lines, and read the intersecting

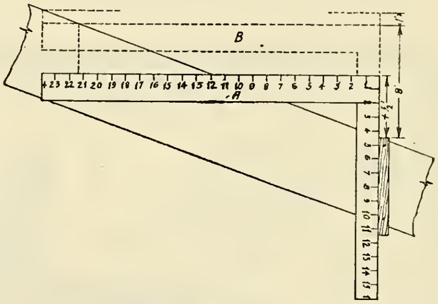

figure on the blade, which is 24, or 24 spaces.

We have purposely used figures that are easily divided so the student can prove the examples quickly. But in practice the figures that must be used in spacing will, in most cases, be fractions. Let us say that we want to know how many spaces of 3 13/16 inches there are in a distance of 5 feet, 3 7/16 inches. We would place the square on the straightedge, using 3-13/16 on the tongue, and 12 on the blade, then move the square up to the point that represents 5 feet, 3 7/16 inches, the intersecting figure on the blade gives us the exact number of spaces. To simplify this, use the side of the square that has the inches divided into 12th, or use decimals, and measure the fractions with a compass, (using the diagonal scale).

One more example: If 4½ feet will have 12 4½-inch spaces, how many 4½-inch spaces will there be in 2¾ feet? The problem is solved by pulling the square back until the 2¾-inch point intersects with the edge of the straightedge. The intersecting figure on the blade gives the number of spaces.

The student should take a framing square and a straightedge and practice with them until he thoroughly understands the process of dividing distances with a framing square into spaces, using different figures for the length of the spaces.

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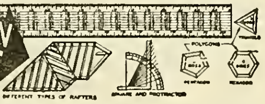

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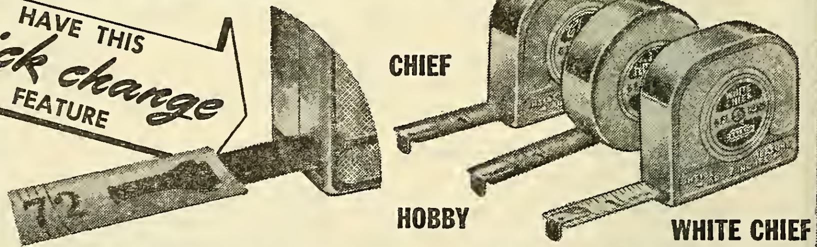

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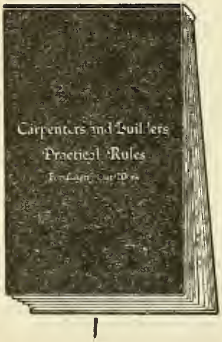

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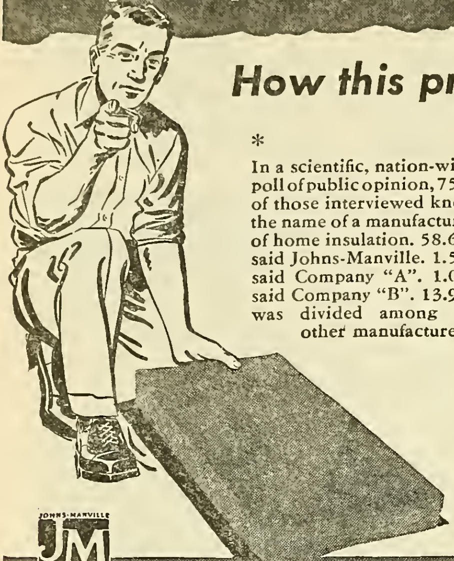

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In a scientific, nation-wide poll of public opinion, 75% of those interviewed knew the name of a manufacturer of home insulation. 58.6% said Johns-Manville. 1.5% said Company "A". 1.0% said Company "B". 13.9% was divided among 61 other manufacturers.

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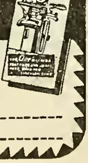

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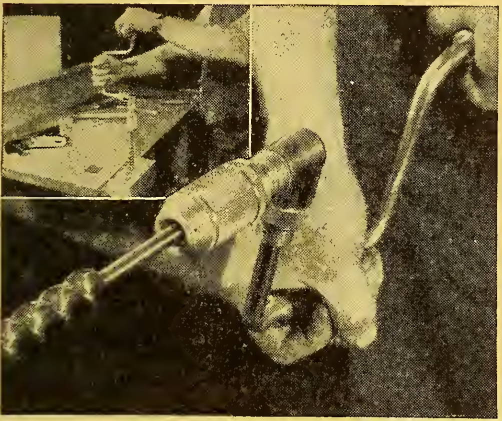

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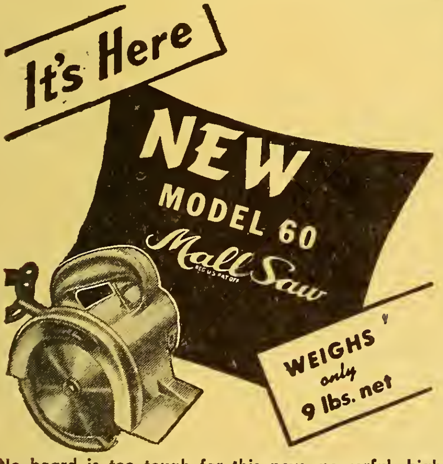
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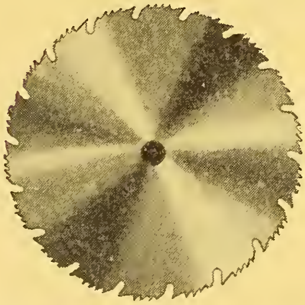

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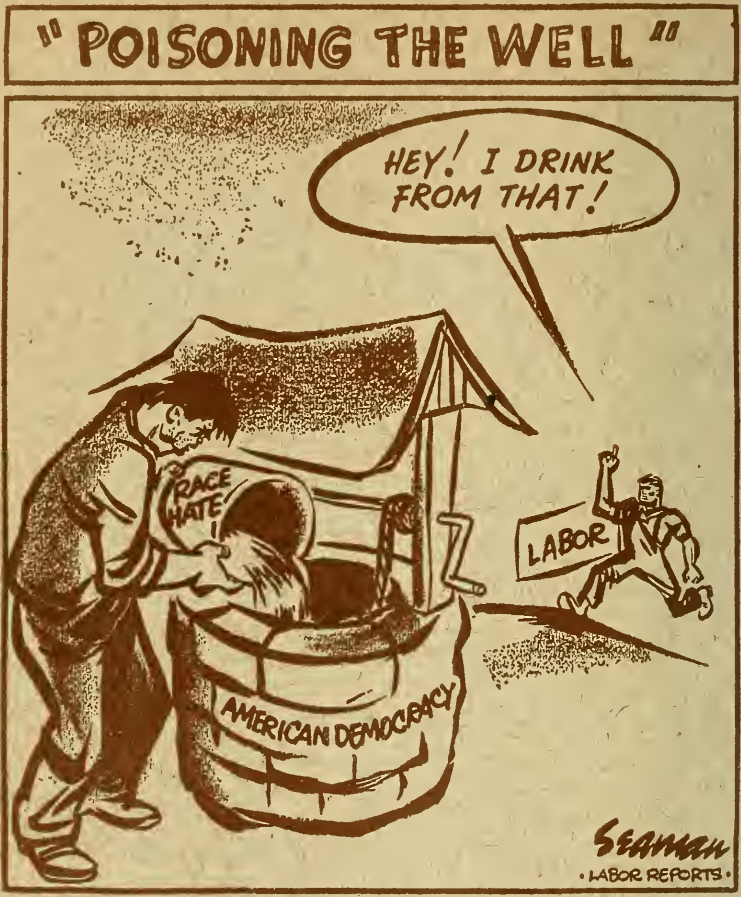
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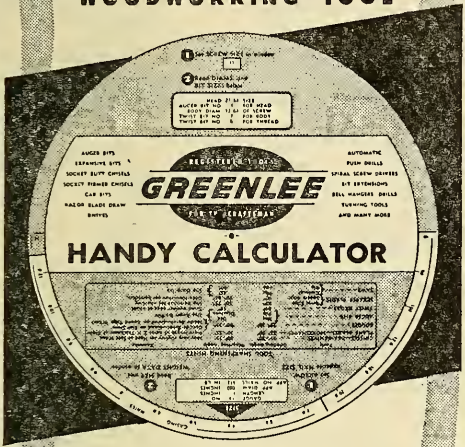
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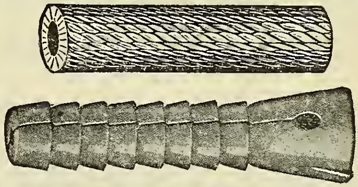

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FRANK DUFFY, *Editor*

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, 4, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. LXVI—No. 10

INDIANAPOLIS, OCTOBER, 1946

One Dollar Per Year
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Labor cannot continue paying decontrolled prices with controlled wages for very long without the bottom dropping out of our economic well-being.

Joe Will Be Happy - - - - - - 10

A brand new, red hot idea for promoting unity between Russia and the United States that Joe should go for.

The IF's in Housing - - - - - 13

The government's housing program has been pretty much a flop to date. Providing a number of "if's" are properly met, the record should be better from now on.

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Stuart Chase, noted economist, takes a look at the post-war world and finds room for optimism.

★ ★ ★

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Although the war is over, the paper situation remains extremely tight. Our quota is so limited that we must continue confining The Carpenter to thirty-two pages instead of the usual sixty-four. Until such time as the paper situation improves, this will have to be our rule.

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.

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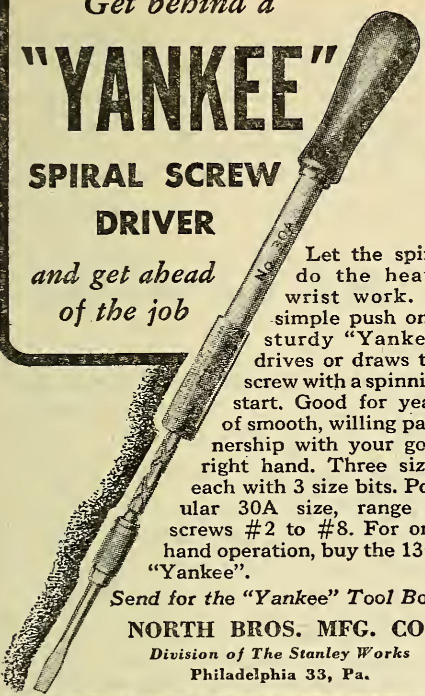

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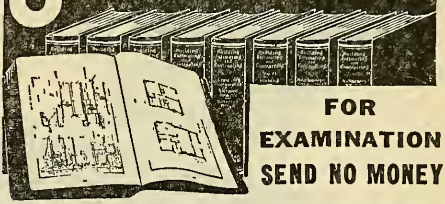

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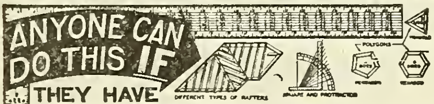

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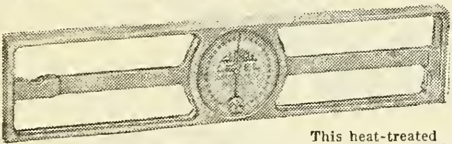

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IN THE FAMILY!**

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Labor can't go on paying decontrolled prices for everything with wages that are controlled

There's Disaster Ahead

★

WHILE MOST of the government agencies have been dodging the issue with ambiguous and wordy statements, it is becoming increasingly clear that our whole economy in rushing head on toward a major crisis. Living costs are going up steadily and the government is either unable or unwilling to stem the tide. On the other hand, wage rates are struggling along under another "freeze" that keeps them lagging far behind prices. This situation has prevailed for several months. To date the lid has been kept on largely by the willingness of labor to place the common good above its own special interests. But the breaking point has about been reached. An explosion of industrial strife is about to break loose.

W. Willard Wirtz, chairman of the National Wage Stabilization Board, summarized the situation pithily when he said: "Labor cannot be expected to pay decontrolled prices with controlled wages." Yet that, in effect, is what the government is asking of the workers today. Many items are out from under price control completely. Of the items that are under price control most have already been granted substantial increases by the OPA and further increases are in the offing. As this Journal stated at the time the new wage-price stabilization program was drawn up, the whole setup is created to guarantee profits to the manufacturers and distributors and at the same time to hold down wages as closely as possible to an artificial "line." It is a situation that can lead to one result only—another wave of industrial unrest.

If prices continue rising, the talk this time will not be of ten or fifteen cents an hour, but rather of three and four times that amount. The debacle of the Thirties certainly taught labor (and should have taught employers) that when prices outstrip wages disaster is just around the corner. Labor has no intention of bringing down around its neck the same kind of noose in 1947 or 1948. To expect it to struggle along under a rigid wage freeze while prices climb higher and higher is expecting the impossible.

Increased prices have already invalidated all the wage gains the workers have made during and after the war. While it is true that hourly rates are in many cases at new highs, at the same time living costs have so depreciated the purchasing capacity of the dollar that real wages (that is what the workers can buy in exchange for what they receive for an hour's work) have actually gone down. By the Labor Department's own figures, living costs have climbed by some forty-one per cent since the early war years. Food costs, the biggest single item in the average worker's budget, have skyrocketed by almost seventy per cent. Despite this fact, the government is still using thirty-three per cent as its base figure. Recently the Federal Reserve Board and that Bureau of Agricultural Economics released the findings of a survey which effectively puncture the myth that America's workers are rolling in wealth and piling up huge savings accounts with which to purchase luxury items when they become available. The survey showed that twenty per cent of America's families earn only $1,000 a year and that they spend more than they take in. Another twenty-seven per cent earn less than $2,000 per year and barely make ends meet. Taken together, these two classifications account for forty-seven per cent of our families. They have no savings and they have no prospects of being able to purchase a home or an automobile or a refrigerator. In fact, under today's stratosphere prices, they cannot even hope to provide an adequate diet for their children.

Purchasing power—which is the whole key to American prosperity—depends on the bulk of the people having incomes greater than expenses. Purchasing power is not provided by the forty-seven per cent who have to skrimp and struggle to keep even enough of the plain foods on the table to maintain body and soul together. Unless something is done and done fast, another 1929 is in the offing in vicious and more bitter form.

It was the hope of many experts that by a year after V-J Day production would have caught up to demand. It is now fourteen months after V-J Day and time and experience have shown these experts to be dead wrong. The country is now producing at virtual maximum capacity and still the situation is as bad as it ever was insofar as inflationary pressure is concerned. Figures show that articles made of iron, steel, zinc and copper are in maximum production right now. Articles of wood pulp, chemicals, etc. are rapidly approaching that goal. Still the demand is far greater than the supply. Inflationary price increases are following as a natural consequence. As prices increase and get farther out of line with wages, the market for many durable goods items is naturally constricted. Obviously a family with an income of forty dollars per week is not much of a prospect for a refrigerator at $350; especially if living costs shrink forty dollars to a purchasing power no greater than twenty dollars had before the war. The higher prices go, the more people are priced out of the market. In the end there comes a day when prices have so far outstripped wages that the big markets for all kinds of goods disappear and depression naturally sets in. It happened after the last war and we are headed in the same direction again.

To date the unions in the American Federation of Labor have shown admirable restraint. The industrial scene has been comparatively calm since last June despite the impossible squeeze to which the workers have been subjected by the present system of controlled wages and uncontrolled prices. Even the CIO has been relatively free of major strikes. But watch developments from now on. The present situation is a natural for the Communists whose main objective is always to spread discord and strife rather than to improve the wages and conditions of working people. Watch the CIO unions which are under Communist domination (and that means most of them) undertake an endless procession of disastrous strikes for demands of two and three dollars per day more.

The irony of the whole situation is that workers can't possibly win. Wage increases are more than gobbled up by price increases even before the men get them. Starting a race between wages and prices under existing circumstances when wages are controlled but prices are not points a sure way to disaster. Wages can never catch up with prices, but the Communists don't care. The more misery and strife they can spread the better they are serving their master in the Kremlin.

The sands are running out. The time has come when one of two things must happen. Either the government must work out a new formula that maintains some sort of a just and equitable relationship between prices and wages, or all controls must be thrown overboard. As Chairman Wirtz of the WSB stated, labor cannot continue paying decontrolled prices with controlled wages. If there is going to be government control it must start controlling prices as well as wages. If prices are to remain relatively free to climb, then controls from wages must be removed or a terrific explosion is inevitable.

From the very beginning of the war government wage and price control has been something of a farce. Bungling and interference and meddling and rule changing have been the rule rather than the exception in most instances. For years the bureaucrats clung to the unrealistic and badly mangled Little Steel Formula although circumstances and common sense dictated its repeal. No clear cut policy was ever laid down. Each crisis was met with an improvisation that solved the immediate problem after a fashion but created new crises in so doing. One rule was often laid down for one union and another rule was devised for other unions. All in all, government control proved to be impractical, unrealistic and out of step with the American way of doing things.

In recent weeks we have seen a classical example of government meddling in the recently settled dispute between AFL Seamen and the ship owners. After the union and the ship owners had worked out a peaceful settlement of their differences through collective bargaining, the government stepped in and decided that the agreement they arrived at was not the ticket. Instead the bureaucrats handed down what they thought the ticket ought to be. A strike resulted. In the end the agreement the owners and the union arrived at through collective bargaining was adopted but it was only after ships were tied up for a whole week or more.

The housing situation offers another example of the ineffectiveness of government dictation. There have been hundreds and thousands of rules, directives, regulations and edicts handed down by the National Housing Agency but there still are no houses. Commercial construction has been interfered with, men have been thrown out of work, materials have been doled out, yet the housing situation is far from solved.

If any conclusion can be drawn from all this it is that government control complicates problems instead of solving them. If the government cannot institute and maintain a healthy relationship between prices and wages, then government control must go. Under the existing situation, inflation is slowly but surely creeping up on us. When it reaches a certain point, there will be disaster. Now is the time to cure the evils that are bringing it on.

PLANE GOSSIP

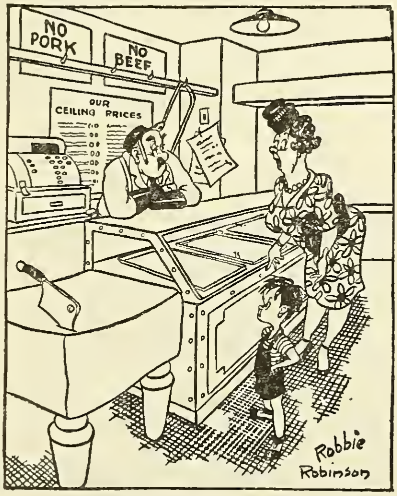
ONE-SIDED PROPOSITION

As this is being written, the stock market is taking a series of disastrous nosedives. Stock prices are tumbling even faster than they climbed since V-J Day. And, needless to say, a lot of little guys who thought they were smart enough to beat the game are being given a first class trimming that even a barber college student would envy. Whenever we hear of a little guy playing the market we think of the old story our father used to tell.

A man with a rickety wagon and a still more rickety horse pulled up in front of a saloon. The driver walked into the bar and as the bartender drew the beer he remarked, "That horse of yours seems to be on his last legs. I never did see a more wobbly horse."

"Oh, he's all right" replied the driver. "It's just that he's having a run of bad luck. Each morning I've been tossing a dime to decide whether I buy him a feed of oats or myself a mug of beer, and do you know, that horse has lost for the last ten days straight."

The little guy who plays the market comes out about like the horse.



—and it's going to get worse? How?

JOE'S GOT SOMETHING THERE

On the question of housing, our favorite philosopher, Joe Paup, has something to say this month.

"I note by the papers," says Joe, "that one of the scarce building materials is lead, a necessary item in plumbing and paint manufacture. Why not utilize the pants of some housing bureaucrats? I'm sure there's enough lead in them to solve the current shortage."

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BIG-HEARTED

We don't pretend to pose as an international expert but some of the stuff that has been going on in various United Nations and Peace Conference meetings doesn't seem to add up. The way it looks to us, Russia wants to "compromise": if we will give her the atomic bomb secrets, pull our troops out of Europe and Asia, and continue feeding the world single-handedly, she will give up her "claims" to Patagonia, Zamboango, and all the other places more than 5,000 miles from her shores.

All in all, the way the Russians are acting they kind of remind us of the small town editor. It seems a wire fell across the main street tying up all traffic. Everyone was afraid to touch the wire for fear it was "hot." Finally the editor heard about it. He took immediate action. He sent two reporters to the spot—one to touch the wire and the other to write the story.

To our way of thinking it looks like Russia wants us to touch the wire and she will write the story.

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MORE THAN A LITTLE

For the clearest analysis of the current situation, the Labor Leader takes the cake, in our estimation. Says that worthy journal:

"The first anniversary of V-J Day seems to have been marred a little by the general feeling that the V had faded a little."

IN PLAIN LANGUAGE

As the winter months come on the housing situation shows no sign of improvement. There is no lumber, there is no clay pipe, there is no hardware, and, naturally, there is no housing. But one thing there is plenty of is confusion. The government's housing program becomes more complex and garbled by the month as the rules and directives increase. And this should be the right place to tell our favorite story about bureaucracy.

Someone had wired a government bureau asking whether hydrochloric acid could be used to clean a given type of boiler tube. The answer was: "Uncertainties of reactive processes make use of hydrochloric acid undesirable when alkalinity is involved."

The inquirer wrote back, thanking the bureau for the advice, saying that he would use hydrochloric acid. The bureau wired him: "Regrettable decision involves uncertainties. Hydrochloric will produce submuriate invalidating reactions."

Again the man wrote thanking them for their advice, saying that he was glad to know that hydrochloric acid was all right. This time the bureau wired in plain English:

"Hydrochloric acid," said the telegram, "will eat hell out of your tube."

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SAFETY FIRST

Deaths and injuries from traffic accidents have shown an alarming increase in the past year. In some areas they are running a 100% higher than they were last year which in itself was far from being a good year. In view of the sorry record of destruction that our motorists are piling up needlessly, there may be some truth to the following story.

A lady was driving along the highway in her car. Pretty soon she passed two telephone linemen up a pole.

"Look at the fraidy cats," she remarked to her companion, "I guess they think I never drove a car before."

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SOUND ADVICE

"Perfume should be kept in dark cool places, away from light," says a tip in a woman's magazine.

To which we would like to add: **"It should also be kept away from married men's coat lapels and handkerchiefs."**

A LITTLE BIT COMPLICATED

In view of the sorry record the last Congress compiled on vital matters affecting the peace and prosperity of the people, next month's elections loom as the most important labor has had the privilege of participating in in a long, long time. If some of the boondogglers who threw sand in the bearings during the last session are dumped, the workers can look for some decent legislation next year. If the same old stand-patters are re-elected, the situation is going to get worse instead of better. It is more important than it has ever been that workers participate in this election and that they weigh their candidates with a very critical eye.

And speaking of elections, we like the one about the farm woman who was being interrogated by a census taker regarding the political faith of her family.

"Well, mister," the farm woman explained, "we'uns is kind o' mixed up. I'm a Republican, my husband's a Democrat, the baby's a Wet, the cow's a Dry, and the dog belongs to the Reform Party—he don't do nothing but set around all day and howl."

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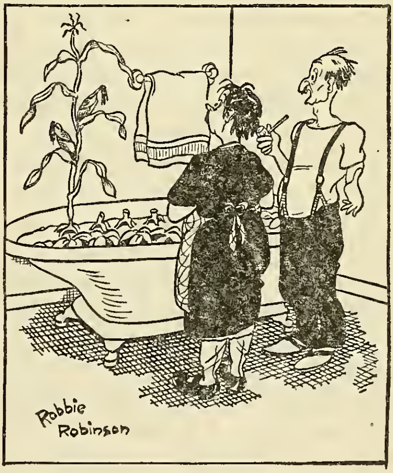
ANYHOW IT SEEMS THAT WAY

From "Paup's Popular Pearls of Pure Perspicacity" we select for this month's bit of wisdom the following gem:

"A man who gives in when he is wrong is wise, and a man who gives in when he is right is married."



Two more ears of corn, a mess of beans and we can have a bath.

If the Communist Party promotes understanding by blasting, why can't we take a whack at it?

Joe Will Be Happy

By J. C. RICH

THIS correspondent is in receipt of a tasteful little tract entitled "We Have Seen America" which is a collection of speeches delivered at a rally for American-Soviet Friendship held last May in Madison Square Garden, New York. The occasion was a send-off for three Russian writers who visited the United States, Mr. Ilya Ehrenburg, the journalist with the swivel-jointed pen, among them.

The booklet is full of good words and some very amusing anecdotes, and it has made a new man of me. I have decided to reform and henceforth I am going to work night and day for American-Soviet friendship, only vice versa, as I shall try to explain in my simple way. It's a question of jurisdiction, and instead of American-Soviet, my racket will have to be Soviet-American Friendship. What happens is that the great Corliss Lamont, the horny-handed coupon clipper, is already in charge of American-Soviet Friendship, Incorporated, and so I'm going to work the other side of the street, and become a Soviet-American Council for Friendship. You understand that precedence is very important in these delicate international affairs, and who am I to offend the tender sensibilities of our good friend and ally of the Soviet Union? Therefore, since my headquarters will be in Moscow, it is but seemly that the word "Soviet" come first and the word "American" later, if ever.

As for the headquarters of the Soviet-American Council for Friendship, I know exactly the spot for it, a spacious little office on the corner of Nichevo and Niemnozhko Street in Moscow, but a stone's throw from the Kremlin. There it will be easy for me to tell the Stalin administration that it is a terrible government, ruining the Big Three Unity, and also the Big Two Unity and even the Big One unity. As a friend of the Soviet Union working for friendship with the United States it will be easy for me to be frank with Mr. Stalin and tell him exactly how to run his administration and conduct his foreign affairs. Mr. Stalin will be very thankful to me, and when I arrange a big rally in the Krasny Ploschad, which is something like Capitol Hill in Washington, he will send the finest cops of Moscow to keep the crowd in order, so that they won't molest the pickets.

The pickets will carry signs with short, sharp slogans like "Keep Ivan Out of the Balkans," "Bring the Boys Back from China" and other important messages. I think it will be very nice to have pickets around the Kremlin, and Mr. Stalin will appreciate our good will and desire to maintain friendship with the United States.

The Council for Soviet-American Friendship will work hand in hand with other organizations which wish to improve relations with the United States and while it will work in its own sphere, it will cooperate to the fullest extent with the Moscow Committee to Win the Peace, the

Independent Comrades Committee of the Arts and Sciences and the National Democratic and Republican Parties which will have branches there. There in Moscow, I mean. What did you think I said? If the Communist Party can operate in the United States, why shouldn't the Democratic or Republican Party operate in the Soviet Union? It's all in the cause of friendship.

As head of the Soviet-American Friendship, Incorporated, outfit, it will be my pleasant duty to enlighten the Russian press on what's wrong with their country and why there is so much distrust and lack of understanding in America about Soviet intentions. I shall therefore send them many releases telling the Soviets that they are not only foolish but even criminal, and I shall expect the Russian papers to print that, because otherwise they won't show their friendly feeling to the United States.

First of all I shall tell them to explain to the American people in simple terms why it is that the Soviet authorities won't let foreign correspondents travel freely through the country. This has been a cause of considerable friction and misunderstanding, and, after all, if only the Soviets explained the situation it would clear up every doubt and misapprehension. The American correspondents should not take offense. The ban on travel is not an act of discrimination against them. Honest! The truth is that nobody is allowed to travel freely in Russia, and thus there is no discrimination against Americans or native Russians. Can anything be fairer than that? But these things have to be explained.

I shall also write a strong letter to the editor of the Pravda and call to his attention that Ilya Ehrenburg was nothing but a dirty pen bandit, an untalented calumniator, an imperialist war-monger—no, that was the late President Roosevelt—and words to that effect for what Mr. Ehrenburg said about the United States. The editor of the Pravda will appreciate this and he will print my observations on Mr. Ehrenburg just as the New York Times printed the Pravda's observations about its correspondent, Brooks Atkinson. Friendship between the Soviet Union and the United States must be maintained at all costs.

After this I shall arrange mass meetings and demonstrations against Mr. Molotov's strange behavior in Paris and Mr. Gromyko's rudeness in New York. I shall tell Mr. Molotov not to endanger Big Three Unity by throwing monkey wrenches into every international conference in general and in the Paris peace conference in particular. I shall tell him very firmly so that there will be no misunderstanding that the American people are most suspicious of efforts to spread Russian influence into every nook and corner of the world. It doesn't sit well with the American people, I shall tell him from my headquarters in Moscow, when the Soviet government pulls out machinery and equipment from occupied countries, takes their food away and then tells the American occupation forces to feed the starving people. There is no reason why Mr. Molotov should think that he can get off without condemnation from the friends of Soviet-American friendship, any more than Mr. Byrnes is free to act without condemnation from the friends of American-Soviet friendship.

The thing gets complicated, doesn't it? However, there are still a few things I could say in Moscow as long as I'm there to promote understanding with the American people. For instance, I would object to the Russian voting methods and election procedures. Now, in the United States there are some pretty bad spots, where they have discrimination against the Negroes and the poll tax and all. In Russia, however, while everybody can vote there is never any opposition candidate to vote for. This is something only the Russians can understand and from a long study of Russian history I would know that they always fought for political liberty. The Tsar had a pretty tough time of it when he tried to run the country on a one party basis, and so, with the advantage of being in Moscow, I would demand that the Soviet authorities give up the undemocratic and corrupt system of one-party elections. I would use my influence with Mr. Stalin to put a stop to it, and I'm sure he would want to do that in order to create better feeling and understanding with the American people. Maybe he would even send the F.B.I., or the NKVD as it is fondly called in Russia, to put my ideas into effect.

There are many, many more things I will be able to do in Russia as soon as I open the headquarters of the Council for Soviet-American Friendship, Incorporated, in Moscow. Nothing like being on the spot to make friends and influence people.

And when I return to the United States maybe Mr. Lamont, Sr., will adopt me into the family and give me a cut of the J. P. Morgan bank.

Hy'a, Corliss. Remember, I'm very friendly.—***The Hat Worker.***

A Worthwhile Measure

A Labor Education Service within the U. S. Department of Labor is contemplated in a bill introduced by Representative Andrew J. Biemiller of Wisconsin in the House during the closing days of the session. The bill is open for amendments between now and the beginning of the new Congress.

As now drafted, a Labor Extension Service would be set up as a separate Bureau under the Secretary of Labor, with general policies formulated by a Labor Advisory Council of fifteen or less, appointed from a list of nominations from labor organizations.

Educational institutions interested in developing workers' education programs would submit their plans to the Secretary of Labor. If the plan is approved, a grant of federal funds will be made to the institution, with the stipulation that such federal funds must be supplemented by 25 per cent contributions from public or private sources within the state. Labor groups would apply to the educational institution or organization for services and would participate in developing such activities.

Workers education has long been a neglected matter in the United States. For the past fifty years farmers have enjoyed the benefits of an Educational Extension Service such as the new bill contemplates setting up for labor. Much of the progress made in farming in the last three or four decades can be credited to the assistance farmers received from various educational institutions which disseminate information regarding new developments in farm management. An educational service for workers is long past due.

The "IF's" In Housing

Snow will find the housing problem far from solved despite lots of government direction

AT OUR Twenty-fifth General Convention, a delegate arose on the floor during the report of the Housing Committee and said, in effect: "Rules and regulations never built a house. It takes materials and skill. Bureaucrats in Washington riding a swivel chair never set a joist or nailed up a rafter. During the war the government asked that we build very quickly cantonments and buildings of all kinds. If it is necessary to have housing quickly now . . . and if the government is not able to meet that necessity, why doesn't it call on the Brotherhood of Carpenters and the builders and let them devise ways and means to provide it?"

As the months have rolled by since the convention, the wisdom of the delegate's words have become more apparent. Within a few weeks the snow will be flying and yet the problem of getting people into decent houses is no nearer to being solved than it was in April. Partially completed foundations dot the landscape from coast to coast. Half-finished houses with gaping holes where the doors and windows ought to be meet the eye in every community. Why? What is wrong?

The main thing that has been wrong is that the government didn't take the advice of the delegate. There have been lots of edicts and directives handed down from Washington but there have been no bricks or lumber or nails. Everybody has had a say in the housing matter except our Brotherhood and the builders—the fellows who put the houses up. To date this year, the story of home construction is a sad one. The Federationist reports as follows:

"The Veterans' Emergency Housing Program, announced on February 8 of this year, called for the beginning of construction in 1946 on 700,000 permanent houses of conventional construction, 250,000 prefabricated units and another 250,000 temporary dwellings. What has been the record thus far? So many different figures are being published from day to day, the average houseseeker finds himself bewildered. He does not know what to believe.

"Reports are periodically published of 'applications approved' for the construction of homes. But many of these are still on paper—they haven't resulted even in building 'starts.' From January through June of this year, 531,000 applications for home construction were approved. During the same period work was reported to have started on about 320,000 permanent, conventional houses and some 10,000 'prefabs.' In that time, work was also begun on the conversion of existing structures into some 50,000 units suitable for living quarters and about 100,000 temporary units, such as quonset huts, barracks and dormitories. These reported 'starts' were at the annual rate of 640,000 permanent, conventional homes, 20,000 prefabricated units, 100,000 'conversions' and 200,000 temporary 'stopgap' units.

"Even on reported starts the program was far behind the proposed schedule. But starts are not finished homes. In the same first six months of 1946, only 145,000 permanent homes of traditional construction were completed, plus 5,000 prefabricated houses, or a total of 150,000 completed homes designed for permanent use. In that time 36,000 units were converted to living purposes and only 27,000 temporary reuse units were built; that is, only 63,000 temporary units were completed altogether. That is a pitiful record. It represents an annual rate of 300,000 permanent units completed and 126,000 temporary units made available for use. How slow the progress these completions represent is emphasized by the fact that many of these units were begun and some almost completed last year."

ESTIMATED REQUIREMENTS ON NEW CONSTRUCTION

OCCUPATION	1946 (September)	1947 (August)	1942 (Estimated all construction*)
All skilled trades	1,041,000	1,051,000	1,147,000
Bricklayers	77,000	73,000	86,000
Carpenters	487,000	496,000	512,000
Construction machine operators	46,000	53,000	87,000
Electricians	48,000	47,000	52,000
Lathers	13,000	11,000	14,000
Painters and glaziers	105,000	112,000	84,000
Plasterers	45,000	40,000	38,000
Plumbers and Steamfitters	91,000	83,000	103,000
All other	129,000	136,000	171,000

*Includes minor repairs.

Source: U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment and Occupational Outlook Branch.

A. F. of L. Housing Committee Table

Certainly this is not a record of which anyone can be proud. There is every indication that the situation during the latter part of this year will improve considerably and show a much better record. However, there are many "if's." First among them is building materials. Lack of building materials has slowed down home construction more than any one thing. Some building material producers have been bitten with the speculative fever. They have held back their products until price increases were won. Others have exported these vitally important products because of the better prices they could get. If these producers can be prevailed upon to quit holding production off the market to force up prices, and to quit exporting for the same reason, the situation should improve. Another "if" that faces adequate housing is land prices. Speculators have driven land prices sky high. It is impossible to have low-cost housing when land prices are out of reason. If speculators can be squeezed out of the market, another obstacle would be eliminated.

Some authorities are predicting a manpower shortage which will further cripple home building. A look at the figures, however, tends to refute this theory. According to

Bureau of Labor Statistics figures, the peak requirements for manpower in the construction trades in 1947 will total about 1,051,000 skilled and unskilled men. During 1942, when the construction load hit an all-time peak, only 1,147,000 men were employed in all types of construction. (See chart above.) In other words, peak demand for construction workers in 1947 will be around 100,000 less than the actual number employed in 1942. In 1942, millions of young men were withdrawn from the available work force by the armed forces. These men are now back. Consequently it seems logical that manpower will not be an insurmountable problem, —provided the government answers the "ifs" mentioned above without posing a host of new ones.

States, Cities Plan Big Building Programs

A vast program of public works, estimated at $4,107,136,000, is being mapped by states, cities and counties throughout the nation, to be financed by their own funds.

Federal-aid highways, rivers and harbors, flood control projects, federal post offices and buildings and veterans' hospitals, financed in whole or in part by the Federal Government, are expected to add other billions to the works program.

The Federal Works Agency has requests from states, cities and counties for advances to plan 7,560 projects totaling $2,757,136,599, and as of June 30 these local governmental units had completed their own plans for 5,500 projects to cost $1,350,000,000, according to FWA records.

Of the requests, FWA reported it has approved 4,630 and advanced $32,258,354 for planning. These alone involve $1,296,997,951.

Under Congressional act, FWA has $65,000,000 to assist states, cities and counties in planning non-federal public works.

Advances are repayable without interest upon the beginning of construction. Otherwise, they are free, but George H. Field, commissioner of FWA's Bureau of Community Facilities, said applicants "must show capacity to build with their own funds within four years" before they get an advance.

Preference is given to local agencies that have voted bonds to finance projects.

The bulk of advances approved to Aug. 31 was for planning water main, paved street and sewer extensions and improvements and for new school buildings and additions.

Applications have been approved for planning 2,083 sewer, water and sanitation projects to cost $546,355,941 and for 1,317 school expansions or new buildings to cost $318,415,189.

Other items approved for advances include: 300 highway, road and street projects, to cost $46,820,998; 41 bridges, viaducts and railway overpasses, $28,426,458; 35 airports, $19,895,981; 158 hospitals and clinics, $73,470,874; 392 public buildings, such as courthouses and city halls, $117,187,172; 178 parks and other recreational facilities, $29,943,129; 72 miscellaneous projects, $116,481,309.

Editorial

Beware of the Tub-Thumpers

Although the rumbling of the guns in the last war is still echoing throughout the world, talk of another war is growing more insistent daily. One can hardly pick up the newspapers or turn on the radio without getting a verbal barrage of war talk. Everywhere you go you hear the same line: "Another war is just around the corner." "We have to put the Soviets in their place and the only way we can do it is by pinning their ears back." To say that such talk is frightening is putting it mildly.

Just who are these tub-thumpers? First there are the columnists and commentators. Most of this gentry developed into military and international experts overnight during the war. Most of them rose from hack newspapermen to super-strategists in one easy lesson. A number of them developed gigantic followings. Their earnings rose from $100 a week to $50,000 and $100,000 a year. Well, they do not relish the prospect of going back to $100 a week, and the only way they can keep from going back is by keeping their followings. To keep their followings they resort to sensationalism. They make mountains out of molehills. They draw on their imaginations, evolve fancy theories and predictions. And always they have some "inside" dope that they and they alone possess. They are always two jumps ahead of the State Department and even the President, they way they tell it.

Nine-tenths of the stuff they peddle is balderdash. Nine-tenths of the time they do not know any more than you or I do. Nine-tenths of the time their predictions and theories are no better than those of your mailman or garbage collector. They have a right to formulate and express their views. If a sponsor is so inclined, he has a right to pay them for airing their stuff in the papers and over the radio. But, by Crackie, we also have a right to classify it as hogwash if we want to—something all of us should bear in mind the next time we hear one of them thumping the tub for a bigger and better war tomorrow.

The second class of tub-thumpers is some Army and Navy Brass Hats. Mostly these gentlemen are interested in maintaining their prestige and power. They want big appropriations from Congress and they want universal conscription in peacetime. They figure the way to get these things is to keep the people worked up about the possibility of another war next week or next month. Donald Nelson in his recently published book exposes the constant fight these Brass Hats carried on during the war to gain complete control of our economy and economic life. They still haven't given up, and they probably never will so long as there is any kind of a chance of their gaining complete control of the country. If tub-thumping will further their aims, they are not above resorting to it.

No one can deny the international situation is grave. But the tub-thumpers aren't helping it any—in fact they are doing immeasurable harm. Upon his return to Canada last month from the Paris Peace Conference, Prime Minister Mackenzie King touched on this matter at some length. He deplored the sensationalism that is keeping things stirred up. He expressed the opinion that the international situation would be greatly improved if newspaper writers and radio commentators could be prevailed upon to stop trying to scare the people to death in order to build up their followings.

In any analysis, you and I are final authorities as to what course this nation will pursue. Perhaps war will be forced on us. It has happened before. And more than once it has been the tub-thumpers who turned the trick. Beware of them, lest they do it again.

America Is Still the Greatest

Ordinarily there is very little for the common people to cheer about when the National Association of Manufacturers issues a statement. Last month, however, that august body put out some information that should meet with universal approval. According to a press release, the NAM is immediately undertaking a study to find out what can be done about leveling out peaks and valleys in our production picture.

Certainly that is a constructive undertaking. The greatest curse of our free enterprise system has been the periodic fluctuation of our economic life-stream. Good times and bad times have followed each other with monotonous regularity. And the good times have been getting better while the bad times have been getting worse. The time is ripe for an overhauling of the factors which tend to cause these fluctuations. If the NAM is sincere in its efforts to eliminate them it will be doing the nation a great service.

There is nothing inevitable or supernatural about business fluctuations. They are man-made; and because they are man-made they can be greatly alleviated if not eliminated altogether. The first thing that is necessary is for everyone to understand what causes them. When the causes are understood cures should not be difficult. It is inconceivable that American business, which surmounted well nigh insurmountable obstacles to bring mass production to full flower, cannot solve the mystery of alternating business cycles. Basically they are simply matters of excess optimism and pessimism. Businessmen alternately become too optimistic then pessimistic. A saner and a sounder outlook year in and year out holds the answer.

When we have solved the matter of business fluctuations we will have removed the one great curse of our way of life, a curse that has given the "ism" followers the most effective ammunition in their arsenal. Even during good times the fear of bad times weakens the faith of many people in our way of life.

It should not be so. We enjoy a standard of living twice as high as the people of the second best nation. We have better provisions for our old age. We have better insurance against unemployment. We have more control over our own futures and destinies than any peoples on the face of the earth. But too often we are prone to take all these things for granted. Too many of us are prone to listen to the siren call of the "ism" boys whose promises are not backed up by any notable performances in the nations where their "isms" have been in control.

So the announcement by the NAM that American business is declaring war on needless fluctuations is good news. Here and there individual firms have already solved the problem. A huge soap manufacturing firm has eliminated peaks and valleys in its employment schedule for many years. So have a shoe manufacturer and a big meat packer. These pioneers have shown that it can be done. If they can do it, so can other employers. As the first step, all that is needed is a thorough understanding of all the basic factors that underlie the old boom and bust fallacies. If the NAM succeeds in developing this understanding, it will redeem itself for many of the short-sighted blunders it has been responsible for in the past.

Sauce for the Goose

Under the new patched up and wobbling version of OPA, ceiling prices on meats went back into effect last month. A day or two later there wasn't so much as a single soup bone or a dried up pork chop in the average butcher shop; this despite the fact the new ceiling prices are from ten to twenty-five per cent higher than the old ceiling prices which expired on June 30. And the situation is no better today and shows little promise of becoming better tomorrow.

The plain fact of the matter is that the farmers and packers are on strike. They are not carrying banners or doing any picketing but they are on strike as surely as any labor organization ever was. They have production tied up as tightly as any machine shop or boiler factory or sawmill was ever tied up by union action. The fact that farmers have fared much better than workers since 1941 is only incidental. Their income doubled and tripled during the war years while the workers increased their earnings by less than fifty per cent on the average. The point is that the farmers are not satisfied with what they are getting for their hogs and cattle, so they are on strike. They just are not producing at a price they figure is unjust.

What we are concerned with is not whether or not the farmers are justified in their position, but rather in the fact that they are on strike and nobody is particularly concerned. There is no great hue and cry for legislation to make it illegal for farmers to strike. Congressmen are not falling over each other trying to get anti-farm bills passed. There is no organized campaign to brand the farmers as irresponsible racketeers and Reds.

Generally the same situation holds throughout industry. Many industries are on strike. They are refusing to produce the cheaper grades of merchandise. Just try to buy a white shirt at a couple of dollars or a pair of overalls at two and a half if you don't believe it. But you don't hear any great agitation for anti-industry laws.

However, let a union strike, and regardless of how just its cause, the newspapers and radio damn the workers and demand everything from jail sentences to lynching for their leaders. From where we sit, it doesn't make sense. If a farmer has the right not to produce when he feels he isn't getting a fair shake, if an industrialist can shut down his machine when he deems himself being imposed upon, certainly a worker ought to be entitled to the same consideration.

For This We Fought

★ ★ ★

WARTIME miracles of production clearly show that America has ample physical assets to both build and maintain high levels of peacetime prosperity, says Stuart Chase in a new report, "For This We Fought," soon to be issued by the Twentieth Century Fund.

Looking to the years ahead, the noted writer on economic subjects observes, "Keeping the business cycle in line, providing full employment, spreading social security to all who need it, administering the debt, easing atomic energy into industry—none of these tasks will be easy. But in comparison with the physical achievements of making 297,000 airplanes from scratch, helping to beat Germany with one hand and Japan with the other, they are kindergarten work. . . .

"The story . . . clearly indicates that we in America can have anything we want in a material way, provided we want it badly enough to organize and discipline ourselves."

Citing some specific figures on what we produced during the war, Chase says, "In the five miraculous years, the volume of manufacturing trebled, and the output of raw materials rose 60 per cent. We made 76,000 ships, 315,000 pieces of field artillery, 165,000 naval guns, 86,000 tanks, and 2,400,000 war trucks and tracks. Of the ships, 64,000 were landing craft, 6,500 were battleships, cruisers, destroyers and other naval vessels, 5,500 were cargo ships, to a total tonnage of 60 million—three times the British merchant fleet which led the world in 1939!"

Chase shows that civilian needs likewise were taken care of. "Now comes one of the most extraordinary miracles of all. So furious was our rate of work that we produced both guns and butter—to use the familiar symbols of a war economy. . . . America proceeded to turn out guns to the misty totals just recited, yet in 1944 its food output was great enough to keep its armies and allies well supplied, and to give every citizen, on the average, 7 per cent more food than in the 1935-1939 period!"

Looking at both sides of our war production, Stuart Chase's report to the Twentieth Century Fund says, "If somebody had stood by with a giant pair of scales, he might have found that America produced as much . . . in civilian goods as before the war, plus as much again in war goods—mass fabricated ships, tanks and planes. Gross national product rose from $97 billion in 1940 to $199 billion in 1944. Prices also rose. Perhaps the total tonnage was not doubled, but certainly the increase was massive and utterly unprecedented."

Chase indicates that in order to achieve such huge production we had to work longer hours and bring in a lot of persons who were not working when the war began and who may not continue working in peacetime. "The average work week in manufacturing rose from 37 to 45 hours. . . . The ratio of women in the working population climbed from 25 to 35 per cent."

Chase estimates that in the armed services and civilian employment together we brought in about "20 million new fighters and workers." These included millions direct from schools who had had no previous full-time job, migratory farm laborers, WPA workers both men and women and the unemployed generally.

In one way or another we used almost all of our available man power and woman power. Looking to the significance of this, Chase says, "Although the point has not been stressed, this recruiting job of the fit, the near fit, and the 10 per cent fit, destroys in one vast controlled experiment the notion that people who are not working are the kind of people who will not work. The 'bums and loafers' of 1940 turned into the foxhole heroes, the flying fools, the dauntless naval crews, of 1944. The 'scum of the earth' from the Dust Bowl built B-29's from San Diego to Seattle."

Stuart stresses the fact that all our great achievements were accomplished without going over to a socialist or collectivist system. "The war demonstrated that this furious collective output could be organized without using the socialist formula—public ownership of the means of production. The government went into the market, shouting orders and waving contracts. Business took the orders, signed the contracts, and hired practically everybody who could still stand or see. Even some of the blind found employment. Though the government built 1,300 factories, it leased most of them to private companies. The government 'took over' land for camp sites; it took over hotels in Florida . . . But the fundamental policy was control without ownership, and its success is recorded for all to see."

After giving many figures on wartime production, Stuart Chase in "For This We Fought" sets forth his conclusions. "The story is endless. It can never be told in full, nor will the scars that went with it ever be fully erased from our planet. . . .

"The figures recited are not the record of economic ruin but of achievement. They show that prosperity follows activity. Imagine, if you can, what the achievement might have been had the goal been life rather than death; building new cities for the power age, rather than smashing existing cities to ruble! The conclusion here is not that chronic warfare is the cure for chronic depression, but a more hopeful one. People must have a goal to stir them to activity; something big to do, to make sacrifices for. Then their latent powers really come out.

"The figures prove that high wages and high profits go together. Today, in 1946, in a wave of strikes, managers are striving to keep profits up by keeping wages down; labor leaders are striving to keep wages up by keeping profits down. Both sides are engaged in a hopeless task. In the power age, wages and profits tend to be functions of each other; they both go up—as in the war; or they both go down—as in the depression."

AUTHORS UNITE FOR COMMIE FIGHT

* * *

FIFTY prominent authors, including Louis Bromfield, Katherine Brush, John Erskine and Clarence Buddington Kelland, have formed an organization the purpose of which they say is to combat "an attempt to establish a monopoly control over all literary production in this country by Communists."

The association set up headquarters in New York. It says it is fighting a dictatorship designed to dominate all of the nation's writers. In commenting on the move, Frank Waldrop, chief editorial writer of the Washington Times Herald, says:

"The long dodged battle between the Communists and the rest of the the people who write for the movies, radio, books and magazines of America now is shaping up out in the open for all to see.

"We often forget and seldom admit that what we read, see and hear actually controls what we do. Most especially is it easy to overlook the control that comes by indirection.

"For instance, when somebody stands up in public and makes a straight out speech for Communism, little effect follows.

"But suppose a writer is a Communist, and at the same time a very talented and entertaining fiction artist. Ruth McKinney, author of "My Sister Eileen," is a good exexample.

"True, Little Ruthie just got bounced out of the Communist party a couple of day ago, along with her husband, Bruce Minton, alias Richard Brandsten.

"Ruthie and Brucie got bounced —to a Communist a catastrophe equal to ex-communication from his church for a Christian—but not for what you may think.

"What it all boils down to is that little Ruthie and Brucie were pals of Earl Browder, the one-time boss of the Communists now fired out after all these years. And because they dared to electioneer for Browder, they are getting the axe, too.

"But that doesn't mean they are any less Communistic in purpose, spirit or effect today than they were yesterday. They're still working that side of the street.

"And with what effect? Well, Brucie is one of those solemn, double doomed agents who writes straight Communist tracts for the New Masses (or did until the expulsion). Nobody read his stuff except already convinced Communists. He cuts no ice.

"But Ruthie is a clever, funny artist. She hit her stride with that 'My Sister Eileen' series in the New Yorker. These were made into a hit movie with Rosalind Russell.

"Ruthie went to Hollywood and it was a poor year when she didn't make over $100,000 as a screen writer.

"For a while Ruthie and Brucie hung around Washington meddling in politics and trying to report the news for the New Masses. One day, Ruthie lost her purse on a street car—with $10,000 in said purse. Did you ever do that?

"Of course, Ruthie was a great operative for the Reds as long as her Communism was more or less unknown to the general public. Whereas Brucie was a straight man and spotted by all. Ruthie angled her fiction and screen stories with great skill and style. And the effect was disastrous to the minds of people not on guard.

"That sort of thing has been going on for years in American literature, on the movie screens and over the radio. The poison has been planted deep and strong.

"Now the Communists have come out from under the cover. They want to lock up the writing business altogether.

"Out in Hollywood there is an outfit called the Screen Writers' Guild. The Guild says Communists don't run it, but other people, including the labor unions, say they do. You look its record of performances over and decide for yourself, but if you want an opinion, it ain't no rose by any name. It's just red!

"The Screen Writers' Guild, filled with radicals like Ruth McKinney, had financed the engineering of an outfit called the American Authors Authority which candidly proclaims its intention of controlling every author in the country to write for radio, screen, magazines and books. That's no gag, no exaggeration. They say so themselves.

"So far as the writer knows, this is the first expose of the plan for Red thought control in America.

"Some authors, who are not Communists, have stirred their stumps and decided they had better fight before they're run out of business. Fifty prominent writers, including Rupert Hughes, Clarence Buddington Kelland, Louis Bromfield, Katherine Brush, John Erskine and Ben Stolberg, have formed an outfit called the American Writers Association to fight back.

"In technical terms they're out to keep the book and magazine publishers from tying themselves up with exclusive contracts beneficial to the American Authors Authority, bred in Hollywood.

But in effect what they are doing is battling to keep open the American mind.

"If they lose, American movies, magazines, books and radios will go under a cloud and we will all go under with it.

"If the American Writer's Authority gets hold of American writing, the coming generations in this country will wonder what hit 'em. But they'll never know."

Golden Goose Getting Thin

It may be that greedy landlords and unscrupulous realtors have "killed the goose that lays the golden egg."

The suggestion comes from the reliable and conservative "Wall Street Journal," which reports that real estate prices are declining in many cities and that owners are hurrying to sell before the bottom drops out.

Philadelphia, which has an acute housing problem, is cited as an example of what is happening quite generally throughout the country. Recently property has changed hands in that city at prices from 10 to 15 per cent below those quoted a few weeks ago.

Official Information

General Officers of

THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

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JOHN R. STEVENSON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
S. P. MEADOWS
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

First District, CHARLES JOHNSON, JR.
111 E. 22nd St., New York 10, N. Y.

Second District, WM. J. KELLY
Carpenters' Bld., 243 4th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
1248 Walnut Ave., Cleveland, O.

Fourth District, ROLAND ADAMS
712 West Palmetto St., Florence, S. C.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
631 W. Page, Dallas, Texas

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
Box 1168, Santa Barbara, Calif.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
1182 St. Lawrence, Rm. 10, Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Notice to Recording Secretaries

The quarterly circular for the months of October, November and December, 1946, containing the quarterly password, has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood. Recording Secretaries not in receipt of this circular should notify Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

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NEW CHARTERS ISSUED

2643	Malvern, Ark.
2268	Elizabethton, Tenn.
2270	Susanville, Cal.
2272	Plainview, Tex.
2276	Berlin, N. H.
2651	Hoquiam, Wash.
2654	Camptonville, Cal.
2267	Van Nuys, Cal.
2663	Fayetteville, Ark.
2277	Greenville, Ga.
2282	Flat River, Mo.
2284	DeRidder, La.
2666	Mayfield, Ky.
2676	Marysville, Cal.
2688	Cushman, Ore.
2693	Flora, Ore.
2724	The Dalles, Ore.
2697	Arcata, Cal.
2289	John Day, Ore.
2290	Amarillo, Tex.
2293	Troy, Ala.
2299	Emporium, Pa.
2329	Lock Haven, Pa.
2333	Kenora, Ont., Can.
2727	Healdsburg, Cal.
2338	Wadsworth, O.
2738	Wausau, Wis.
2361	Lancaster, Pa.
2368	Pound, Va.
2369	Dumas, Tex.
2741	Baker, Ore.
2388	Youngstown, O.
2399	Jackson, Miss.
2743	Camden, N. Y.
2062	Raleigh, N. C.
2757	Crystal Springs, Miss.
2801	Crystal Springs, Miss.
2097	Bersford, N. B., Can.
2778	Meridian, Miss.
2113	Picayune, Miss.
2115	Rexburg, Ida.

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;
They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

Brother FRANK ALBANO, Local No. 1050, Philadelphia, Pa.
Brother R. O. BEHNKE, Local No. 416, Chicago, Ill.
Brother JOSEPH A. BESINGER, Local No. 1335, Wilmington, Cal.
Brother T. H. CAMPBELL, Local No. 655, Amarillo, Tex.
Brother CARL CARLSON, Local No. 33, Boston, Mass.
Brother S. H. CATOR, Local No. 132, Washington, D. C.
Brother JOHN CORLE, Local No. 1050, Philadelphia, Pa.
Brother GEORGE CRAVEN, Local No. 453, Auburn, N. Y.
Brother JOHN CYPSER, Local No. 246, New York, N. Y.
Brother JAMES C. DUIGAN, Local No. 366, New York, N. Y.
Brother J. E. DURRER, Local No. 132, Washington, D. C.
Brother JOHN S. GEDNEY, Local No. 301, Newburgh, N. Y.
Brother WILLIAM GORVETT, Local No. 33, Boston, Mass.
Brother IGNATZ GROSSMAN, Local No. 488, New York, N. Y.
Brother JAMES HOPKINS, Local No. 740, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Brother HARRY G. HOWES, Local No. 132, Washington, D. C.
Brother CHARLES KELLING, Local No. 1485, La Porte, Ind.
Brother JACOB KESSLER, Local No. 808, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Brother ERNEST A. KNAUST, Local No. 301, Newburgh, N. Y.
Brother CHARLES KOEHLER, Local No. 740, Bayside, N. Y.
Brother BERNARD S. McATEER, Local No. 33, Boston, Mass.
Brother FRED McLEAN, Local No. 33, Boston, Mass.
Brother KARL CHARLES MEYER, Local No. 246, New York, N. Y.
Brother HENRY J. MILLER, Local No. 366, New York, N. Y.
Brother ANTHONY MURIARTY, Local No. 33, Boston, Mass.
Brother JOHN A. NICHOLSON, Local No. 33, Boston, Mass.
Brother M. A. NICHOLSON, Local No. 33, Boston, Mass.
Brother SIDNEY J. PEARSE, Local No. 808, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Brother WALTER D. RICKIRT, Local No. 229, Glens Falls, N. Y.
Brother ADOLPH RUETER, Local No. 47, St. Louis, Mo.
Brother KARL SCHAFER, Local No. 808, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Brother OSCAR SCHMIDT, Local No. 1538, Miami, Ariz.
Brother CHAS. SHANABROOK, Local No. 854, Cincinnati, O.
Brother PETER SHUKLIS, Local No. 261, Scranton, Pa.
Brother HERBERT SNOW, Local No. 261, Scranton, Pa.
Brother ROY TAYLOR, Local No. 261, Scranton, Pa.
Brother JOSEPH TROMBLEY, Local No. 229, Glens Falls, N. Y.
Brother GEO. W. VAUGHN, Local No. 132, Washington, D. C.
Brother JAMES WOODBURY, Local No. 33, Boston, Mass.

Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Poughkeepsie Local Marks 60th Birthday

The Editor:

On August 10, 1946, Local Union No. 203, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., held their Sixtieth Anniversary Banquet at the Nelson House. The banquet hall was filled to capacity with members, families and friends of the Union.

The toastmaster, William Sorensen, President of the Building Trades Council, performed his duties admirably.

The Guest Speakers were: Judge J. Gordon Flannery, County Judge of Dutchess County, New York; Brother Charles Johnson, Jr., General Executive Board Member of our Brotherhood, who conveyed the sincere greetings of General President Hutcheson to the assemblage, and Mr. E. Pensal, Editor of the Poughkeepsie "Plain Dealer."

President Pierre Champlain presented tokens of esteem to three grand veterans of our Union:

Brother Joseph Hale—58 years membership.

Brother Mark Strickland—56 years membership.

Brother Harvey Neal—47 years membership and 42 years Recording Secretary of our Local Union.

The speakers referred in their remarks to the efforts put forth by these veterans of the United Brotherhood, to whom Local Union 203 owes so much.

Brother William Beck, Chairman of the Arrangement Committee, performed a marvelous job in arranging this affair and all of our members are grateful to him for the pleasant time they had.

Our Financial Secretary, Gus Wolfarth, was much in evidence and was kept busy throughout the evening in assisting in keeping things moving smoothly.

Our Treasurer, Brother Fred Quarterman, was on the dais with the speakers.

Dancing followed the Dinner and the members and guests enjoyed celebrating their Sixtieth Anniversary, which was also the 65th Anniversary of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Fraternally yours, Walter J. Stanton, Jr., Rec. Sec.
Local Union No. 203.

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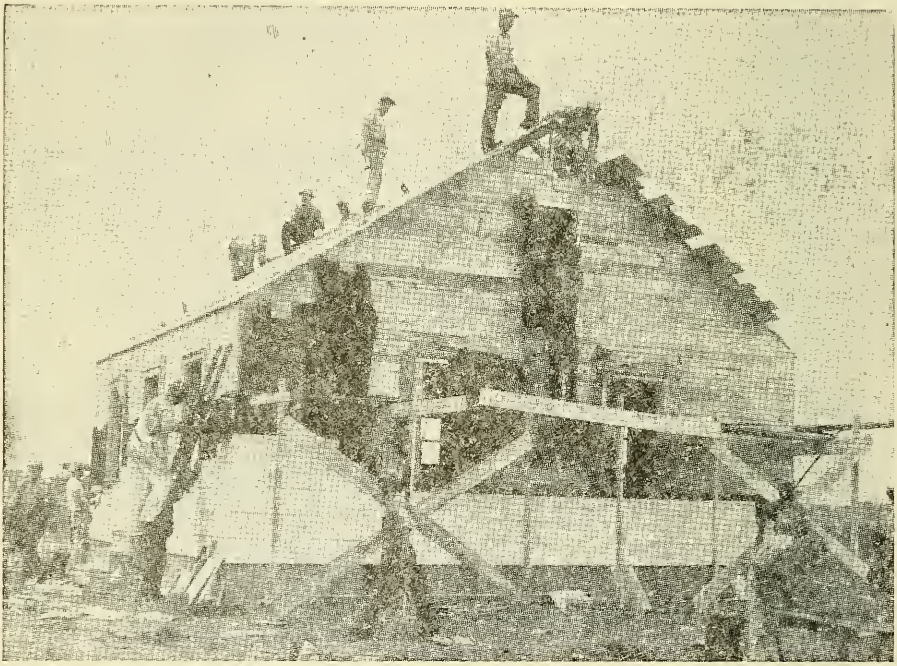
Mattoon Local Celebrates 47th Birthday

On Sunday, August 18th, members of Local Union No. 347, Mattoon, Illinois, celebrated the Forty-seventh Anniversary of the founding of the union with a basket picnic dinner at Peterson Park, Mattoon. Between fifty and fifty-five members and their families were present and a very enjoyable time was had by all.

One Vet's Housing Problem Solved

Veterans throughout the nation may be faced with a desperate housing situation, but one ex-soldier—thanks to the generosity and cooperation of Local 372, Lima, Ohio—is sitting pretty. He is ex-PFC Charles Jennings. Last month he and his wife and two sons, Timmy and Johnny, moved into a new five room house erected in one day by members of Local No. 372.

Veteran Jennings and his family were in desperate straits after fire destroyed their little cottage in July. For several months they lived with relatives. All the while ex-private Jennings was able to work only part time because of a right arm shattered by a Jap bullet in the Aleutians. When his plight became known to the members of Local Union No. 372 that organization decided it was time to do something about the matter.



Pictured above in early afternoon is veteran Jennings' new home rapidly taking shape. It might well be captioned "The House That Cooperation Built."

On a Saturday morning thirty-eight members of the Local, all top notch carpenters, descended on the site of the Jennings new home. All day long the sound of rasping saws and pounding hammers filled the air. By nightfall the new home was virtually completed. The women were there to provide encouragement and box lunches. When five o'clock came the carpenters were tired but happy and the Jennings were on the verge of tears—tears of sheer happiness.

The members of Local Union No. 372 can be as proud of their achievement as Lima and the surrounding communities are proud of them. They demonstrated that the "Brotherhood" part in the name of their organization is something more than just a word.

New York State Council Holds 40th Meet

The Editor:

The New York State Council of Carpenters, held their Fortieth Annual Convention at the Powers Hotel, Rochester, N. Y., on August 15-16-17. The convention was one of the largest in point of attendance in the history of the Council.

Addresses were given by First General Vice-President Maurice A. Hutcheson; Charles Johnson, Jr., General Executive Board Member; Hon. Charles H. Tuttle, Counsel for the Brotherhood in the Anti-Trust cases; and a number of others prominent in the administration of state agencies.

Resolutions were introduced and discussed on a number of subjects including proposed amendments to the Social Security Law, Unemployment Insurance Law and other measures. Apprentice Training representatives from U. S. Department of Labor and the New York State Apprenticeship Council, explained the procedure of setting up joint apprentice committees. A representative of the Veterans Administration spoke on the manner by which those apprentices who were veterans could obtain their government subsidy. All answered many questions put to them by the delegates. The immediate abolition of the Wage Adjustment Board was the unanimous vote of the delegates.

President Charles W. Hanson and the entire set of officers were reelected with the exception of Board Member Fox, who was succeeded by William Quinn of Syracuse. The Council sincerely regrets losing Brother Fox, who had been active in its affairs for a long period. Illness has confined him to his home for over a year.

Fraternally yours,

John McMahon, Secretary-Treasurer.

Passaic Local Honors Old Timer

The Editor:

In sincere tribute to his fifty years of continuous membership, Local Union No. 490, Passaic, N. J., on May 31 paid special honor to Brother John Van Weel. As a mark of esteem, the president turned over the gavel to Brother Van Weel and allowed him to conduct the meeting that evening. Later in the evening he was presented with a beautiful pen and pencil set handsomely engraved with his name and years of membership.

Since that time, Brother Van Weel has made application to enter the home and has been accepted. He is residing there now and enjoying himself immensely. He writes that the Home is something of which the United Brotherhood can be proud and it would take nothing less than a steam engine to get him out now.

In his half century of loyalty to the Brotherhood, Brother Van Weel has earned the gratitude of his brother members and we wish him many happy and healthy years of life at the Home.

Fraternally yours,

Cornelius P. Warner, Secretary.

Local 60 Fetes Indiana State Council

Friday the 13th of September may have been a jinx in some places but it was far from it in Indianapolis where Local Union No. 60 of that city honored the delegates to the 29th Annual Convention of the Indiana State Council of Carpenters with an elaborate and long-to-be-remembered banquet and entertainment. Between 1,000 and 1,200 members, guests and friends filled the banquet rooms of Murat Temple to near capacity for the occasion.

In these days of food shortages the banquet was a marvel of gastronomic delight. Thick, tender steaks of pre-war quality and quantity headed the menu, and the trimmings were all in keeping. Fish was provided for those who did not care to eat meat. There was an all-girl orchestra to provide entertainment during the banquet and music for the dancing which followed. In addition to the officers of and delegates to the Indiana State Council of Carpenters, special guests included, M. A. Hutcheson, First General Vice President; S. P. Meadows, General Treasurer; Frank Duffy, General Secretary; A. E. Fischer, Assistant to the General Secretary; and R. E. Roberts, Executive Board Member. The speakers table was beautifully decorated with floral pieces and bunting. All who attended declared the affair an unqualified success.

In its two day sessions, the Indiana State Council went on record as opposing a continuation of government controls. A resolution was adopted calling for an immediate termination of controls and restrictions on commercial construction and of wage-price controls. The Convention also went on record as opposing the inclusion of the Communist Party on election ballots for government offices.

Black Marketeers Not All Gangsters

Contrary to a popular notion, black markets in scarce commodities are not operated by criminals of the Al Capone type, but by supposedly reputable manufacturers and business men.

This is pointed out by the Office of Price Administration, and it gave emphasis to the statement by disclosing that Department of Justice agents are investigating more than 300 corporations and individuals who have diverted millions of yards of textiles into illegal channels.

The investigation is headed up before a special Federal grand jury in New York which has already handed down a number of indictments.

Six corporations have been convicted of black market operations, as well as tax frauds. The two crimes go hand in hand, the statement declared.

A Department of Justice official revealed that materials which have been kept out of legal marketing channels range from the raw state to finished goods, including shirts, pajamas and women's dresses.

"This illegal market has contributed materially to the present shortage of some types of clothing," he added.

In addition to diversion, Federal agents are also running down clues that manufacturers have engaged in widespread frauds in connection with priorities.

Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 217

Along with the hammer and the saw, the chisel is one of the indispensable tools. But like all other hand tools, it is not used as extensively today as it used to be, back in the pioneer days when heavy timber framing flourished. It was in those days that the use of the chisel reached its peak in this country. For weeks before the frame of a heavy timber barn could be raised, carpenters would be at work framing the timbers. Some had to have mortises, some tenons and others scarf points. Strong chisels of various sizes were used. The corners of mortises were cut with corner chisels, which had right-angle cutting edges. There was so much of this work, that the mortisers used mallets for driving the chisels to protect the handles. Mallets were among every carpenter's tools, which were carried in large trunklike chests with roomy tills. Some of those chests when they were packed with tools, made a load for two men to move from one place to another. Those were also the days when that large chisel-like tool, called slick, was much used, and the boring machine.

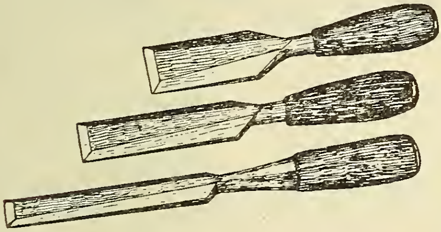


Fig. 1

Three chisels, each of a different size, are shown by Fig. 1. It will not be possible or necessary for us to call attention to the many different sizes and makes of chisels that are in general use today; however, the need for a particular kind of chisel should be the determining factor as to whether or not to buy one. Chisels can be bought in sets, but in this writer's judgment it is better to buy only such chisels as one needs. When he started out, this writer bought a set of chisels, which was a mistake. It was that set of chisels that prevented him from buying other chisels that he really wanted, but didn't need because he had a full set.

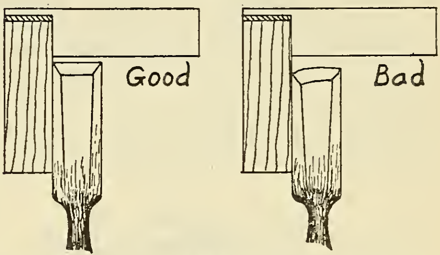


Fig. 2

Sharpening chisels is important. The cutting edge should be straight across, as shown to the left in Fig. 2, and not as shown to the right. The kind of bevel for a chisel point should be determined by the work that is to be done with it. If the chisel is to be used where grit or nails are likely to be struck, it should be ground to a rather dull angle, say, around 25 degrees.

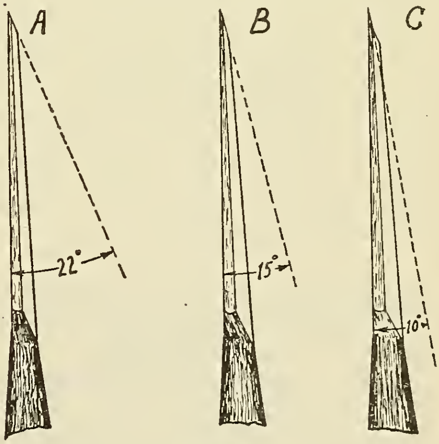


Fig. 3

Fig. 3 shows edge views of the blades of three chisels, giving the angles to which the cutting edges are ground. At A we have a very practical angle, which is suitable for general use. At B we show an angle that makes a point that is suitable for work in soft wood, while at C we show the hollow-ground point. Hollow grinding is commonly used today, because most chisels are ground on tool grinders with small wheels. The point shown at C is suitable for work in soft wood, but especially for butt mortising and lock mortising. The bevels we are showing are basic, which is to say, they give the student a basis to work from. The workman should first determine what kind of bevel he wants before he starts to do the grinding. Grinding in a "by guess and by garsh" way, will bring just that kind of results.

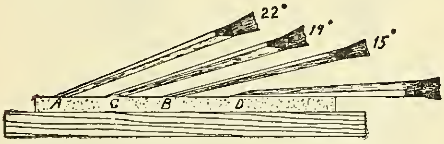


Fig. 4

Fig. 4, A, B and C, shows chisels on an oilstone, giving the degrees of the angles in figures for the oilstone finish. It will be noticed that the angles and reference letters are the same as those shown in Fig. 3. As a rule, though, the oilstone finish is made at a little duller angle, from 1 to 3 degrees, excepting the hollow-ground point, which should have the heel just contact the stone without pressure. At D we show how the back of the chisel should be finished on the oilstone. Again, the positions shown are basic, giving the workman something to work from.

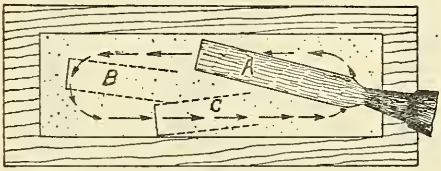


Fig. 5

Fig. 5 shows an oilstone in plane, set in a case. The arrows show how a chisel is pushed over the face of the stone. A, B and C show three different positions that the chisel is in, in making one circuit. The chisel is held by the handle with the right hand, while the pressure is put on the chisel with the left hand by placing the fingers on the chisel where it is shown marked A. The amount of pressure put on the chisel determines the amount of cutting the stone will do. Never put on so much pressure with the left hand, that the right hand can not freely control the movements of the chisel. All of these things must be acquired by practice, using what is said here as a basis.

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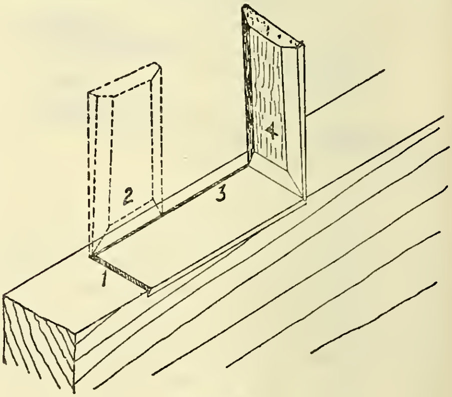

Fig. 6

Fig. 6 gives two positions of a chisel while cutting the ends and the edge of a butt mortise. At 1 we show, shaded, the end already cut, which was done with the chisel in the position shown at 4, but in reverse order. At 2 is shown, by dotted lines, the position of the chisel in cutting the edge of the mortise. The same position is used in cutting the part at 3. The chisel in position for cutting the ends of the mortise is shown at 4.

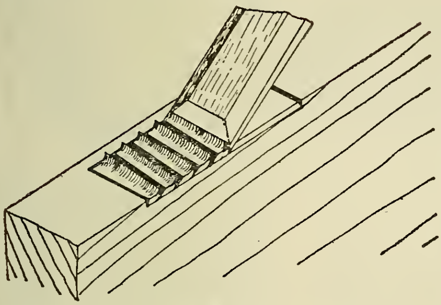

Fig. 7

Fig. 7 shows the same mortise, one step farther advanced, partly chipped.

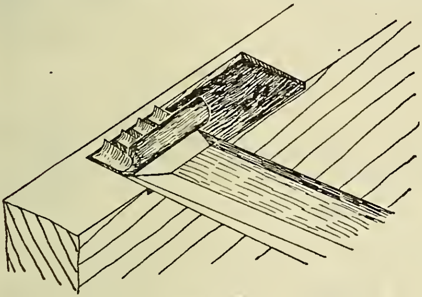

Fig. 8

Here the chisel is in position for chipping the wood. In doing this, care must be taken not to cut deeper than the mortise is to be. In order to be safe, cut just a little less than the depth of the mortise.

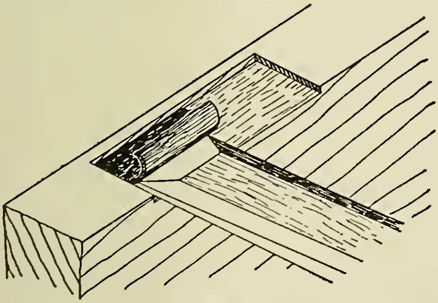

Fig. 9

Fig. 8 shows the mortise with the chisel in position for roughing out the chips. In soft wood this cutting can be done with a chisel by means of hand pressure, but when the wood is tough or hard, the chisel must be driven with a hammer, or mallet.

Fig. 9 shows the last step in mortising for a butt. To the right the mortising has been finished, but to the left it is shown only partly finished. In mortising for butts in this way much practice is necessary to get the mortise just right, not too deep and not too shallow.

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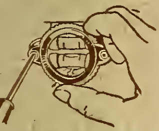

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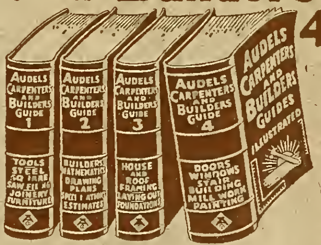
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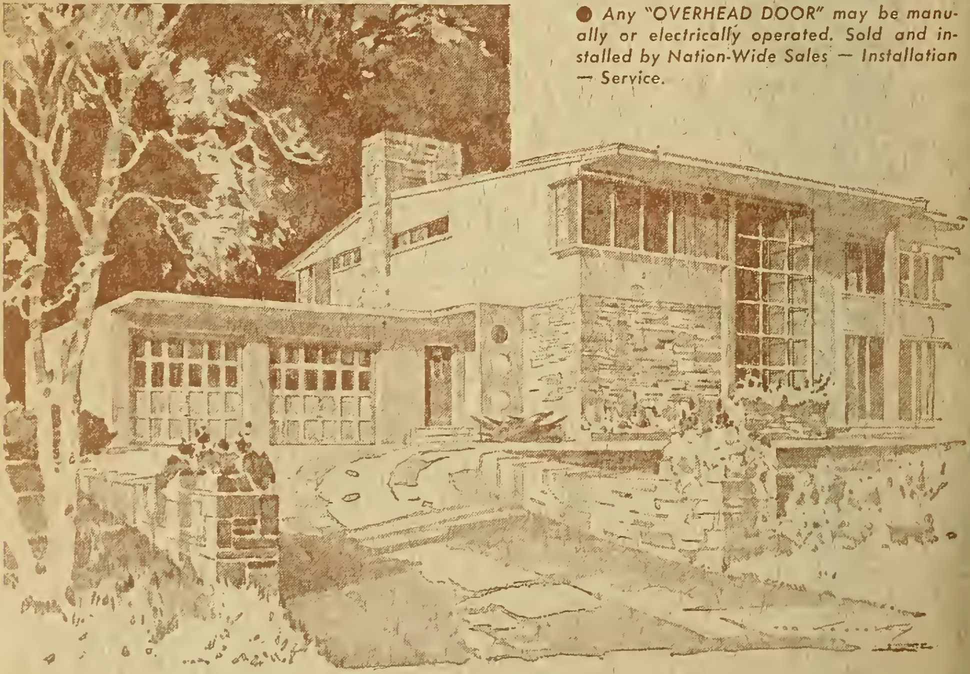

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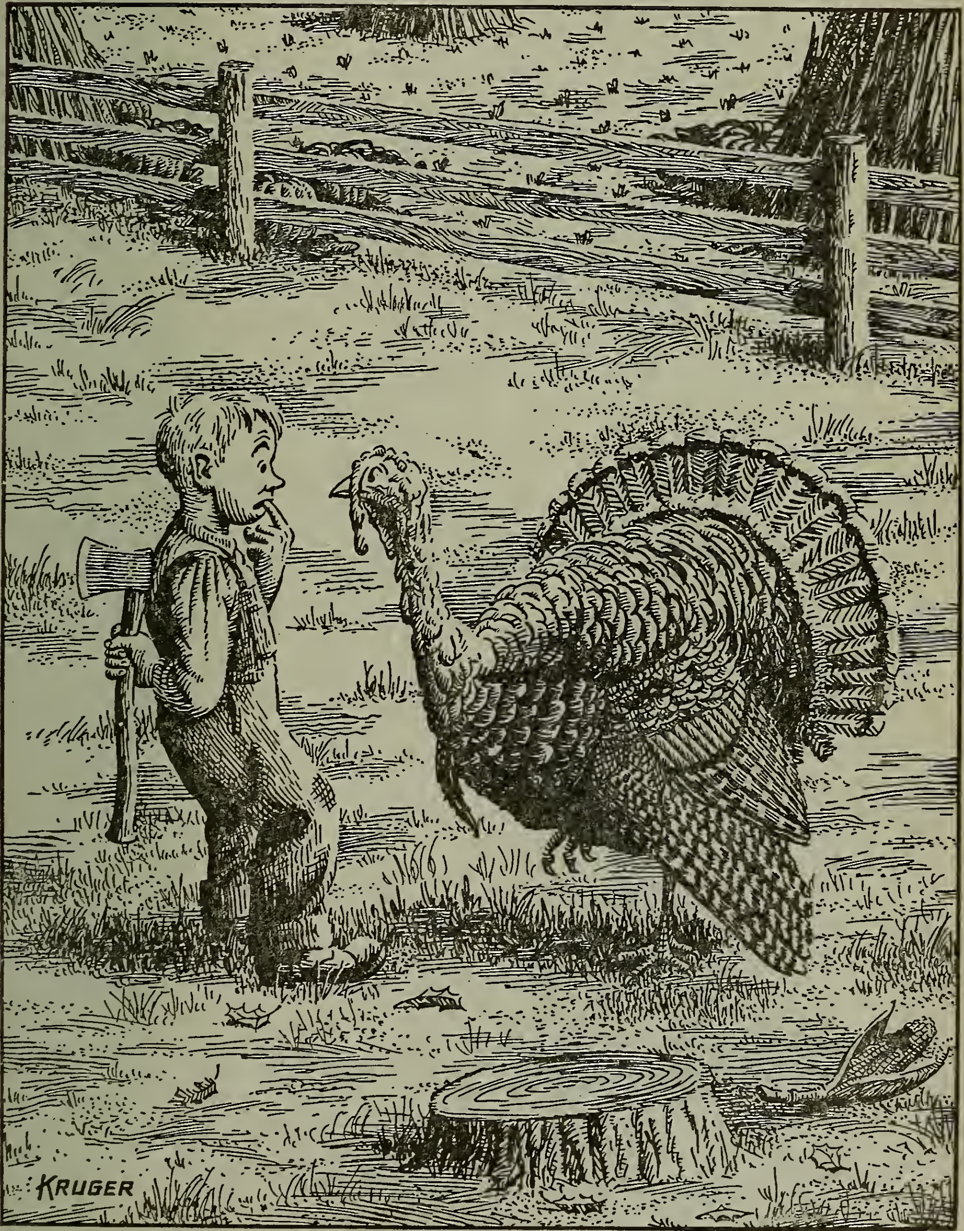

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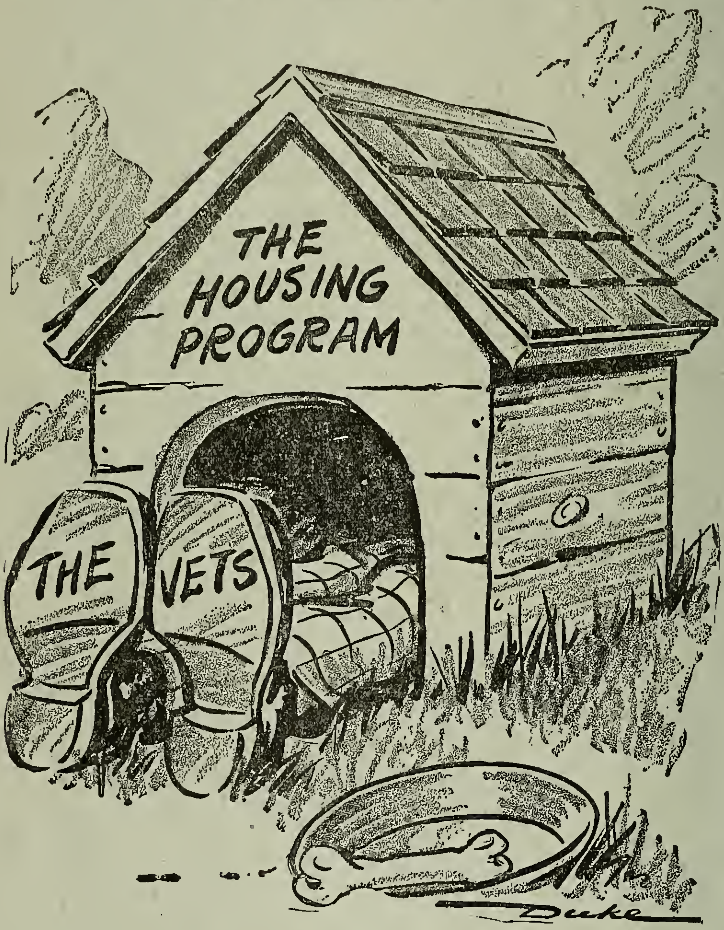
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There is a tremendous backlog of needed public construction piling up. This backlog can be used to good advantage when private building begins falling off. However, before it can serve as a buffer against unemployment, preliminary planning must be completed so that projects can be gotten under way at the moment they can do the most good.

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Facts and figures dispel any notion that the productivity of labor has been sliding down hill—something some employer groups have long been using as a propaganda weapon to discredit unions.

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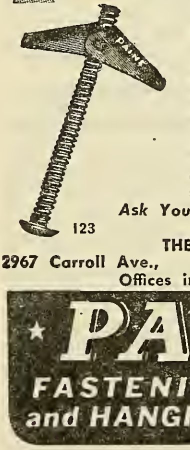

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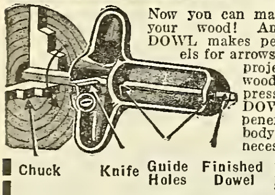

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KEEP THE MONEY IN THE FAMILY!

PATRONIZE ADVERTISERS

Eighth Quarterly Report shows living standards slipping as price increases nullify pay boosts

Labor Gets Squeezed

★

EARLY LAST MONTH the Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion handed to the President and Congress the Eighth Quarterly Report on progress of the nation. For all its graphs and charts, it was not a report to create unbounded optimism or cause dancing in the streets. The plain facts of the case are that well into the second year after V-J Day our economic recovery is still staggering along in a very wobbly manner. The threat of inflation is as great as ever. Production is still out of balance. Shortages still exist in many vital commodities. For all its efforts to paint a rosy picture, the report takes on the aspects of "whistling in the dark."

Of particular interest is the section of the report which deals with wages and prices. Although it will come as a surprise to no one who works for a living, the report finds that during the third quarter of this year the real wages of the nation's workers decreased. Hourly rates went up but prices went up faster. Workers are now worse off than they have been at any time since the early war years in spite of their higher hourly rates. Their money will buy much less today than it would in 1941. Today taxes are taking a much healthier cut out of the envelope than they did five years ago. Coupled together, these things mean that the living standards of America's workers are poorer today than they were shortly after Pearl Harbor, for all the better wage rates they may be drawing down.

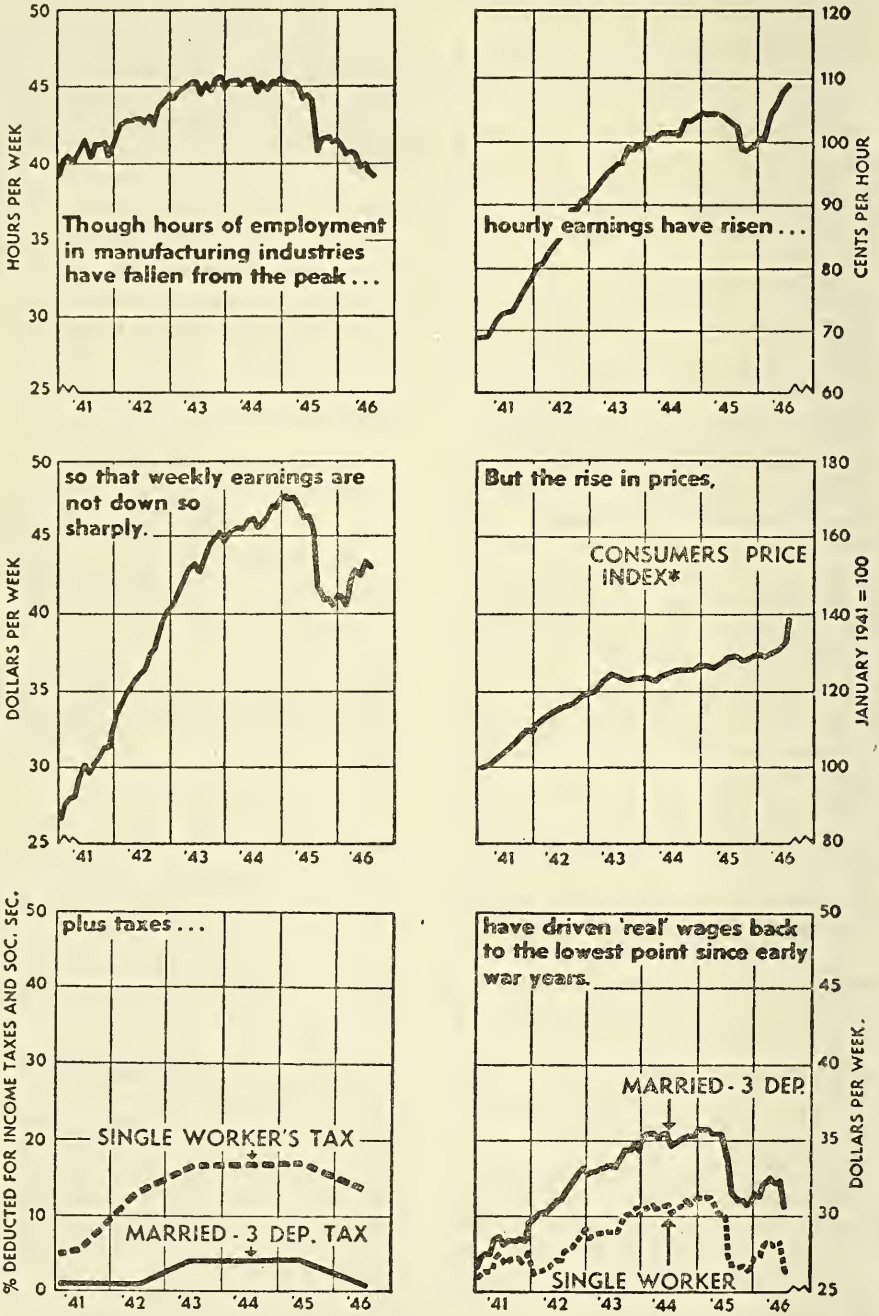
Because it certifies what the nation's workers have long known through dollars and cents experience, we are herewith reprinting that portion of the report dealing with wages and prices:

"Between the middle of June and the middle of July the Bureau of Labor Statistics' consumers price index rose 5.8 per cent. This increase was almost entirely due to a 14 per cent increase in the food component of the index. Much of the increase occurred, of course, after suspension of price control on June 30.

"The more sensitive Bureau of Labor Statistics' comprehensive wholesale price index of some 900 commodities rose 10 per cent between June and July. Farm products rose 12 per cent while other than farm products and food rose only 3 per cent. The highly sensitive Bureau of Labor Statistics' index of 28 raw materials prices, heavily weighted by agricultural raw materials, rose 25 per cent between June 29, the last business day under the old price control act, and July 24, the day before the new price control law was signed.

"The restoration of price controls on most commodities late in July had little effect on the general level of prices. Such price reductions as were put into effect were more than offset by continued freedom of price increases allowed by OPA in accordance with requirements of the new price control law.

PRICES, TAXES AND WAGES



*Does not include the 5 points approved by Executive Order in Fall of 1945

The comprehensive weekly index of wholesale prices moved on to slightly higher levels in August. Price declines with the reimposition of price controls on livestock (August 29) and meats (September 3) however, reduced the weekly index to mid-July levels, thus offsetting the rise of the previous 6 weeks.

"Between mid-June and mid-August, the consumers price index rose 8 per cent, almost entirely due to price rises in food and clothing. Since the restoring of price controls, however, the rate of consumer price increases has been retarded, and the Government will continue to use all of its powers to hold prices in check.

"Although many employes have received increases of 18½ cents per hour set by the pattern in steel, the average wage rate increase for all industry is well below this figure. The popular belief that 18½ cents per hour is the "national pattern" of general wage increases has served to obscure essential facts concerning the level of increases which were approved by the National Wage Stabilization Board for pricing purposes or where increased costs to the Government might result. Between February 15 and June 30, 1946 the NWSB approved by formal ruling to more than 4 million employes an average increase in basic wage rates of 14.7 cents per hour. Thirty-seven per cent of these employes received less than a 15 cents increase.

"The average increase in wage rates has been offset to a considerable extent by reduction in overtime and by shifts in employment from higher-paid wartime to lower-paid peacetime industries and occupations, by the decline of piecework earnings in some cases and other factors. On a straight-time basis, average hourly earnings between VE-day and July of this year have increased by 9.5 per cent in durable goods manufacturing, or an average of 9.6 per cent in all manufacturing.

"Despite the increase in wage rates and in straight-time hourly earnings, gross weekly earnings of all employes in manufacturing industries have decreased between April, 1945 and July, 1946 by approximately 8.5 per cent. This was the result of the reconversion cutbacks in the work week, the elimination of overtime payments, and shifts in employment from wartime to peacetime industries. This 8.5 per cent decrease, expressed in dollars and cents, means that the average employe in manufacturing industry earning $47.12 in April 1945, was taking home in July, 1946, $4.05 per week less, or about $43.07.

"It is thus evident that, while average wage rates have increased by a substantial amount, the money which the average working family has to spend per week has decreased since VE-day. With the rise of 11 per cent in the prices of consumers goods between April, 1945 and July, 1946, real weekly earnings have decreased that much further. In comparison with 1941, greatly increased personal income taxes paid by workers constitute another significant factor.

"This downward trend in real wages should and will be reversed. Basically the only cure lies in the output of more finished goods and services. Any significant decline in production, however caused, must necessarily reduce real wages of the workers of this country, and a general round of large wage increases now can benefit only special groups, and in general will do so at the expense of fellow-workers."

PLANE GOSSIP

NOT MUCH OF A CHANCE

Grandpappy Morgan, a resident of the Ozarks, had wandered off into the hills and when supper time came he failed to return. Young Jake was sent out to search for him and bring him in. Jake located Grandpappy standing quietly in a clump of bushes.

"Gettin' dark, Grandpap," said Jake.

"Yep," said Grandpappy.

"Supper's ready."

"Yep."

"Ain't ye hungry, Grandpap?"

"Yep."

"Wal, ain't ye comin' home?"

"Nope."

"Why not?"

"Can't."

"Why cain't ye?"

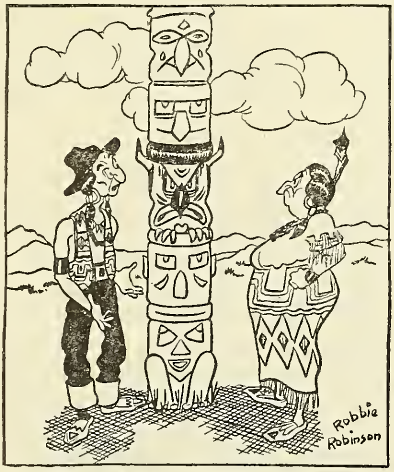
"Standin' in a b'ar trap."

And the thought just occurred to us that labor is in a position about like Grandpappy when it comes to getting wages caught up with prices. The bureaucratic "beartrap" has got us by the seat of the britches.

★ ★ ★

IT SEEMS THAT WAY

A dime is a dollar with the taxes taken out.



Didn't have your mother's picture so made Totem Pole face from memory.

SOUNDS FAMILIAR

A survey made by a reseach organization uncovered the fact that the first strike occurred in America in 1786, a year before the Constitution was drafted, when Philadelphia printers walked off the job to back up their demands for a wage of six dollars per week.

So far as we know nobody has dug up the facts yet, but we are willing to bet the first anti-labor speech in Congress was made shortly thereafter. Some Congressman probably got up and proposed a bill to shackle unionism because "labor was getting too powerful," "strikes were ruining the nation," "labor leaders were irresponsible," etc.

★ ★ ★

BLAME OPA

Item appearing in a box on Page 1 of a small Indiana weekly newspaper:

"Due to the shortage of paper we are sorry to announce that a number of births will have to be postponed until later."

★ ★ ★

OH, YEAH?

"OPA is rolling up its sleeves. From now on the price line is not only going to be held but even rolled back." So says a high official in Washington, according to the papers.

Pardon us while we stifle a yawn. We have heard that before. Judging from past experience, we know about how effective it is going to be. OPA's efforts to hold the line sort of remind us of the ticket seller in a big city railroad office.

"What do you do when someone forgets to pick up his change?" he was asked.

"Oh, I always rap on the counter as loudly as possible with a dollar bill," he replied.

★ ★ ★

HE IS ONE OF THEM

"A pedestrian," says Joe Paup, the beer-barrel philosopher, "is a married man who owns a car."

MRS. PAUP HEARD FROM

"Marriage isn't much different from being single," says Mrs. Paup. "Before I used to wait up half the night for Joe to go; now I wait up half the night for him to come in."

★ ★ ★

HARDLY WORTH THE EFFORT

A financial paper announces that a big tailoring company is going to turn out 200,000 men's suits in the lower price brackets in the next six months. With about 20,000,000 such suits needed, we can't work up much enthusiasm about the news. It sort of reminds us of the old man who was attending graveside rights for an old friend. After the service was over, the undertaker approached the old man.

"How old are you, Sir?" he asked the old timer.

"A hundred and four come April," replied the ancient one.

"My, my," mused the undertaker, "Hardly worth going home, is it?"

★ ★ ★

DON'T TEMPT US

If you have a soft heart, do not read this. It is the sad story of a poor, downtrodden corporation dealing in dairy products. When the fate of OPA was hanging in the balance last summer, the company fought tooth and toenail to keep dairy products free from price controls. The campaign was a success. Dairy products did not go back under price ceilings. Prices skyrocketed and the dairy people began issuing appealing statements urging "cooperation and understanding" because distributors costs were away up.

Well, a few weeks ago the company's 1946 financial statement for the first six months hit the light of day. The organization made just under twelve million dollars, an increase of almost 100% above the preceding half year's profits. Of course, this was while dairy products were under price control. too.

We are tempted to make a comment but it wouldn't be fit for a family magazine. What we feel like is the chap who was in a crowded elevator. A buxom lady was standing on his foot. He stood it as long as he could. Finally he said: "Pardon me, Ma'am, but would you mind getting off my foot?"

"Why don't you put your big foot where it belongs?" was the reply.

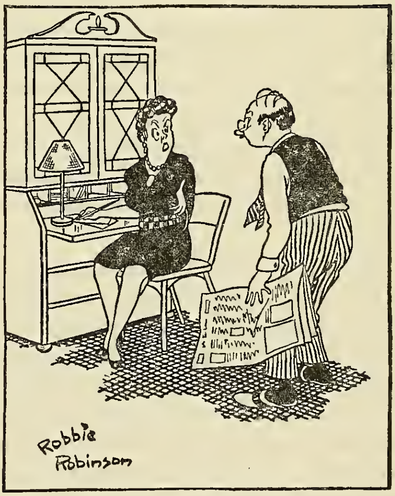
"Don't tempt me, Ma'am," he retorted. "Just don't tempt me."

GOOD, CLEAN FUN IN WASHINGTON

A couple of years ago Westbrook Pegler had a field day when a couple of grifters who sneaked into the labor movement were sent over the road for extortion. Sourpuss Pegler has been blasting all unionists ever since, smearing the 15,000,000 honest ones with the same brush he uses to smear the dishonest handful.

While Pegler is lambasting the unions, a lot of very interesting reading is coming out of Washington—reading Pegler seems to be near-sighted toward. For example the investigations of surplus property disposal have uncovered some interesting items. To name a few, five firms were shown to have received commissions ten times as much as they turned over to Uncle Sam from sales. Five private firms were paid $71,843 as commissions on sales of radio equipment to the public for $3,722. A New Jersey firm sold $14 worth of equipment and was paid $4,572; another firm from the same state collected $17,614 on sales of $120; a Detroit firm was paid $3,000 on sales of $51; a California insider collected $2,450 to dispose of $22 worth of goods. And so far nobody ain't gone to jail yet.

As soon as Peg figures out a way of blaming it all on the unions and the union shop we will be hearing from him. In the meantime it apparently all comes under the heading of good, clean fun.



What good is it for me to skimp and slave, if you continue to squander money on income taxes?

Veterans Deserve More

★ ★ ★

VETERANS and others who plan to learn a skilled trade are given full protection and the opportunity to become competent craftsmen if they are employed under an apprenticeship program registered with a State or Federal apprenticeship agency.

This statement was a highlight in an address delivered last month by William F. Patterson, Washington, Director, Apprentice-Training Service, U. S. Department of Labor, at a confernce of the International Association of Governmental Labor Officials in Milwaukee.

Mr. Patterson's statement was made to clear up some misunderstandings that appear to have arisen following the recent announcement by General Omar Bradley, Administrator of Veterans Affairs, that widespread abuses have been found in some types of on-the-job-training.

No complaints regarding abuses in registered apprenticeship programs have been received by the national office of ATS, he stated.

"Apprenticeship is the only method recognized by management and labor for the development of craftsmen in the skilled trades, and requires from two to six years of training in a shop or on a building site, together with a minimum of 144 hours of related classroom instruction annually, so that the apprentice can acquire all the skills and technical knowledge needed in a recognized craft," Mr. Patterson said.

"Rigid standards have been set up for the protection of apprentices. These standards specify the work processes to be learned, wages to be paid, that a certificate of completion be awarded after successful termination of the training period, and that these and other pertinent matters be covered by a written agreement.

"State Apprenticeship Councils register apprenticeship programs that meet established standards for the various trades. Where no State council exists, approved programs are registered with the Federal Committee on Apprenticeship, which like the State councils, is composed of an equal number of representatives of management and labor," he emphasized.

"Because of the provision in Public Law 679 which states that payment of the subsistence allowance under the G. I. Bill can not be given to veterans in on-the-job-training for more than two years, a serious problem has arisen for all concerned with apprenticeship," he added.

"With the purpose of obtaining this payment for a longer period, already some employers are seeking to have certain new jobs recognized as apprenticeable. Veterans in apprenticeship are eligible for the Government allotment for a maximum of four years.

"State and Federal apprenticeship agencies should therefore be extremely careful in examining new jobs for which recognition as apprenticeable trades is sought. This thorough inspection is necessary for the maintenance of present high standards in the skilled trades, and for the protection of veterans and others seeking careers as craftsmen," Mr. Patterson declared.

While Mr. Patterson's statement clears up any misgivings there might have been regarding a two-year limitation on subsistence allotments for veterans' taking apprenticeship training, at the same time it is becoming clearer every day that Public Law 679 is not giving the ex-soldiers a very fair shake. Veterans are entitled to four years of government assistance under the law if they are taking recognized apprenticeship training. However, the law places too drastic ceilings on veterans' earning. If a single veteran earns $175 per month or more, his allotment from the government ceases. For married men the top figure is $200 per month. Under today's conditions these figures are wholly inadequate. A married man with one or two children cannot possibly hope to maintain his family on a decent living standard on monthly earnings of $200. However, the government expects him to. If he makes less than that the government will allow him up to $90 per month to bring his earnings up to that figure. If he makes $200 or more the government gives him nothing.

Veteran apprentices in the building trades are particularly hard hit by new limitation on earnings. Their earnings now hit close to the $200 per month mark early in their apprenticeship,—which means they get very little in the way of financial aid from Uncle Sam. Five years ago $200 per month might have afforded a half-way decent living for a family of three or four. Today it hardly covers the bare essentials. Veterans in apprenticeship training who are getting no allotment above that figure are not getting what Uncle Sam promised them when they went to war. They were promised that they would have a chance to acquire education and training without sacrificing anything for the years they spent in uniform. While the government allowed them an allotment regardless of their earnings as apprentices, they got along fairly well. Now that the $175-$200 ceiling has been placed on earnings, however, hardship cases are developing.

The fact that a spread of only $25 per month is allowed between married and single men seems unfair in itself. A single veteran making $175 per month can scrape by much easier than a married man can on $200 per month when he has three or four mouths to feed and three or four bodies to clothe. Certainly the ceiling for married veterans ought to be raised substantially even if nothing is done about the single man.

That the Veterans Administration was justified in asking that ceilings be imposed on earnings is pretty much substantiated by facts and figures. Many abuses developed. Veterans drawing down as high as $800 per month as executives were getting allotments because they claimed they were training for even higher jobs. There is no quarrel with the fact that ceilings were imposed. The objection that labor has to the move is that the ceilings were set too low and that the spread allowed between single veterans' and married veterans' earnings is ridiculous.

The Veterans Administration set out to cure a disease. It did so, but the cure is working much more of a hardship than the disease ever did. The disease hurt Uncle Sam because a few veterans were chiseling. The cure is hurting millions of little guys trying to learn a skill.

As Mr. Patterson pointed out in his Milwaukee address, there have been no abuses in registered apprenticeship programs. They have all developed from on-the-job training where unions are not parties to the training. This being true, it seems only fair that the government should liberalize its program for men taking accredited apprenticeship training. In the meantime, we in the unions can best protect the veterans by making genuine, reputable apprenticeship training available to them wherever they may be.

National Building Code Being Set Up

The Building Officials Conference of America, Inc., met last month in Memphis to formulate a plan for modernizing construction regulations throughout the country with a view to eliminating outmoded zoning restrictions and otherwise stimulating the construction business.

Created at the conference was an operating division, known as the Building Officials Foundation, which will carry on the investigating work under direction of a board of governors composed of municipal building executives and industry leaders.

Temporary headquarters have been opened at 18 East 48th St., New York City.

One of the major purposes of the foundation, it was pointed out, will be to sponsor general adoption of a uniform and up-to-date building code now being prepared to replace outmoded and conflicting regulations in effect in various cities.

The agency will also direct authoritative tests and research on new products and equipment and will give the results of these tests and other information to building officials. It also will distribute technical information of interest to members.

Under the direction of Albert H. Baum, building commissioner of St. Louis, as general chairman of the basic codes committee, and with George E. Strehan, New York consulting engineer, as correlator, marked progress was reported on preparation of the uniform code which will be the heart of the foundation's activities.

Seventy-two experts from nearly as many communities have worked for nearly two years on various parts of the code and 13 of the 19 sections into which it is to be divided, have been completed, Baum said.

When the other sections are finished, possibly with a year, building officials and the industry will have for the first time a national instrument or set of standards.

During the past several years all building codes have been under attack by vested interests which see the current housing crisis as an opportunity to emasculate or eliminate altogether for purposes of their own all building codes. Consequently building trades unions will watch with interest all developments affecting building codes.

PLANNING IS IMPERATIVE

By RAY C. KIRKPATRICK, Director, FWA Labor Relations

(From an address before the Building and Construction Trades Department at Chicago, Ill., Thursday, October 3, 1946)

ALL OF US have derived a good deal of satisfaction from the knowledge that a reserve shelf of detailed public works plans is being prepared for use when private demand for construction falls off. That is our best hope of stabilizing the construction industry and assuring steady employment to building and construction trades workers if another depression is threatened.

I think I should warn, however, against too great a feeling of optimism about the work already done. I may unwittingly have been responsible for some of that optimism myself, because I have been talking about that reserve shelf for some time. The mere fact that we are doing anything to plan future jobs is so remarkable in itself as to invite confidence, but in actual fact all that has been done to date is far from adequate to serve the purpose we have in mind.

What I have been saying is that in normal times construction activity accounts for better than ten per cent of the national income. If the annual national income is to be held at around 150 billion dollars—which is an amount sometimes cited as necessary to sustain something like full employment—then about 15 billion dollars a year ought to go into construction.

Of all construction, about a third customarily goes into public works. This means that the Federal, State and local governments ought to be ready at all times to undertake about five billion dollars worth of construction a year. Not in just one year, but year after year. And that's at 1940 costs and makes no allowance for price increases that have occurred since then.

In the Federal Works Agency we feel that the States, cities and counties alone should have a continuing reserve shelf of plans sufficient for five billion dollars worth of construction a year in order to be sure of being able to put at least 3½ billion dollars worth of work in place each year, which would be a reasonable contribution from those units of government. That is because, even if we had plans for five billion dollars worth of such work laid away on the pantry shelf against a time of emergency, not all of those plans could be put into operation at once. There would be some delay because of weather conditions, and sometimes there are delays due to legal tangles that have to be straightened out, or delays in the delivery of materials at the exact time they are needed.

Well, the States, counties and cities have not accumulated plans for five billions dollars worth of work, or anywhere near it. Up to June 30 of this year, the States and their political subdivisions without Federal assistance had completed plans for just about $1,125,000,000 worth of work. Completed plans for State and Federal-aid highways were adequate for about 600 million dollars worth of work. The Federal Works Agency has 65 milion dollars to advance to the States, cities and counties to help pay for public works planning, and that sum, according to our best estimate, will be sufficient to plan about $2,100,000,0000 worth of construction. Add all these sums together and you get, not five billion, but less than four billion.

Of course, there are some other plans in the design stage, and some of these may be completed before another emergency arises. But, so far as completed plans are concerned, we are unprepared to undertake even one year's program of State and local work of adequate proportions.

Moreover, attrition is eating every day into the reserve shelf. A good many of the plans can't be saved for timely use later on. They are being used right now, or soon will be used, because some public works for which plans are ready can't be postponed. This is especially true of sewer and water work, which, in many cases, must go hand-in-hand with veterans' housing.

The plans which will remain will not be sufficient to meet the need for even one year—to say nothing of a second, a third, or a fourth year. For I cannot emphasize too strongly that what we need is five billion dollars worth of State and local construction not for just one year, but every year.

I think nobody doubts that there is plenty of work to be done. If public construction had been allowed to proceed all during the war years at the same rate as in 1939, the country today would be 14 billion dollars richer in the form of new and better hospitals, schools, highways, bridges, sewer and water systems, and all sorts of facilties which the people need. Instead, during the war only an infinitesimal part of the need was met, and only then when it could be conclusively shown that it was essential to the war effort. That's one measure of the size of the job ahead.

I am not discouraged because we have not yet done sufficient planning, but I am a little depressed because we have not yet arranged for public works planning on a continuing basis. The Federal aid to planning authorized by Congress, and now being administered by the Federal Works Agency, was designed to meet only one possible emergency; it apparently was not intended to be a permanent feature of government operations.

What we can say is that we have made a good start on the right road, one that would have been considered revolutionary even fifteen years ago. We can take satisfaction from that. But we should recognize that we need far more planning than is in sight at present, and whatever building and construction trades workers can do to persuade their own local and county officials to plan needed and useful public works as soon as possible will be the best of all forms of future job insurance.

Buyers Balk At Inflated Home Prices

A steadily increasing resistance by buyers to highly inflated real estate prices throughout the Nation was revealed by an Associated Press survey in key cities.

The survey revealed that in practically all of the cities covered old houses are not moving nearly so rapidly as they were previously. The price trend is definitely downward as the demand shrinks.

BLASTS AGAINST LABOR ARE FALSE

★

PRODUCTION Administrator John D. Small last month effectively punctured a bogey-man industrialists have been using in an effort to place all the blame for current shortages on labor. For a long time some employer groups have been insidiously advertising the "fact" that labor productivity has been sliding down hill rapidly. The way they told it, labor just was not holding up its end in the production picture. This became the theme of their propaganda. They never passed up an opportunity to blame labor for the lack of goods.

Last month, however, Administrator Small knocked their argument in the head. He revealed the fact that August production hit new highs in all fields. It was far above July figures. "Overall economic activity"—that is manufacturing and non-manufacturing fields combined—"was greater in August that during the height of the war spending in the Spring of 1945," he reported. On the question of per man-hour production, he stated that productivity now is generally higher than it was before the war.

As the key man in the production picture, Small should be in a good position to know whereof he speaks. All the facts and figures gathered by the government are at his disposal. When he says that labor productivity is hitting new highs, he speaks with authority that cannot be disputed.

Small disclosed that the manpower situation is getting extremely acute. Many industries, he says, are now scraping the ceiling for additional workers. He expressed the opinion that some industries may have to abandon the forty-hour week in favor of a six-day week. Despite manpower difficulties, he said, many industries are chalking up remarkable records. He cited radio, electrical goods, and vacuum cleaners as fields in which production is now from forty to sixty per cent above pre-war figures. Small disclosed that particularly spectacular production increases in August were achieved in some lines of building supplies. In that one month, the output of plumbing fixtures and other critical building materials skyrocketed from twenty to thirty-five per cent above July figures. "This record of achievement has probably never been surpassed in the history of building materials production over a comparable period of time," he said.

Certainly his fine presentation of the facts should thoroughly dispel any misconceptions that may have arisen regarding labor's productivity at the present time. Goods are still short, but the blame does not rest with labor. The pent-up demand is so great that even record-breaking production cannot come close to satisfying the wants of the people. The next time you hear or read of someone saying labor productivity is down and therefore to blame for current shortages, remember what Administrator Small says: "Overall productivity was greater in August than during the height of war spending in the Spring of 1945."

Editorial

A Sound Idea

American employers last month got some good sound advice from Edgar L. Warren, director of the U.S. Conciliation Service. Speaking before the Pittsburgh Personnel Association, Warren told his audience that the time has come for employers to go all the way in their labor relations.

"I recommend that the next time your company signs a contract with the union you advertise the fact," he said. "Let the contract signing be the occasion for a real ceremony, with speeches, handshakes and pleasant pictures for the papers. Cheer as loudly about the peaceful settlement as you would cry 'strike.' Make an event of the agreement and the newspapers will make it a headline."

Warren pointed out that strikes get all the banner headlines in the papers but peaceful settlements don't even rate a squib on page thirty-seven among the wants ads. "No wonder," he says, "a good many Americans have a warped idea of the real relationship existing between American management and American Labor." The facts are, he said, that some 50,000 such constructive stories could be published each year, since that is approximately the number of contracts that is signed peacefully each year without fuss or fanfare.

"I have not been surprised that there has been industrial unrest," he said. "It has been a wonder to me that there has not been more of it.

"The sudden removal of wartime controls, withdrawal of the no-strike pledge, shifting of workers to peacetime occupations, fears for job security, reductions in take-home pay, the steady increase in living costs, the letdown after years of strain—these were the combustible for an industrial explosition.

"Yet, so far we have come through it, right side up."

Above all, despite the troubles on the industrial front, "there has been practically no violence or disorder" since V-J Day, unlike past periods in American labor history, Warren declared.

"There were no goon squads, nor strikebreakers, nor Chowderhead Cohens," he stressed.

The Conciliation Service chief made another important point, too—namely, that the strikes were by no means the fault of the workers alone.

Some such stoppages were prolonged, he said, because employers were more concerned with a "solution of pricing problems"—in other words, with getting higher prices—than in a "quick settlement of a strike."

Furthermore, "the tax laws have sometimes reduced an employer's loss during a strike," Warren added. He thus confirmed the charges frequently made by labor that some of the nation's biggest corporations deliberately stalled off settling, because they knew that Uncle Sam would absorb their losses through tax refunds.

We heartily subscribe to what Mr. Warren said. However, we would like to add one thing. With the new session of Congress just around the corner, it would be a good idea for some of our Congressmen to become as conversant with the true labor picture as Mr. Warren is.

The Same Old Pattern

Someone in the old Roman Senate—Cato, the Elder, if we remember correctly—became the laughing stock of that august body 2,000 years ago by rising on his feet day after day to proclaim "Carthage Must Be Destroyed." At the risk of being branded as a sort of Twentieth Century Cato, we want to repeat what we have said so often before: "The Relationship Between Wages and Prices Must Be Kept on An Even Keel or Disaster Is Just Around The Corner."

After World War I the relationship between wages and prices was not kept in balance. Through their company union plan the employers crippled the effectiveness of legitimate unions. The bosses then gave patriotic speeches instead of wage increases. Profits and prices soared while wages remained stationary. The productive capacity of the nation kept expanding but the ability of the people to buy diminished as rising prices shrank the purchasing power of the dollar. By 1929 the capacity of the nation to produce was at a new all-time high but the purchasing power of the masses was sinking to new lows. Those of us who struggled through the Thirties know what the result was.

Are we headed in the same direction again? From all indications, yes. We have to look no farther than the Eighth Quarterly Report of the Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion for convincing evidence. That report shows how closely we are following the disastrous pattern of the 1920's. Ever since Germany capitulated over a year and a half ago the ability of American workers to buy goods has been diminishing. The amount of money which the average family has had to spend has decreased. At the same time the price of everything has skyrocketed. This is exactly what took place in the 1920's as a forerunner of the 1929 crash.

After the first World War it was the bosses' company union plan that created the era of limited wages and unlimited profits. This time the bosses don't have to worry their heads;—the government is doing the same thing for them with so-called stabilization. The current stabilization plan is a plan to guarantee tremendous profits while putting as many obstacles as possible in the way of wage increases. The end results are going to be the same as those that followed the company union era of the Twenties.

The Romans did not pay much attention to Cato, the Elder, and they eventually stubbed their toes. The Brass Hats probably will not pay much attention to us, but we still say "The Relationship Between Wages and Prices Must be Kept on An Even Keel or Disaster Is Just Around The Corner."

Official Information

General Officers of

THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN R. STEVENSON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
S. P. MEADOWS
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

First District, CHARLES JOHNSON, JR.
111 E. 22nd St., New York 10, N. Y.

Second District, WM. J. KELLY
Carpenters' Bld., 243 4th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
1248 Walnut Ave., Cleveland, O.

Fourth District, ROLAND ADAMS
712 West Palmetto St., Florence, S. C.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
631 W. Page, Dallas, Texas

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
Box 1168, Santa Barbara, Calif.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
1182 St. Lawrence, Rm. 10, Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

REGULAR MEETING OF THE GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

September 16, 1946

The General Executive Board met in regular session on the above date at the General Office, Indianapolis, Indiana.

The General President submitted the following:

REPORT OF TABULATING COMMITTEE ON THE VOTE FOR GENERAL OFFICERS

Indianapolis, Indiana
July 19, 1946

Mr. Wm. L. Hutcheson,
General President,
United Brotherhood of Carpenters
and Joiners of America.

Dear Sir and Brother:

We, the members of the Committee elected by the Twenty-Fifth General Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America to tabulate the vote on the election of General Officers, met at the General Office at Indianapolis, Indiana, as prescribed by Section 9 of the General Constitution, and organized as follows:

Daniel Butler of Local Union No. 578, Chicago, Illinois, was elected Chairman, and George F. Coughlin, of Local Union No. 715, Elizabeth, New Jersey, was elected Secretary.

The official returns were delivered to the Committee by General Secretary Frank Duffy, as per the provisions of the General Constitution.

W. A. Meyer of Local Union 329, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, a candidate for the office of First General Vice-President, and also his son, W. A. Meyer, Jr., a member of Local Union 329, presented themselves before the Committee and were present, on the first three days, at opening and counting of all votes up to Local Union No. 2100, and were present at all times while ballots were opened and recorded.

The Committee proceeded to tabulate the returns which showed the following named candidates elected:

M. A. Hutcheson—First General Vice-President

R. E. Roberts—General Executive Board, Fifth District

The returns of the Local Unions and the intent of the voters were given due consideration, were recorded and show the following total votes as cast for each candidate, which was:

M. A. Hutcheson	93094
W. A. Meyer	51195
R. E. Roberts	95094
John M. Parker	47591

Local Unions whose votes were finally rejected for cause will be found so recorded.

Fraternally yours,

Daniel J. Butler, Chairman
Martin Porges
W. L. Spenny
Wm. Shipp
George F. Coughlin, Secretary.

The Board ordered this report and returns published in pamphlet form and sent to all Local Unions.

The General President submitted the following:

REPORT OF TABULATING COMMITTEE ON PROPOSED CHANGES IN CONSTITUTION AND LAWS as adopted by the TWENTY-FIFTH GENERAL CONVENTION held at LAKELAND, FLORIDA, APRIL, 1946.

Indianapolis, Indiana
July 22, 1946

Mr. Wm. L. Hutcheson, General President
United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners

Dear Sir and Brother:

We, the committee appointed to tabulate the result of the recent referendum vote on proposed changes to the General Constitution and Laws, met at Indianapolis on Monday, July 15th, received the returns from General Secretary Frank Duffy and beg leave to submit the following report:

Returns were received from 1756 Local Unions. Of these, the following were rejected for one or more of the reasons listed: Not filled out in accordance with instructions, mutilated or disfigured ballots, not received on time, or without the official seal of the Local Union:

Local Union 28, 38, 49, 70, 71, 79, 97, 118, 144, 204, 218, 221, 247, 249, 256, 272, 328, 342, 394, 433, 438, 467, 475, 491, 500, 515, 610, 611, 621, 669, 689, 784, 860, 901, 925, 953, 955, 990, 1001, 1013, 1038, 1050, 1051, 1060, 1087, 1097, 1107, 1121, 1173, 1197, 1256, 1314, 1323, 1339, 1358, 1382, 1397, 1405, 1444, 1457, 1505, 1515, 1518, 1532, 1585, 1610, 1614, 1623, 1645, 1671, 1682, 1684, 1715, 1734, 1736, 1747, 1769, 1778, 1779, 1796, 1799, 1817, 1827, 1836, 1855, 1877, 1880, 1895, 1905, 1918, 1933, 1937, 1960, 2013, 2072, 2098, 2108, 2148, 2167, 2176, 2191, 2239, 2258, 2274, 2307, 2348, 2539, 2547, 2580, 2600, 2620, 2650, 2750, 2806, 2901, 2919, 2954, 2978, 3011, 3046, 3056, 3076, 3152, 3154, 3197.

7 Local Unions sent in returns which were completely un-identified.

The following is the vote cast for and against each proposal.

	FOR	AGAINST
Proposition No. 1	108455	4866
Proposition No. 2	106937	8118
Proposition No. 3	71524	41459
Proposition No. 4	76833	35864
Proposition No. 5	74567	37499
Proposition No. 6	84731	28192
Proposition No. 7	96300	16609
Proposition No. 8	101281	11202
Proposition No. 9	102711	10084
Proposition No. 10	104123	6872
Proposition No. 11	58466	49214
Proposition No. 12	95639	13316
Proposition No. 13	51053	61131

Your Committee wishes to express their thanks for the consideration and courtesies extended them by the General Officers and their associates during their stay at General Headquarters.

Fraternally yours,

/signed/	George H. Patterson	No. 374
"	Edward Thompson	No. 878
"	Ira E. Lane	No. 106
"	Wm. E. Burch	No. 165
"	A. Schoenbaechler	No. 64

On account of the shortage of paper the Board ordered this report published in letter form and sent to all Local Unions.

September 17, 1946

Renewal of bond of General Treasurer Meadows in the sum of $50,000.00 through the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company of Baltimore, Maryland, for one year beginning February, 1946, received and referred to our Legal Department.

Renewal of policy Z-821726 State of Texas Workmen's Compensation Insurance through the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company of Baltimore, Maryland, for one year beginning March 13, 1946, received and referred to our Legal Department.

Renewal of bond of Chief Clerk, C. A. Meloy, in the sum of $10,000.00 through the Capitol Indemnity Insurance Company of Indianapolis, Indiana, for one year beginning April 3, 1946, received and referred to our Legal Department.

Renewal of policy M E 101998, Dominion of Canada, Workmen's Compensation Insurance policy through the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company of Baltimore, Maryland for one year beginning May 5, 1946, received and referred to Legal Department.

Renewal of bond of General Secretary Duffy in the sum of $20,000.00 through the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company of Baltimore, Maryland, for one year beginning August 15, 1946, received and referred to our Legal Department.

In accordance with the action of the Twenty-Fifth General Convention held in April, 1946, instructing and authorizing the General Executive Board to increase the salary of the General President, the Board decided that the General President be paid a salary of $400.00 per week.

The General Executive Board ordered a circular letter be issued to all Local Unions in reference to action of the Twenty-Fifth General Convention asking for voluntary contributions for a Library Fund for the Home at Lakeland, Florida, in order to procure new books.

The Twenty-Fifth General Convention held in April, 1946, decided that the Flag be on display at the meetings of all Local Unions. Referred to the Codification Committee.

The Millwrights Local Unions in different parts of the Country introduced a number of Resolutions to the Twenty-Fifth General Convention held in Lakeland, Florida, in April, 1946, asking that their jurisdictional claims be upheld and maintained. After due consideration these Resolutions were referred to the General Executive Board as that body with the General President handles all disputes that arise from time to time. The Resolutions received careful consideration by the Board, after which that body wishes it understood that the General Officers and General Executive Board stand squarely at all times for full recognition of our jurisdictional claims in all branches of the Trade and will give their full support in enforcing these claims.

Resolution No. 53 presented to the Twenty-Fifth General Convention in April, 1946, dealing with area jurisdiction of Wharf and Dock Builders Local No. 874, Newport, Rhode Island, was referred to the General Executive Board. The Board finds that the General Constitution covers matters of this kind.

Resolution No. 54 presented to the Twenty-Fifth General Convention in April, 1946, petitioning the Brotherhood to grant Local 176, Newport, Rhode Island, the right to extend its charter jurisdiction over a given area was referred to the General Executive Board. As our General Constitution covers this matter, it was referred to the General President.

The Board decided that all old correspondence, Treasurer's reports, Strike pay rolls, Order books etc., which have accumulated for years, and are of no further use, can be disposed of by the General Officers as soon as possible.

In previous sessions of the Board consideration was given as to condensing the size of the present Withdrawal Card as requested by the Central California District Council of Lumber Handlers. The Board authorized the adoption of the smaller size at the usual charge as provided in our General Laws.

September 18, 1946

The General Executive Board rules that the Financial Officers of all Locals, District, State or Provincial Councils must be bonded by the General Office—not in excess of $5,000.00 each.

Request of the New York State Council of Carpenters to approve the following resolution was carefully considered, after which the Resolution was approved along with the reply thereto:

Resolution

> Whereas, In their efforts to achieve the maximum production during the war, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, together with other Building Trades Unions, agreed to abide by the terms of the Wage Stabilization Agreement, and
>
> Whereas, Though the promise that for their cooperation the living costs would not rise, was not kept, the building tradesmen kept their promise, and
>
> Whereas, Since the war's end the final answer to any wage increase request has been made by the Wage Adjustment Board, and
>
> Whereas, In innumerable cases wage increases have been agreed upon by employer and union representatives after months of negotiation only to be arbitrarily set aside by the Wage Adjustment Board causing an unrest in the construction industry when the needs of the nation are at an all time low, and
>
> Whereas, When the Wage Adjustment Board died with the O. P. A. the prompt manner in which employers and the unions set about reaching agreement on the wage problems confronting them proves there is no need of any such Board, Bureau or Agency in the construction industry, and
>
> Whereas, In view of the seemingly unsurmountable housing shortage with which the country is faced, along with an acute shortage of building materials, the additional problem of wage adjustments is unnecessary, and
>
> Whereas, The war need being over, our employers and union representatives who in the past have proven they are fully capable of sitting down together and reaching an agreement satisfactory to both, and

> Whereas. These men who have made the construction industry their life work and understand each other's problems far better than any bureaucrats, no matter how sincere they may try to be, therefore be it
>
> Resolved: That the New York State Council of Carpenters petition General President Hutcheson to use every resource of our Brotherhood to abolish the Wage Adjustment Board or any agency which in any manner interferes with agreements arrived at by collective bargaining between representatives of Local Unions or District Councils and the employing group.

Reply

September 4, 1946

Mr. John McMahon, Secretary
New York State Council of Carpenters
83 St. Johns Parkside
Buffalo 10, New York

Dear Sir and Brother:

This will acknowledge receipt of your communication of September first enclosing a copy of resolution adopted at the Convention of the New York State Council of Carpenters pertaining to discontinuing the Wage Adjustment Board.

We wish to assure you that the contents of this resolution are in accord with the feelings of the General Officers, the same as practically all members and Local Unions of the Brotherhood. We feel that we are capable of negotiating collective bargaining agreements with our employers without the necessity of submitting same to a Board for their approval.

We will continue our efforts in conjunction with other building trades groups and crafts to have the Wage Adjustment Board eliminated. However, at the present time it looks as if the Wage Adjustment Board will continue at least until June 30, 1947.

Fraternally yours,

/signed/ M. A. HUTCHESON
For the
General President

MAH-JP

Local Unions 1499, Kent, Ohio, and 213, Houston, Texas, want to know if they are required to continue accepting applications of ex-servicemen without payment of Initiation Fees. Inasmuch as the Board has not changed its position on this matter since action was taken in April, 1944, that ruling is still in force and effect.

Poplar Bluff, Mo., Local Union 1049 requests the Board to review the case of Earl Fulton, a suspended member of said Local Union. The record of this man shows he went three months in arrears in August 1944 and suspended himself on November 30, 1944, owing six months' dues. The request was therefore denied.

Leo M. Schario, Sr., member of Local 143, Canton, Ohio, refers to action taken by the Twenty-Fifth General Convention, April 1946, in not seating him as a delegate.

According to the records of that Convention the Board finds that the following report was made by the Credential Committee:

Protest

> "A hearing of the case was held Monday afternoon April 22, 1946, in the New Florida Hotel, at which time he, Schario, admitted he was working for less than the wages established by Local Union 143."

The facts brought out show that he was working for the Pennsylvania Railroad at a rate of $1.06 an hour when the wage was $1.50.

The report of the Committee was adopted by unanimous vote, which action is final.

Appeal of Local Union 1597, Bremerton, Washington, from the decision of the General President in the case of Carl J. Peacock, a member of said Local Union, versus Local Union 1597, Bremerton, Washington, was carefully considered. The decision of the General President was sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of Local Union 60, Indianapolis, Indiana, from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the claim for funeral donation of the late Edward C. Wilbert. The claim was referred back to the General Treasurer for further consideration.

Appeal of Local Union 602, St. Louis, Missouri, from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the death claim of Mrs. Florence Thelemann, wife of Edw. A. Thelemann, a member of said Local Union, for the reason that Brother Thelemann was out of benefit standing at the time of her death. The decision of the General Treasurer was sustained and the appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of Local Union 35, San Rafael, California, from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the death claim of Mrs. Mary Eva Alvarez, wife of Brother Joe Alvarez, a member of said Local, for the reason that the claim was not filed with the General Office within six months from date of death as the law provides in Paragraph B, Section 53 of our General Laws. The decision of the General Treasurer was sustained and the appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of Local Union 1837, Babylon, New York, from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the claim for funeral donation of the late James Whyte, for the reason that he was not in benefit standing at the time of death. The decision of the General Treasurer was sustained and the appeal dismissed.

Appeal of Local Union 486, Bayonne, New Jersey, from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the claim for funeral donation of the late Barnet Bennett. The claim was referred back to the General Treasurer for further consideration.

Appeal of Local Union 1358, La Jolle, California, from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the claim for funeral donation of the late Andrew Stenseth. The claim was referred back to the General Treasurer for further consideration.

The General President was authorized to notify all Local Unions that they must comply with the General Constitution governing the bonding of Local Financial Officers.

September 19, 1946

The Bay Counties District Council, San Francisco, California, proposes that the General Executive Board levy an assessment of one dollar per member for the support of the Lumber and Sawmill Workers on strike in the Redwood District of California. As the General Office is now supporting this strike and will continue to do so the Board cannot see its way clear to levy this assessment at the present time. However, if the District Council involved requests Financial Aid from the Local Unions the Board approves same.

The General President appointed the District Board members as a Committee to codify the Laws as adopted by the Twenty-Fifth General Convention and the referendum vote of the members.

Committee began co-ordinating the Constitution and Laws.

September 20, 1946

Committee continued co-ordinating the Constitution and Laws.

September 23, 1946

Report of codification Committee of the General Executive Board on changes to the Constitution and Laws as approved by the Twenty-Fifth General Convention and adopted by referendum vote was submitted and carefully considered, after which it was referred back to the Committee to be re-checked.

Omaha, Nebraska, Carpenters District Council requests assistance in every way possible to combat proposed legislation in that state curtailing and opposing Labor Unions. The matter was referred to the General President to give the necessary assistance.

The General President appointed a Committee to make arrangements for the installation of the General Officers on Saturday, April 5, 1947, at the General Office. The Committee consists of:

M. A. HUTCHESON—First General Vice-President
JOHN R. STEVENSON—Second General Vice-President
AL. FISCHER—Assistant to the General Secretary.

Audit of Books and Accounts of the General Office commenced.

September 24, 1946

Audit of Books and Accounts completed.

The report of the Committee on Codification of the Constitution and Laws and Ritual were approved, the Constitution and Laws and Ritual as amended to go into effect January 1, 1947.

New insurance policy covering all plate glass, desk and table tops in General Headquarters of the Brotherhood through the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company of Baltimore, Maryland, for three years beginning March 28, 1946 was referred to our Legal Department.

The Sub-Committee of the Board examined the securities held by the General Treasurer in the vaults of the Indiana National Bank of Indianapolis, Indiana, and submitted the following report:

"The Sub-Committee of the General Executive Board made an audit of the Securities held by General Treasurer, S. P. Meadows in the vaults of the Indiana National Bank of Indianapolis, Indiana and find same correct and accounted for as shown in the monthly Financial Statement."

No further business to be considered the Board adjourned to meet in Lakeland at the call of the chair.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK DUFFY, Secretary.

"Phony" Stocks "Stick" to Bankers' Hands

You don't operate on Wall Street, so you probably don't know what is meant by "sticky standby." Well, here it is: Investment bankers guarantee to sell a block of stock or bonds. In order to make money, they must "maintain the price" until the "paper" has been unloaded on investors. After that, the investors are on their own, and if they lose their shirts, it is not the fault of the investment bankers.

Sometimes the "fish" refuse to bite and the bankers face a loss. Then the issue "sticks" to their hands.

Some people thought such practices ended when the Securities and Exchange Commission was created, but apparently that Commission has lost its "punch," for, according to the best Wall Street authorities, 46 investment bankers united recently to dispose of a block of securities of questionable value.

Then came the collapse. The 46 bankers couldn't sell the securities they had underwritten—the paper had become "sticky"—so they had to throw the stuff on the market. The price collapsed.

What's the moral to the tale? Well, apparently Wall Street is just as crooked as it ever was; the Securities and Exchange Commission is "asleep at the switch," and wise Americans, who have a little money, will put it in government bonds. The interest will be small, but the principal will be safe.—*Labor*

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;
They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

Brother WM. ADOLPH, Local No. 419, Chicago, Ill.
Brother ALEX ANDERSON, Local No. 246, New York, N. Y.
Brother KARL BABSKY, Local No. 246, New York, N. Y.
Brother T. W. BRADLEY, Local No. 634, Los Angeles, Cal.
Brother ERIC COLANDER, Local No. 141, Chicago, Ill.
Brother RICHARD CRAWFORD, Local No. 265, Hackensack, N. J.
Brother NOLAN DURAND, Local No. 337, Detroit, Mich.
Brother FRANK FILIGER, Local No. 657, Sheboygan, Wis.
Brother EDWARD FRAZIER, Local No. 916, Aurora, Ill.
Brother WM. INSELMAN, Local No. 419, Chicago, Ill.
Brother A. J. JOHANNESEN, Local No. 787, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Brother GOTTHARD JOHNSON, Local No. 141, Chicago, Ill.
Brother JOHN JOHNSON, Local No. 488, New York, N. Y.
Brother FRANK LILGEQUIST, Local No. 141, Chicago, Ill.
Brother PAUL MEIER, Local No. 141, Chicago, Ill.
Brother PAT O'DONALD, Local No. 787, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Brother A. M. READWINE, Local No. 634, Los Angeles, Cal.
Brother VINCENT SAUTER, Local No. 488, New York, N. Y.
Brother EWALD SCHMIDT, Local No. 261, Scranton, Pa.
Brother DANIEL V. SIMON, Local No. 634, Los Angeles, Cal.
Brother WALTER W. SOUTHWICK, Local No. 1489, Burlington, N. J.
Brother CARL STEAN, Local No. 141, Chicago, Ill.
Brother THOMAS TROTTER, Local No. 337, Detroit, Mich.
Brother ELI WARREN, Local No. 3138, Nappanee, Ind.

Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Palo Alto Honors 4 Old Timers

The Editor:

Commemorating the Forty-sixth Anniversary of the granting of their charter, on September 11, 1900, the members of Local Union No. 668, Palo Alto, California, this year marked the occasion with a special party and dance. Some 230 members and friends of the Union filled the auditorium of the Masonic Temple for the occasion, and all present enjoyed themselves immensely.

Four of the Local's real old timers were guests of honor. Between them the four old timers represent 186 years of continuous membership in the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. Dean of them is Brother John A. Hagerty who transferred to Local 668 some twenty-eight years ago. He joined Local 4 in St. Louis in 1892 and has held membership in the Brotherhood ever since, a remarkable record of fifty-four years of faithful service to the organization. Brothers O. J. Saunders, Orin Nye and C. J. Brown are the other three venerable old timers. All three of them joined the Palo Alto Local in 1902, just two years after it was founded.

Officers of the Santa Clara District Council were present at the party and helped pay tribute to the fine old members who did so much to advance the cause of unionism in the territory. There were lots of dancing and refreshments and reminiscing and everyone present voted the evening a huge success.

Fraternally yours,

W. J. Robertson, Rec. Sec.

◆

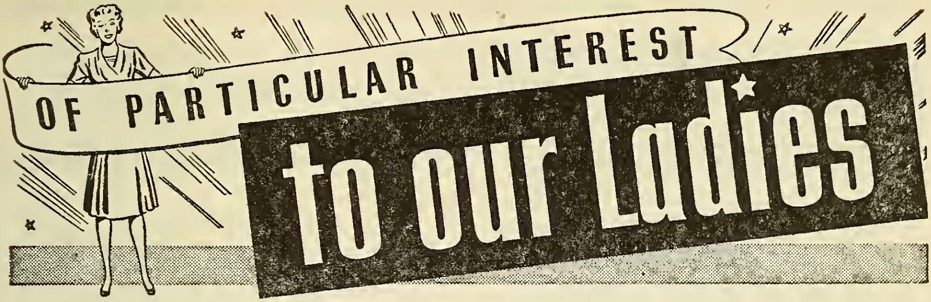
Workers Rallying to Redwood Strikers' Cause

Representing some 100 labor and veterans' organizations, over 1000 workers from the San Francisco area were scheduled to descend on Fort Bragg, Cal., on October 12 to put on a full day's demonstration in support of the striking Redwood lumber workers who have valiantly fought for union principles since January of this year. For nine months these valiant Brotherhood members have held their picket lines firm against all sorts of intimidation, threats and coercion. The whole California labor movement is now rallying to their support.

Fort Bragg was chosen for the demonstration because the city is dominated by the Union Lumber Company, one of the "Big Three" controlling 60% of the Redwood output. At Fort Bragg the lumber workers have been subjected to the greatest amount of intimidation.

In San Francisco the 25,000 members of the Bay District Council of Carpenters have voted endorsement of the strike. Piledrivers, stageriggers, shipwrights and other Brotherhood affiliates of the area have also voted unqualified support to the strikers in the bitterest dispute in recent California labor history.

San Francisco Veterans of Foreign Wars, American Veterans' Committee and many other veterans' organizations were scheduled to participate in the mass demonstration to show their loyalty to the Redwood workers who are in the front lines of trenches in the battle to save unionism from organized employer attacks.



Spokane Auxiliary Growing Rapidly

The Editor:

Once again we, the members of Auxiliary No. 207, Spokane, Wash., extend greetings to all our sister organizations. I am happy to report our drive for increased membership is really coming through this year. We are forging ahead by leaps and bounds. The fine picnic which Carpenters Local No. 98 gave last August at Mission Playground and City Park gave our committee a chance to visit and get acqainted with the wives and induce them to become members. The next meeting night we initiated eleven new members. Three of these consist of a three generation team,—a grandmother whose husband is a carpenter, her daughter and her granddaughter. To my knowledge, this has never happened before. We are very happy to have them with us as members of our fine organization.

Last meeting night we initiated eight more new members. And there is every indication that our growth is going to continue throughout the winter. Our organization is active and progressive and we enjoy many fine get togethers. We have Bingo games between meetings in the afternoon with a pot luck dinner preceding. We also had the pleasure of entertaining the ladies of Carpenters here on convention.

Mrs. Helen Perry, Press Recorder, Pro Tem.

Women Workers Decreasing Since V-J Day

The Department of Labor reports that the number of women workers decreased 2,160,000 in the past year despite a rise of 5,650,000 in the overall civilian labor force.

The Women's Bureau says that the percentage of women in the labor force dropped from 36 in August, 1945, to 26 in August, 1946.

The bureau further says that the women's average weekly earnings in 25 manufacturing industries were $32.96 for May and $33.40 for June.

Reporting on the shortage of school teachers, it says that the public elementary and secondary schools will have to fill at least 110,000 positions with persons holding emergency certificates. Such certificates are issued to persons whose qualifications do not meet specific requirements.

Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 218

Every apprentice should give special attention to the matter of installing locks—all kinds of locks. A properly installed lock will work freely and give the services that it was intended to give. If it happens to be a mortise lock, it will not have open joints or have the surface of the wood around it marred, which are marks of carelessness. Altogether too many locks, especially mortise locks, are left with the latch bolt binding. It seems that many mechanics are not aware that this is a defect due to faulty installation rather than to defectiveness in the lock itself. The thing that usually causes such difficulties is that the escutcheons need adjusting so that the spindle will work freely. A lock is not properly installed if the latch bolt and the knob do not react quickly and freely when operated with the hand. That is the test that should be applied to every lock before leaving it. If you are interested in keeping a good reputation as a mechanic, you should make sure that locks you install work freely and do not show marks of carelessness.

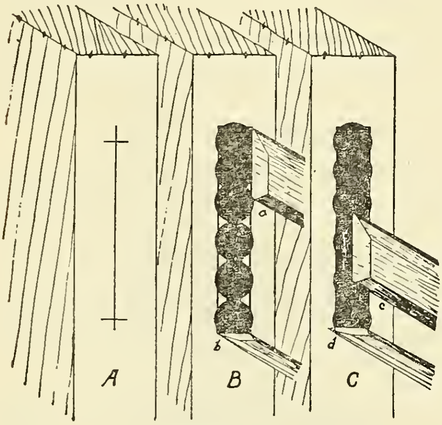


Fig. 1

Fig. 1 shows three steps in mortising for a lock. At A we show the edge of a door in part, marked for boring. At B the boring has been done. The chisel point shown at a is in position for starting the chisel work on the lock mortise. At b a chisel point is shown in position for squaring up one end of the mortise. At C the mortise has been roughed out, and the finishing of the mortise is started. The chisel points shown at c and d are in positions for cutting off rough places after the roughing-out work has been done.

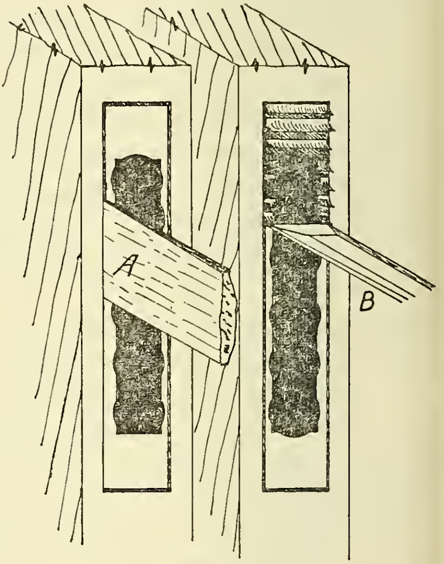


Fig. 2

Fig. 2 shows two more steps of the same mortise. At A the chisel point is in position for cutting the edges of the face-plate mortise. Just below the chisel point the cutting has not yet been done—only the shaded parts have been cut. At B both the edges and the ends have been cut and a chisel point is shown in position for chipping the wood that must be removed in mortising for the face plate of the lock.

Two views of the face-plate mortising are shown by Fig. 3. To the left the roughing out of the mortise has been done, and the finishing of the mortise is under way. The chisel point is marked A and shown in position for finishing the mortising. To the right the face-plate mortise is shown ready to receive the lock. The thing to watch in mortising for the face plate is not to make the mortise too deep and not too shallow—just right is the goal to work for, and that takes what is called skill acquired by experience.

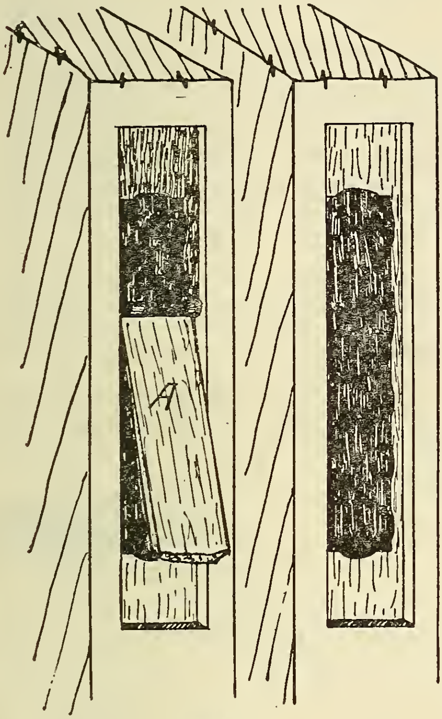


Fig. 3

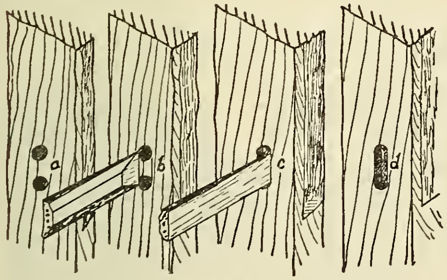


Fig. 4

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The use of the chisel for cutting out keyholes is shown by Fig. 4, where four steps in making a keyhole are shown. Only small parts of the door are shown. At a we show a small hole bored at the top and another one at the bottom of what is to become a keyhole. At b the chisel point is in position for cutting the wood on one side, and at c it is shown ready to cut the other side. At d, the keyhole is ready for the plate or the escutcheon.

Fig. 5 shows a keeper installed. Mortising for keepers is approximately the same as mortising for the face plate of a lock, which was explained in Figs. 2 and 3. What we want to show here is how to do the mortising for the latch bolt and for the lock bolt. The upper chisel point is shown in position for cutting one side of the mortise for the latch bolt, while the narrower chisel point shown at the bottom, is in position for cutting one end of the mortise for the lock bolt. The dotted lines represent a wider chisel point in position for cutting the sides of the lock bolt

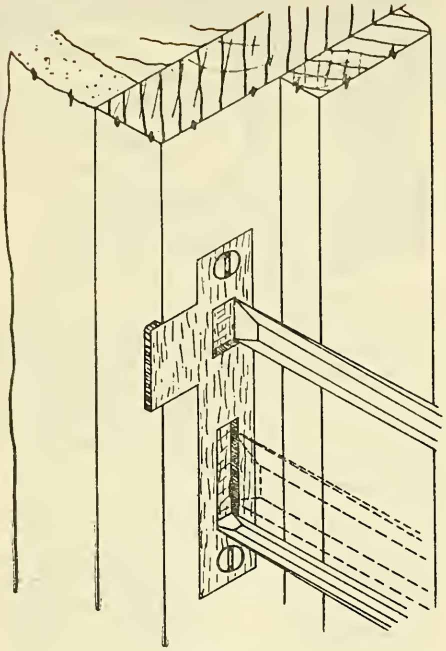

Fig. 5

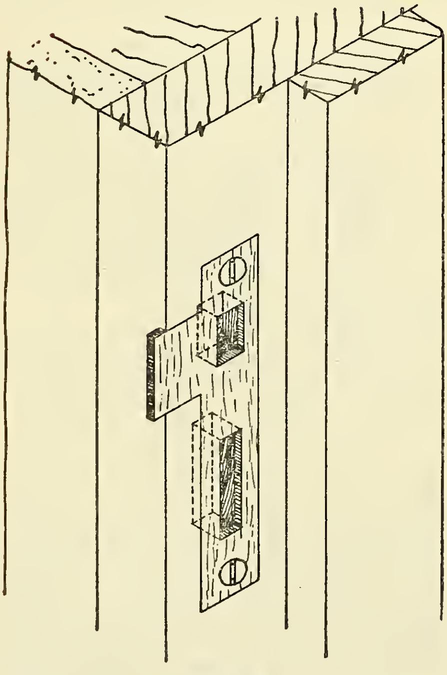

Fig. 6

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mortise. Fig. 6 shows the same keeper with the mortising done for both the latch bolt and the lock bolt. The concealed parts of these mortises are shown by dotted lines.

Fig. 7 shows a chisel point in position for finishing the cutting out of the end of a timber for a halflap joint. The other half of the joint is made exactly the same. In case of a T halflap joint, the other timber is gained to receive the tongue of what is shown here.

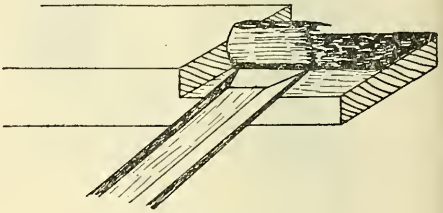

Fig. 7

A chisel point in position for finishing a mortise for a tenon is shown by Fig. 8. Part of the wood is shown cut away in order to reveal the point of the chisel and part of the mortise. The dotted lines show the missing lines of the mortise under consideration.

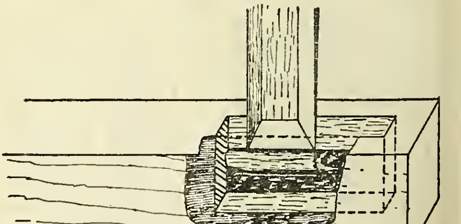

Fig. 8

Fig. 9 shows a chisel point in position for cutting one side of a dap in a studding. The part to be cut out is shown shaded. At a and b we show the saw kerfs, and between c and d, the cut made with the chisel is shown shaded.

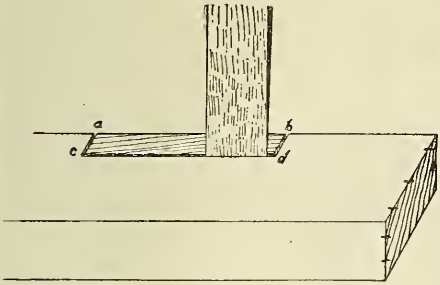

Fig. 9

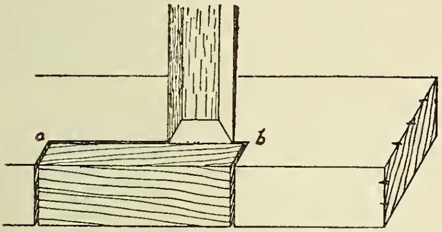

Fig. 10

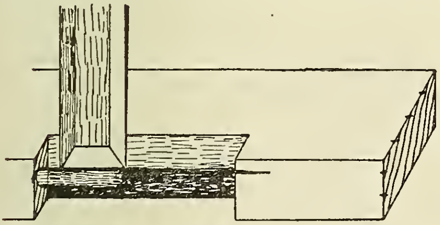

Fig. 11

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Fig. 10 shows the studding turned over and the other side of the dap cut between a and b, also shown shaded. Fig. 11 shows the dap roughed out and the chisel point in position for finishing the notch. The unfinished roughed-out part is shown heavily shaded, while the finished part is lightly shaded.

It should not be presumed that what we have shown in this lesson and in the preceding one, covers all of the things

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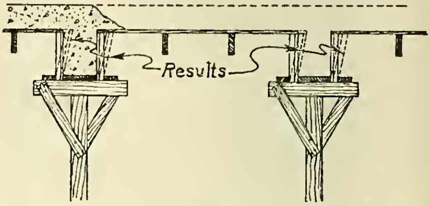

Fig. 1

Fig. 1 shows two cross sections of somewhat similar beams, one of which is filled with concrete. When the pouring was done up to this point, we discovered that the pressure of the concrete was pushing the forms including the beamsides to the right, as shown. Had we not discovered this in time to fix it, the results on all of the beams would have been much on the order shown by the dotted lines and pointed out in Fig. 1. But on detecting the weakness we reinforced the construction by putting braces as shown by Fig. 2.

The form builder should constantly be on the lookout for weak constructions and reinforce them before the pouring is done. Every job of form building brings on new situations that often present new problems that must be solved by the man doing the work.

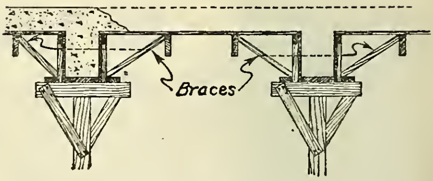

Fig. 2

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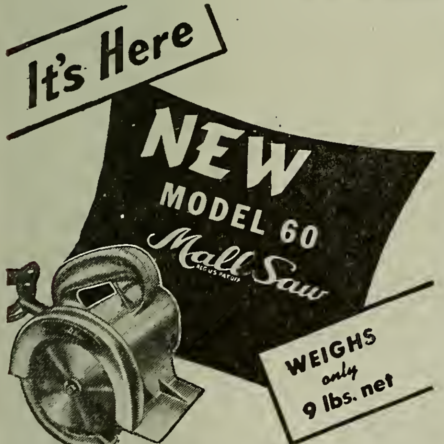
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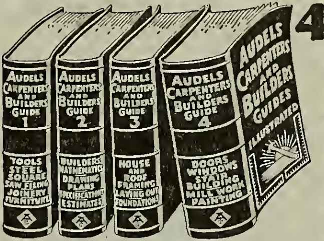
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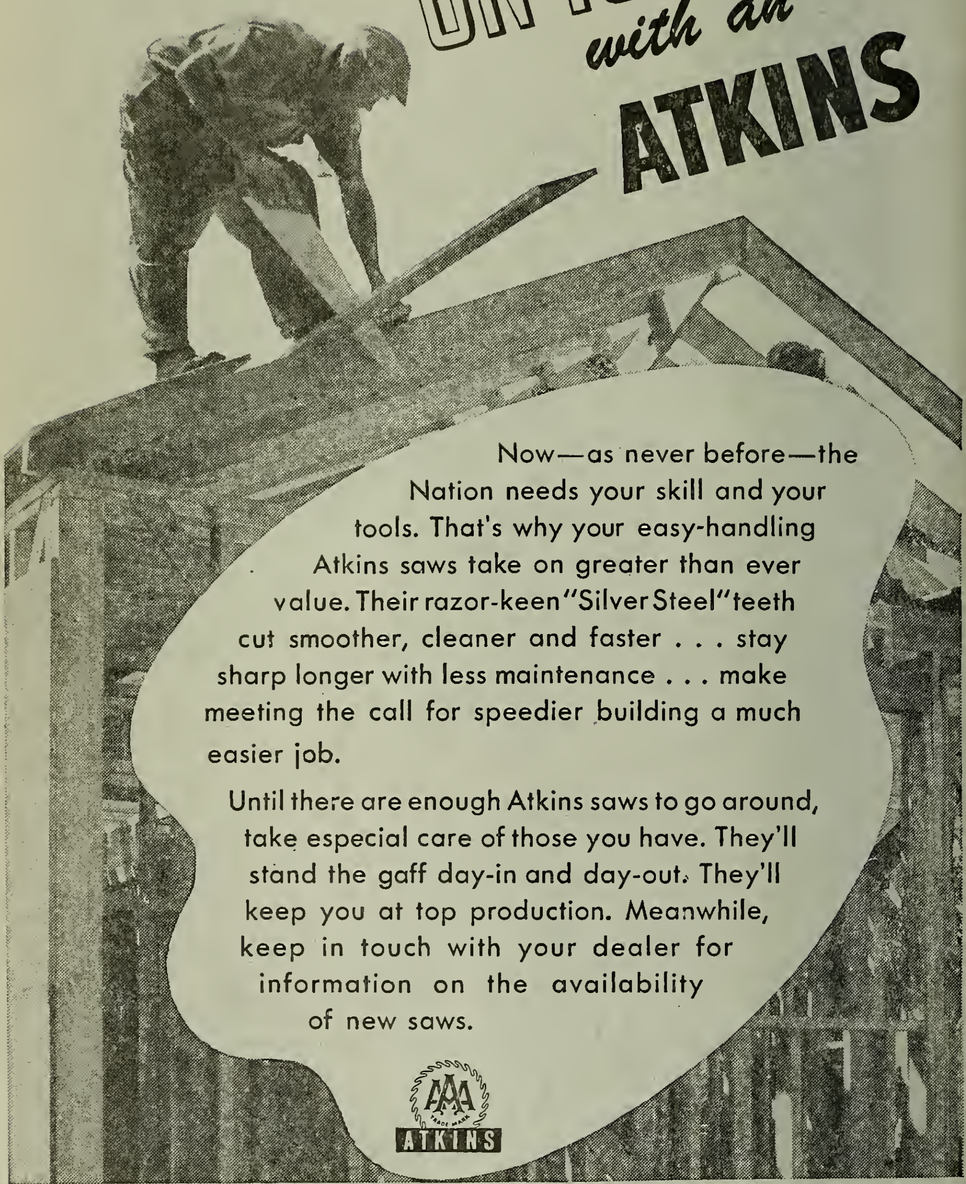

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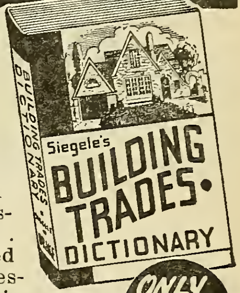

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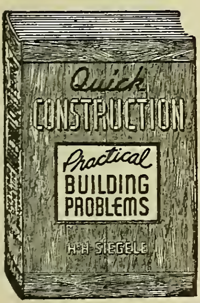

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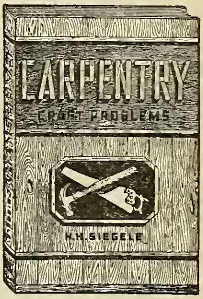

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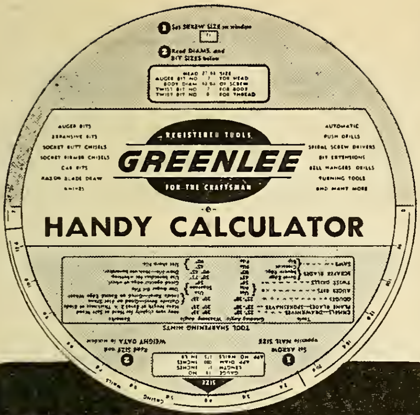

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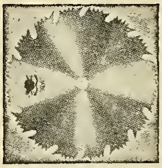

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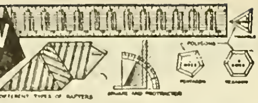

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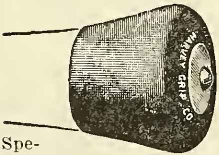
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KEEP THE MONEY IN THE FAMILY!

PATRONIZE ADVERTISERS

A TIME FOR REFLECTION

Republicans now face grave responsibility; Victory is not mandate to destroy unionism

ON NOVEMBER 5 some forty odd million Americans went to the polls. Some were rich and some were poor; some were weak and and some were strong; some were famous and some were just ordinary citizens, but in the voting booth they were all equal. Each received a single ballot; the big city tycoon and the backwoods stump rancher. Each voted according to his own conscience. When the votes were counted the voice of America had spoken. In no uncertain terms that voice sounded the death knell of a great experiment, an experiment in regimentation and government control. In the hamlets and the towns and the cities, the results were the same; the people wanted no more of the government agencies and government directives and government edicts. Emphatically, unmistakably they said so at the polls.

Through a great depression they tolerated ever-increasing direction from Washington in the interest of the common welfare; through a long and bitter war they submitted to ever-growing regimentation because national safety dictated it; but when the depression passed into history and the war was over, they rebelled. Sad experience taught them that regimentation and government control create evils rather than solve them. Especially during the war years they saw the ineffectiveness of government domination of all phases of living, an ineffectiveness that is still plaguing our attempts at reconversion.

Overalls are still hard to find although the plush stores are crowded with thousand dollar fur coats. The shop windows are full of intricate pieces of costume jewelry that took man man-hours to make but the citizen who wants to re-roof his kitchen can't get a couple of pounds of nails for love nor money. The lothario who wants to bestow on his inamorata a flacon of thirty-five dollar an ounce perfume has no difficulty except as to making a choice from the many exotic numbers offered for sale, but the housewife who wants a bar of laundry soap to wash the children's clothes must trudge from store to store before she finds it—if indeed she finds it at all. The veteran who wants a decent home to raise his family in can get lots of priorities and advice and forms but he is darned lucky if he can find a second-hand garage to live in while he waits for his dream home to materialize.

All these things developed under the most rigid set of government controls this nation has ever seen. Controls have been piled on controls, and steadily the economic picture has grown more confused and chaotic as the controls increased. On November 5 the people vociferously proclaimed they wanted no more of them.

When Congress next convenes, the Republican Party will be at the helm. In both houses the Republicans will operate with clear-cut majorities—thanks to the election results of last month. Consequently upon their shoulders will rest the gravest responsibility any political party ever faced in the history of our nation. It is now up to the Republicans to lead us out of the morass on to solid ground. Their task will not be made any easier by the fact that a Democratic president occupies the White House. However, the reins are in their hands and they must choose the road and set the pace.

Before the Eightieth Congress convenes, it might not be amiss for the Republican Party to take careful stock of the situation. There is every indication that the landslide vote last month came less from a popular endorsement of the Republican platform and more from a protest against the ever-increasing amount of government control that has grown up during the war years. The people were fed up with price controls that didn't control prices; they were fed up with wage controls that made a mockery of collective bargaining; they were fed up with bureaus and agencies and directives and edicts. When they got the opportunity on November 5 they said so at the polls.

Clearly the Republican Party received a mandate from the American people to bring to an end the era of government by bureau and edict. However, that is as far as it goes. There are those in the Republican Party who have long pursued an anti-labor course. They have been vociferous and they have been persistent. Unfortunately, they have also ranked high in the Party. Let the Republicans not make the mistake of assuming that last month's victory at the polls was an endorsement of the anti-labor policy these leaders have voiced. Such is not the case. As much as any other group, labor has smarted and suffered under bureaucratic domination of our economy. For five years workers have seen prices skyrocket despite a pledge by the government that they would be held down. At the same time they have had their wages rigidly controlled during that period. Wage adjustments they have negotiated with their employers have been altered, qualified or denied altogether by one or another of the bureaus or bureaucrats. Labor was thoroughly fed up with controls by November 5.

Certainly a substantial share of labor support must have been an underlying factor in the Republican victory. That support was forthcoming not because the workers wanted their unions tampered with, but rather because they wanted their unions freed from government dictation which supplanted collective bargaining during the war years. The Republican Party should bear that fact in mind. What support the Party receives from labor from now on will be in direct ratio to the manner in which the Party recognizes that fact. Workers want their unions free and unfettered. They want the economy of the country free and unfettered. They want true collective bargaining to once more become the basis for the settling of differences. They want an end of government interference in matters in which management and union leaders can work out better solutions than can any bureaucrats. Put bluntly, they want politicians kept out of labor relations.

Not only in the field of labor but also in the whole broad field of social progress the Republican Party should move with caution. Since the Party was last in power, many social gains have been made. The Social Security Act, the Fair Labor Standards Act, and many other basic laws have been written into the books. While some of these acts may have room for improvement, basically they are progressive. By no stretch of the imagination can last month's victory at the polls be construed as a mandate from the people to attack the fundamental principles involved in these laws despite the fact a few prominent Party members opposed these laws from the beginning. Where abuses exist, the Republican Party can add to its prestige by instituting reforms. Where injustices exist the Party can increase its popularity by wiping them out. But the fact should never be overlooked that these things are now a fundamental part of the American Way of life.

The fear that is uppermost in the minds of most of our people today is the fear of another depression. The danger is great. A boom is developing which is slowly but surely courting a bust. Since the Republican Party was last in power, the nation has weathered a disastrous depression. That depression taught some bitter but valuable lessons. Through the years since 1932 a number of safeguards have been set up against a repetition of the black days of the thirties. While none of these safeguards can stave off a depression if the proper sort of conditions develop, they can and will cushion the shock and decrease the attendant misery if one comes.

For example, there are the banking reforms. Much of the misery caused by the last depression came from the fact that so many banks failed. Millions of people lost their savings at a time when they needed them most. Those savings would not only have alleviated personal suffering but also they would have helped to maintain the nation's purchasing power. The depression might never have reached the bitter depths it did had the banks not failed. From the point of view of the little man, guaranteed deposits are a form of insurance he feels little able to part with regardless of what the nation's bigger bankers think about them. This the Republican Party must not overlook.

Other safeguards against the worst miseries of depression are unemployment insurance, old age and survivors' benefits, and other programs connected with the Social Security Act. These are no antidotes for depression, but they do provide a cushion to alleviate personal suffering; and collectively they represent a last desperate measure of purchasing power when purchasing power may be needed most. By the same token, the Fair Labor Standards Act, which guarantees a minimum wage for all work performed in interstate commerce, stands as a bulwark against total collapse of purchasing power. The real tragedy of the last depression was that even those who remained employed received such pitifully low wages they could buy back very little of the goods produced. That must never happen again. The Fair Labor Standards Act maintains a floor under wages; —not the kind of a floor there should be, but at least a floor.

To the little man on the farm or in the city, the threat of another depression is a spectre haunting his every waking hour. Wherever he goes and whatever he does the fear of another depression is never completely out of his mind. He looks to his leaders for assurance that the black days of the thirties will not be repeated.

The task facing the new regime is a tremendous one. The fate of the Republican Party—and for that matter, the fate of Democracy itself—may be hanging in the balance. The people made it clear on November 5 that they want this country to remain free. However, as we have said many times before, freedom is an ephemeral thing; all segments of the economy must remain free or eventually none will be free. In the war that we recently won one of the proudest chapters is the contribution labor made. That contribution was made by free labor. In the trying years ahead, labor can make an equal contribution to the building of a lasting peace and prosperity. However, it can do so only as long as it remains free.

According to recent figures released by the Federal Reserve Board, one American family out of five has an annual income of less than $1,000. Practically half of our families exist on incomes of less than $2,000; this despite all the talk there has been of bloated wartime wages. Under today's conditions, an annual income of $2,000 is wholly inadequate; an income of $1,000 or less must mean downright privation. It is this poverty in the midst of riches on which our legislative reforms must concentrate. It is not the fact that labor is free to strike that threatens us. It is the fact that too many of our people have too little purchasing power. It is not union activity that menaces our free institutions; rather it is the ever-present threat of another depression and all the misery and privation a depression represents.

In economics there many theories regarding the causes of depressions. Most of them have some truth in them, but basically there is only one real cause for any business collapse. Collapse comes when there is insufficient purchasing power in the hands of the people to buy back the products made by industry. Taxes, inventories, credit, fiscal policies, etc. may all have some bearing on depressions, but if enough people have enough money to buy things with there can never be any real depression. It is when prices get out of line with wages; it is when profits gobble up money that should go into pay envelopes that the real trouble comes. If the Republican Party bears that in mind half the battle will be won.

There are several conflicting ideologies existing in the civilized world today. Whether any of us care to admit it or not these ideologies are in direct competition with each other. The talking point of the others is that they can do more to advance the welfare of the ordinary citizen than we can. We do not have to do any talking; we can point to our accomplishments under a democracy. If we continue to be interested in the welfare of the working man and to broaden rather than constrict our concept of the dignity of man, we need have little fear of the "isms." Under a free economy with free labor unions and a broad outlook on social legislation, we can build a future even more glorious than our past. The helm will rest in the hands of the Eightieth Congress. We wish it well.

SPECIAL NOTICE

November 22, 1946

To all Local Unions and District Councils,
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Greetings:

The purpose of this communication is to advise all Local Unions and District Councils of our Brotherhood that we have received official notice of Executive Order 9801 which removes all wage and salary controls adopted under the Stabilization Act of 1942, and for your information we herewith quote same.

EXECUTIVE ORDER 9801

REMOVING WAGE AND SALARY CONTROLS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO THE STABILIZATION ACT OF 1942

By virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and statutes of the United States, and particularly by the Stabilization Act of 1942, as amended, and for the purpose of further affecting an orderly transition from war to a peacetime economy, it is hereby ordered as follows:

> **All controls heretofore in effect stabilizing wages and salaries pursuant to the provisions of the Stabilization Act of 1942, as amended, including any Executive Order or regulation issued thereunder, are hereby terminated; except that as to offenses committed, or rights or liabilities incurred, prior to the date hereof, the provisions to such Executive Order and regulations shall be treated as still remaining in force for the purpose of sustaining any proper suit, action or prosecution with respect to any such right, liability or offense.**

November 9th, 1946. Harry S. Truman

The above Executive Order now grants permission for employers and employees to negotiate agreements and prevailing wage scales for the area which the agreements cover, and same may be placed into effect as soon as negotiated without submitting them to any government agency for approval.

However, now that government restrictions have been removed, it will be necessary that all Local Unions and District Councils follow the provisions of the General Constitution, and Local Unions and District Councils that desire a blank schedule of inquiries should write to the General Secretary and procure same direct from him.

We also wish to call to your attention that it will be necessary, where new agreements and wage scales are negotiated, that copies of same be submitted to the Bacon-Davis Division of the Labor Department, Labor Department Building, Washington, D. C. so that in future predeterminations made by this division this information will be available and eliminate any controversy after said predetermination has been made.

Fraternally yours,

M. A. HUTCHESON
for the
General President.

PLANE GOSSIP

OUT FOR THE GRAVY

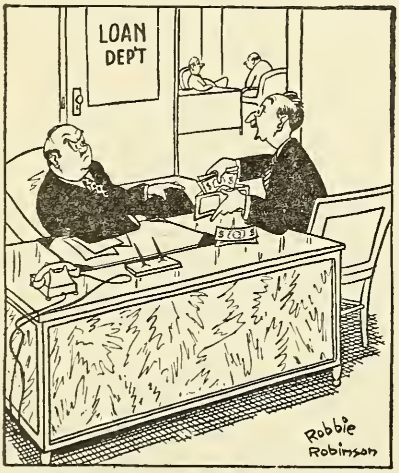
Well, price controls are now all a thing of the past. It is a matter of "let your conscience be your guide" from now on. From where we sit it looks like some industries do not have much conscience. They are out to gouge every penny they possibly can out of the public and to heck with the rest of the country. They are driving up prices as fast and as far as they can despite the fact such a policy can wreck the nation. These gougers sort of remind us of the GI who learned to cook in the army. He developed one recipe as follows:

"Take a good piece of beef, pour over it a quart of Scotch, a quart of Bourbon, and a pint of Gin for flavoring, let it roast for two hours, then remove it from the oven." To the recipe he adds this postscript; "This method of cooking may ruin the beef, but man-oh-man, what gravy it does make."

★ ★ ★

SO SAYS PAUP

"The thing that keeps so many men broke," says beer-barrel philosopher Joe Paup, "is not so much the wolf at the door as the silver fox in the show window."



Thank you very much. Some day I hope I can return the favor.

THAT IS WHAT WE NEED

As this is being written, the United Nations Organization is once more attacking the problem of writing a just and lasting peace. There appear to be lots of chest thumping and desk pounding but so far as we can see very little in the way of agreement. As the verbal sparring and jockeying goes on we can't help but think of the story about the West Coast machinist.

A company bought a very intricate machine which was supposed to work wonders. Somehow or other the machine never did start producing. All the brass hats in the company monkeyed around with it, but they never could get it operating properly. Finally they sent out for the old time machinist. He looked the machine over for a couple of minutes, took out a screwdriver, tightened a screw, and immediately the machine began working perfectly.

In due time he rendered the company a bill for fifty dollars. The treasurer was jolted by the size of the bill. He immediately wrote the machinist that he thought the bill was outrageous considering the fact it only took five minutes to do the job. He insisted that the machinist render an itemized bill. By the next mail there came back an itemized bill as follows:

For tightening screw__	$ .25
For knowing which screw to tighten____	49.75
Total _____________	$50.00

We keep thinking the UNO is full of guys using screwdrivers. What we need is at least one guy who knows which screw to tighten.

★ ★ ★

CHEAP AT HALF THE PRICE

"My dear! What a lovely new fur coat. It must have cost a fortune."

"No, it only cost a kiss."

"One you gave your husband?"

"Oh, no; one he gave the neighbor's wife."

WILL IT BE THUS?

It is the year 1965. The atomic bomb has come actively into our world and laid it waste. Man has vanished from the face of the earth. And with him have gone the creatures great and small. Throughout the universe, there is no stirring sign of life. No sign save one.

From a deep, dark cavern in a remote corner of the continent of Africa, two small animals emerge to stare in blinking awe at the wreck and ruin. Scratching his head reflcetively, the boy monkey turned presently to his mate.

"Well," he says, in a tone of deep resignation, "I guess we'll have to start all over again."

★ ★ ★

STILL NOT HAPPY

When the president of the CIO furniture workers several months ago threw in the sponge because Communism was wrecking the organization, many other CIO unions began seething with unrest. A half dozen international unions were on the verge of withdrawing from the dual organization. All of them are still disgusted with the domination the Communists exercise over the CIO affiliates but so far they just have not made the break. They sort remind us of the story about the two tramps.

The two Weary Willies were reclining under a tree. Said one of them: "You know, Joe, this tramping is tough; sleeping on park benches, being chased by police, not knowing where your next meal is coming from, getting insulted by everyone; I tell you it's a terrible life."

"Well," said his partner, "if you don't like this tramping, why don't you find yourself a job?"

The tramp sat up with a jerk. "What!" he demanded with a scowl, "and admit I'm a failure?"

★ ★ ★

GENUS HOMO SAUTED

The cannibal cook approached his chief. "Sire," he asked, "shall I boil the fat young missionary for supper?"

"I should say not," answered the chief testily. "Can't you see he is a friar?"

THE RIGHT ANSWER

Armistice Day, 1946, passed quietly and unobtrusively. Here and there there was a short parade, and here and there there were ceremonies honoring the men who died in World War 1, but by and large the day that in 1919 was going to be such an important national holiday passed into history almost without notice. And small wonder; since Armistice Day was first set up as a holiday an even more horrible war has been fought and won and a third world conflict is looming on the horizon.

In connection with Armistice Day we always think of the lad in a Colorado school who was taking an examination. One of the questions was: "What is the significance of the eleventh of November, 1918?"

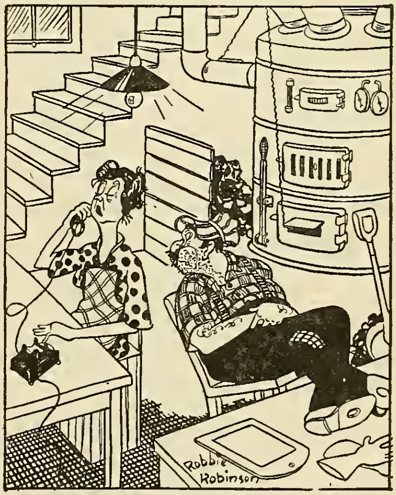
The lad answered, "That's the day the Armistice of World War 1 was signed and there has been one minute of peace each year since."

We don't know what mark he got on his answer, but if it were not an "A," the teacher has not been following world affairs closely.

★ ★ ★

WISHFUL THINKING

Two veteran business agents were sitting in the union office. "You know," said one to the other, "every night I come down to the office here my wife thinks I'm out chasing women. Jimenny, I wish she were right."



Picadilly Apts. Combustion Engineer's Office, Mr. Murphy's secretary speakin'!

Redwood workers are still fighting for union principles after year of struggle

REDWOOD CHIPS ARE DOWN

★ ★ ★

NEARLY ONE YEAR after the employers flatly and finally rejected their demands for union wages and union working conditions, the Brotherhood members in the Redwood lumber industry are still carrying on their fight for union principles as vigorously as ever against nine of the major producers. It was on January 14 of last year that the Brotherhood Redwood workers were forced to take economic action by the unyielding attitude of the employers. Week in and week out since that time they have maintained their picket lines and carried on their struggle for equality with the remainder of the Pacific Coast lumber industry. From the first the Redwood workers have only asked for wages and conditions equal to those enjoyed by Brotherhood lumber workers in Oregon, Washington, and other sections of California. From the beginning the employers have been adamant in their refusal to grant these wages and conditions. Some of the smaller companies have signed up but the nine major producers are still holding out. So the struggle still goes on.

Last month First General Vice President M. A. Hutcheson made a special trip to the Redwood area in an effort to bring about a settlement. Although he spent many days in the area, the operators showed no disposition to yield on any major point. They maintained the same arbitrary attitude they maintained in the early days of the dispute when the union leaders were making every honest effort to work out a satisfactory settlement through collective bargaining. Consequently the situation is still unchanged practically a full year after the struggle first began.

For many years the Redwood area of California has been dominated by a few wealthy and powerful families. For years they have run things to suit themselves and there has been none to say them "nay." They have dominated the politicians and many of the business men and their word has virtually been law. Their lumber operations have been the life-blood of the communities and they have not hesitated to use their power and influence. From the very first days when the Brotherhood began organizing the Redwood workers their attitude toward unions has been uncooperative. Every gain by other Pacific Coast lumber workers involved a battle before the same gains could be established in the Redwood territory.

However, the struggle is now developing into a "fight to the finish." The entire Brotherhood in California and on the Pacific Coast is mobilized behind the Redwood workers. At a banquet honoring Vice President Maurice Hutcheson, held in the St. Frances Hotel in San Francisco, October 30, the Bay

Counties District Council of Carpenters announced that the organization had voted a contribution of three dollars per member to the strikers. Inasmuch as the membership of the Council runs in the neighborhood of 20,000 the total donation will therefore approximate $60,000. In addition the Council voted to back up the strikers in every way possible including recognition of the unfair status of all Redwood lumber made under non-union conditions.

At a similar banquet honoring Vice President Hutcheson in Los Angeles, held on November 4, the District Council there also pledged all-out support to the Redwood workers. At both banquets, representatives of the State Council of Carpenters were present and they also pledged that the entire state organization would back the embattled local unions to the hilt. What lumber the nine companies will be able to produce with strike-breaking crews is destined for a very cool reception up and down the Coast. The Redwood lumber produced under fair conditions will henceforth bear the clearance label "AFL 8." That which does not bear this clearance label will be the product of one of the unfair mills. It will get the same reception as the bubonic plague would. Brotherhood members everywhere should be wary of Redwood lumber. If it does not bear the recognition label "AFL 8" it is the product of one of the nine mills which seem bent on breaking our union.

The rest of the Brotherhood lumber workers on the Pacific Coast are backing their embattled brothers in the Redwood territory to the limit. All through the long months of the struggle they have been lending moral and financial support. At the recent convention of the Northwestern Council of Lumber and Sawmill Workers the delegates present voted by unanimous action to contribute a dollar per month per member to the Redwood workers until they win an unqualified victory in their long and bitter struggle. The Northwestern Council represents some 60,000 lumber workers in the Northwest. Experienced and capable leaders from organizations affiliated with the Council have been sent to the Redwood area to help in conducting the battle for union wages and union principles.

The Redwood workers have carried on their fight under conditions reminiscent of fifty years ago. There have been evictions from company houses and there have been threats and intimidation. Union men have been beaten up and others have been jailed. Except for the militant and union-minded spirit of the Brotherhood Redwood workers, the nine companies might have long since made the territory an open shop, scab-wage area. The whole future of unionism in Northern California is at stake in the struggle. If the Redwood companies succeed in smashing unionism in their territories, similar assaults will be forthcoming from other employers in the state.

The eyes of employers and union officials alike are focused on the outcome of the epic struggle in the Redwoods. The Redwood workers must emerge victorious regardless of the cost. They are doing their part. They are carrying on in the face of any and all obstacles. They are entitled to all the support not only the Brotherhood but the rest of the labor movement as well can muster.

Scientists now visualize machines that operate without any human guidance for tomorrow's plants

Factories Without Men

A FULLY automatic factory, producing anything from fountain pens to helicopters, and with only a handful of technicians for a labor force, is described as a distinct possibility in the last issue of Fortune magazine.

All the parts for such a factory actually exist today, Fortune points out, in its introduction to the descriptive article entitled "Machines Without Men." Authors of the article are two young Canadian radar scientists, Eric W. Leaver and John J. Brown.

Leaver and Brown paint a picture of a factory "as clean, spacious, and continuously operating as a hydroelectric plant. The production floor is barren of men. Only a few engineers, technicians, and operators walk about on a balcony above, before a great wall of master control panels, inserting and checking records, watching and adjusting batteries of control instruments. All else is automatic.

"Raw materials flow in by conveyor, move through automatic inspection units, fabricating machines, subassembly and assembly lines, all controlled from the master panels, and arrive at the automatic packaging machines as finished products—radios, refrigerators, tractors, fountain pens, carburetors, helicopters, or what you will."

Plenty of automatic devices already have been piled on machines—yet it has been necessary to have a man operate the last control device. "This is true," say Leaver and Brown, "only because industry continues to operate under an inflexible theory of machine design."

Since the 18th Century, the authors point out, designers have started with the product, then designed a machine to make it. What the authors propose is "an entirely different view of machine design that will concentrate on basic operations rather than on the product."

The proposed new machine is made up of many small units plugged together—each unit capable of performing one function, each series of units capable of building a given part.

The Leaver-Brown factory would require three types of machine units—all now available in reasonably efficient form, the authors assert:

(1) Units to give and receive information, such as microphones, thermometers, photoelectric cells, telephone circuits, perforated tapes, wire or plastic recordings, films; (2) collation-and-control units, accept information and feed controlled power to operating units accordingly; (3) units to operate on materials—transporting, rolling, cutting, punching, painting, etc.

"A simple part might require only one or two units of each class;

one requiring many operations would need perhaps a score of each," Leaver and Brown explain in Fortune.

"The complete machine will be highly adaptable, with easily detachable components designed to be shuffled and rearranged at any time to build an entirely different product."

The authors trace the sequence of operations in the automatic factory, from the point where automatic transport units unload raw materials from truck or freight car and pass them through inspection units, to the end of the production line, where "everything from electric toasters to automobiles will be packaged automatically."

If a product is to be changed, "new punch cards or blueprint records are substituted for the old in the master record-control racks. Teams of technicians go down on the production floor to rearrange, set up, and reconnect the interchangeable units of production. Then the continuous production run is started again.

"In such a factory the human working force is confined to management, which makes policy decisions as to how many of what items to produce, and an engineering and technical staff, which carries out the decisions."

* * *

The foregoing is part of a news release by Fortune magazine advertising its November issue. Startling as it may sound, the kind of factory described in the article will be entirely feasible within the not too distant future. Year by year science has developed one machine after another to cut down on the amount of manpower needed to produce an article. Always heretofore at least one man has been needed to tend to the machine. With electronics, electric eye, radar, etc. machines to tend machines are now on their way. The day when human labor will be all but unnecessary is not far off.

As each labor saving device came on the market, the workers who were displaced by it bore the brunt of the burden. They lost their jobs and had their lives disrupted. On the other hand the employers increased their earnings through smaller labor costs. While this sort of thing has worked a hardship on individual workers, it has been a big factor in making America the great nation it is. Machines cut production costs and lowered prices. As prices decreased, markets increased, and more and more of the good things of life became available to the working people. Only in America can the average worker afford a radio and a car of sorts and a refrigerator.

However, there must be a limit to which this system can be carried. People have to have jobs before they can buy things. Cutting the price of an automobile to fifteen dollars will not mean a thing if no one has fifteen dollars with which to buy it. Heretofore labor has been looked on as an item of expense in manufacture; an item to be pared down as stringently as possible. Well, the time has come for a revaluation of the situation. There must be a recognition of the fact that workers are consumers too. If they do not have jobs or if those jobs do not pay them a decent wage, all the economies that can be achieved in manufacture will mean nothing; there simply will be no market for the goods produced.

Editorial

There Must Be A Better Solution

The November 12 edition of the Indianapolis Times devoted a fair share of its front page to an article by Basil Manly, former joint chairman of the National War Labor Board during World War I. On the editorial page the paper brought into play some of its best adjectives and adverbs in support of Manly's views, although doubting that they could be put over at this time.

What Mr. Manly suggested in his article was an industrial armistice for the year 1947; that is a year without strikes or lockouts of any kind. He stated his case in part as follows:

"The industrial warfare which has been waged throughout the United States since V-J Day is rapidly wrecking the national economy.

"No one can profit by its continuance. Investors and management are already despondent. In the nation's desperation, labor may lose both in prestige and power all it has gained in a generation.

"Conversely a period of substantially full and uninterrupted production will feed and clothe the people, relieve the housing shortage, and largely restore normal price levels. If this can be accomplished, purchasing power will be increased; American labor will enjoy the highest standard of living the world has ever known; and American industry and agriculture will have assured markets for all they can produce."

The way Mr. Manly puts it, it all sounds fine. If we thought it would do the things he says it will, we would be for it too. However, sad experience after the last war taught us that the sort of thing Manly advocates is not practical. The same front page that carried Manly's article carried our main objection to the idea. Just a couple of columns over from his article was another one announcing that two of the biggest soap manufacturers in the nation were increasing the prices of their products fifty per cent immediately. Verbatim the headline said: "Firms Announce Fifty Per Cent Hike in Soap, Powder Prices." An earlier edition of the same paper announced: "General Motors Increases Car Prices $100." On an inside page was a story telling that rents are sure to go up by at least fifteen per cent in the next few months. In the face of this kind of price hiking, can the worker forego his right to strike and still exist?

However, even aside from that consideration, events after the last war should have taught us that a proper relationship must be maintained between prices and wages or disaster becomes inevitable. Following World War 1, the employers, through their company union plan, crippled the effectiveness of legitimate unions. Instead of giving their employes wage increases, they gave them patriotic speeches. Prices went up, wages stayed down. By 1929, the value of goods produced by American industry was ten billion dollars higher than it was in 1923. At the same time the workers who made the goods in 1929 got only half a billion dollars more in wages than they did in 1923. By 1929 the capital investment structure of industry was forty-four billion dollars higher than it was in 1923 because money that should have gone into wages went into profits. The result was that by the end of that year the capacity of industry to produce was at an all-time high but the purchasing power of the masses was down where it was in 1923. The collapse followed.

Now we are following the same disastrous pattern. Prices are being hiked at an alarming rate. Wages must keep pace or a repitition of 1929 is inevitable. Even under present conditions, the unions are unable to keep wages within hailing distance of prices. Now Manly proposes that labor give up the one effective weapon it has in its struggle to keep wages and prices on an even keel.

More than any other segment of the population labor dislikes the strike situation. To the general public a strike is an inconvenience; to the workers involved it is a hard, bitter tragedy involving loss of income, debts piling up and children going hungry. No worker wants to strike if a strike can be avoided. Any plan that eliminates strikes will meet with labor's approval, provided prices and wages can be kept within shouting distance of each other. However, with firms announcing fifty per cent price hikes at one time as they are doing now, it will be hard to sell labor on any plan depriving it of any possible chance of keeping wages within sight of prices. The major threat to our nation is not strikes, but rather hog-wild increases in prices during a time when purchasing power remains stationary or even decreases.

An Investigation Seems Logical

During recent years various Congressional committees have been busy investigating all sorts of things. Some of the investigations—such as those that uncovered the Garsson-May scandal in government contract letting—served a very useful purpose. Others simply blundered along and accomplished nothing.

Undoubtedly there will be a flood of new investigations proposed as soon as the new Congress convenes. Some solons find these investigating committees fine vehicles for getting a lot of personal publicity. Be that as it may, however, it seems to us that the incoming Congress might profitably appoint a committee to look into the charges made by a man named Rogge. Rogge maintains that he was discharged by the Attorney-general for disclosing details of allegedly close alliances between some prominent Americans and certain of the higher Nazis. He has been traveling across the nation telling his story. Whether his facts are 100% reliable we are in no position to know; but the charges he makes are so serious an investigation is merited.

Americans have always been great for perverting the meaning of words. The words "Communist" and "Fascist" are among the most perverted of all. To a Communist, anyone who fails to follow the Kremlin line unquestioningly is a "Fascist." On the other hand, to some conservative elements, anyone who has a single progressive idea is a "Communist." Maybe all the smoke engendered by Rogge is merely a play on words. However, too often where there is smoke there is fire. Rogge has engendered enough smoke to merit a thorough investigation.

Hollywood's Real Stars

★ ★ ★

FOR ALMOST a year and a half Local Union No. 946, Studio Carpenters of Hollywood, has been involved in the most publicized labor dispute in history. Despite threats, intimidation and acts of violence the members of Local Union No. 946 have stood firm all these months in their determination to maintain their organization and protect the jurisdiction that has belonged to them ever since the movie industry outgrew cow pastures and second-handed barns.

As this is being written late in November, the dispute is as far from being settled as ever and the members of Local Union No. 946 are as determined as ever to stand pat until their rights have been upheld. During the Twenty-fifth General convention, the background of the dispute was reported on by General President Hutcheson. As explained by Brother Hutcheson, the members of Local 946 have for many years performed certain types of carpentry work in the studios in connection with building movie sets. Some time ago the International Alliance of Theatrical and Stage Employes began claiming work that rightfully belongs to our organization and has been traditionally performed by our members. Every effort by our organization to work out a peaceful settlement was stymied by the I.A.T.S.E. which, instead of cooperating, began demanding even more of our work. At the same time the I.A.T.-S.E. began moving in on the jurisdiction of other crafts. A strike resulted.

Early this year the A. F. of L. Executive Committee appointed a three-man commission to study and rule on the dispute. The commission met and issued a ruling which was ambiguous. Subsequently the commission handed down an interpretation. That interpretation was spurned by the I.A.T.S.E. Since that time the studios have changed their strategy. Recently all of our members have been "discharged." The situation has changed from a strike to a lock-out.

Last month First General Vice President M. A. Hutcheson journeyed to Hollywood in an effort to work out a settlement. In sincerity and good faith he placed the Brotherhood on record as ready and willing to sit down with all parties concerned to work out a mutually satisfactory settlement. To this offer the I.A.T.S.E. turned a deaf ear. On the pretext that there has been violence on the picket lines, the I.A.T.S.E. has refused to enter into negotiations. So the dispute drags on, and the members of Local 946 continue as unionism's real Hollywood stars.

From the beginning Local 946 has sought nothing more than to protect jurisdiction which has always belonged to it In line with the proposal made by Brother Hutcheson it is ready and willing to sit down and establish a sound basis for peace in the industry. More than that no fair-minded organization can do. Until such time as the I.A.T.S.E. and the studios become of the same frame of mind, Local 946 can do nothing but carry on the fight for its basic rights. And that, with the unqualified backing of the entire Brotherhood, it intends to do.

Official Information

General Officers of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS
of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN R. STEVENSON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
S. P. MEADOWS
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

First District, CHARLES JOHNSON, JR.
111 E. 22nd St., New York 10, N. Y.

Second District, WM. J. KELLY
Carpenters' Bld., 243 4th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
1248 Walnut Ave., Cleveland, O.

Fourth District, ROLAND ADAMS
712 West Palmetto St., Florence, S. C.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
631 W. Page, Dallas, Texas

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
Box 1168, Santa Barbara, Calif.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
3560 St. Lawrence, Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Report of the Delegates to the Thirty-ninth Annual Convention of the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor

To the General Executive Board:

Brothers:

The Thirty-ninth Annual Convention of the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor was held in the Morrison Hotel, Chicago, Illinois, on October 2nd and 3rd, 1946.

Eighty-eight Delegates were present from nineteen International Unions.

Addresses of welcome were delivered by Mr. Wm. J. Lynch, President of the Building Constructors of Chicago; the Hon. Edward F. Kelly, Mayor of Chicago; Mr. Joseph Keenan, Secretary of the Chicago Federation of Labor; Hon. Hugh W. Cross, Lieutenant Governor and Acting Governor of the State of Illinois; Mr. R. E. Soderstrom, President of the Illinois State Federation of Labor; Mr. George T. Moore, Representative of the United States Labor Department (Bond Division); Mr. John P. Frey, President of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor; Mr. George Meany, Secretary-Treasurer of the American Federation of Labor; Mr. James Marshall, Representative of the Associated General Contractors of America; Mr. Wm. Green, President of the American Federation of Labor and Mr. Ray C. Kirkpatrick, Director of Labor Relations, Federal Works Agency.

The report of the Secretary-Treasurer showed that twenty-six Building and Construction Trades Council charters had been issued in 1945 and 1946 and five charters had been re-issued.

AVERAGE MEMBERSHIP OF INTERNATIONAL UNIONS ON WHICH TAX IS PAID

	Average members in good standing 1946	Number of Delegates
Asbestos Workers	4,000	2
Boilermakers	64,100	6
Bricklayers	65,000	6
Carpenters	300,000	8
Electrical Workers	150,000	7
Elevator Constructors	10,164	3
Engineers	32,000	5
Granite Cutters	4,000	2
Iron Workers	92,269	6
Laborers	241,750	7
Lathers	8,100	3
Marble Polishers	4,500	2
Painters	153,500	7
Plasterers	25,000	4
Plumbers	130,000	7
Roofers	8,583	3
Sheet Metal Workers	25,000	4
Stone Cutters	1,900	1
Teamsters	50,000	5
Total Membership	1,369,864	88

TOTAL AFFILIATES

Local Building and Construction Trades Councils	521
State Building and Construction Trades Councils	13
International Unions Affiliated with the Building and Construction Trades Department	19
Total	553

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON AUDIT

We, your Committee on Audit, desire to report that the books of the Secretary-Treasurer have been carefully audited for the period of July 1, 1944 through June 30, 1946, and we found the items of receipts and disbursements correct in every detail.

The finances of the Building and Construction Trades Department are in better condition than ever before in its history.

William McCarthy, Chairman
Lawrence Foley
Paul A. Givens
Committee on Audit.

The report was adopted.

REPORT OF EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

The Executive Council of the Building and Construction Trades Department has had before it many cases since the Convention in New Orleans, Louisiana, in November, 1944.

Then follows a list of 77 cases considered and acted upon, such as: Agreements, Labor Conditions on Naval Ordnance Plants, Jurisdictional Disputes, Automobile Workers Trespassing on Jurisdiction of Building and Construction Trades, War Production Board, Construction Advisory Committee, Applications for Charters, Theatrical Stage Employes and Moving Picture Operators encroachment on certain Building and Construction Trades, Meeting with Associated General Contractors, Purchase of Government Bonds, Conversion Work, Correspondence with Employers relative to entering into a National Agreement with all Trades, Infringement of Maintenance of Way Employes on Jurisdiction of Building Trades.

Returning Veterans' Apprenticeship Training, Wage Adjustment Board, Surplus Property Administration, Applications for Territorial Jurisdiction asked by some Subordinate Councils, Veterans' Housing, Apprenticeship Training, etc.

The Report of the Executive Council was unanimously adopted.

The salary of the President of the Department was set at $18,000.00 per year and the salary of the Secretary-Treasurer at $12,000.00 per year. These two officers to be elected for a term of four years each.

The following Resolution was unanimously adopted and referred to the incoming Executive Council to deal with:

Whereas: The pledge of the Building and Construction Trades Department to cooperate and render every possible service in meeting the housing emergency has been and is being zealously carried out, nevertheless, we now find that the National Housing Expediter, the National Housing Agency and other governmental agencies are not reciprocating and have issued orders and directives detrimental to the building and construction industry affecting all elements employed therein, such as, architects, engineers, material producers and distributors, contractors, subcontractors and labor, and

Whereas: It is conceded that a sound economy is vital to the success of the Veterans' Housing Program and even though it is recognized that an acute housing shortage exists, it is necessary to permit the construction of non-deferrable, essential building and in unusual hardship cases to permit construction of certain projects, and

Whereas: The Civilian Production Administration is the agency designated to define the policies and establish criteria for processing applications for authority to construct non-housing projects including alterations and repairs of existing structures, and in carrying out their task have endeavored to create a balanced program through the application of common sense and sound rules with the full realization that their primary task was to eliminate as far as possible the use of vital materials necessary to the housing program, and

Whereas: Veterans' Housing has reached a point of virtual stalemate insofar as "sale housing" is involved and the demand for housing accommodations is concentrated on rental housing with no large scale projects under way to meet the "rental demand," we find official Washington issuing orders to cut drastically any further approvals by the C.P.A. of non-housing projects, the latest order dated September 16, 1946, which provides an automatic appeal by the National Housing Agency representative in each C.P.A. region where approval by the C.P.A. of a non-housing project involves the expenditure of $100,000.00 or more, and

Whereas: We foresee the ending of employment of building trades workers on reconversion projects, temporary housing and we fear single house construction, which will cause large numbers of workers to seek employment on industrial, commercial, institutional and public works projects, and because of the severe cut back in approvals by C.P.A., these workers will be unable to continue in employment, be it

Resolved: That this Convention of the Building and Construction Trades Department, A. F. of L., do go on record as reiterating their desire to cooperate in making successful the Veterans' Housing Program, but insist that a balanced construction program be permitted which will recognize that we cannot overcome the existing housing shortage at the expense of other important factors which, if paralyzed even temporarily, will have an effect on employment of Veterans and non-Veterans in the construction industry, and that the Executive Council of the Building and Construction Trades Department, A. F. of L., be instructed to discuss this matter with the National Housing Expediter and the National Housing Agency for the purpose of securing recognition and action of the situation with which this Resolution deals.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

President, Richard J. Gray of the Bricklayers.
First Vice-President, L. P. Lindelof of the Painters.
Second Vice-President, W. J. McSorley of the Lathers.
Third Vice-President, Daniel J. Tobin of the Teamsters.
Fourth Vice-President, Wm. L. Hutcheson of the Carpenters.
Fifth Vice-President, Robert Byron of the Sheet Metal Workers.
Sixth Vice-President, Wm. E. Maloney of the Operating Engineers.
Seventh Vice-President, Dan W. Tracy of the Electrical Workers.

Eighth Vice-President, Martin P. Durkin of the Plumbers and Steam Fitters.
Secretary-Treasurer, Herbert Rivers of the Laborers.

Respectfully submitted,

Wm. L. Hutcheson
M. A. Hutcheson
Frank Duffy
Edward A. Kane
Fred E. Johnson
Wm. S. Quinn
C. O. Taylor
Jerome J. Kearney
Delegates.

REPORT OF THE DELEGATE TO THE CANADIAN TRADES AND LABOR CONGRESS

Wm. L. Hutcheson, General President
Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir and Brother:

I want to thank the Brotherhood for the privilege and honor of being their representative to the 61st Annual Convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, Windsor, Ontario, 1946. Six hundred and thirty-eight delegates were registered and two hundred and eight-five resolutions were presented and dealt with, many with the same subject matter. These were acted on collectively.

Mr. Matthew Woll, American Federation of Labor Vice-President, stated "there has been a slight misunderstanding but it is purely a misunderstanding. The difference hinged on a matter of procedure and not of policy. Granting a mistake has been made by an unfortunate choice of language, no one in the A. F. of L. ever questioned the sovereignty of the Trades and Labor Congress and would not quarrel in any way with the seating of the delegates."

The carpenters delegates endeavored through a resolution to bar Communists from occupying executive positions in the Trades and Labor Congress but after much discussion a motion carried that the political views of a delegate are not the business of the Congress and that members should pay more attention to the meetings of their local unions and there would be no danger of domination by any group within their ranks.

It was agreed by the carpenter delegates that each and every Local Union of the U. B. of C. and J. of A. should be enlightened as to the importance of sending a delegate or delegates to each Convention of the Congress. In no other way can we be heard or make our contribution to Labor but through attending Conventions of this kind.

Enclosed you will find the Financial Statement for the years 1945 and 1946, Special Resolution No. 3 favoring the Ontario Lumber Workers and Resolutions No. 63, 64 and 65 dealing with Foreign Affairs.

Again thanking you and extending my sincere thanks to the Brotherhood for the privilege of being their delegate, I remain

Fraternally yours,

Local 83. J. C. Beattie.

NEW CHARTERS ISSUED

2798	Morganton, N. C.
2804	Brauscomb, Cal.
2116	Mullens, W. Va.
2222	Patchoque, L. I., N. Y.
2392	Cadillac, Mich.
2235	Dubuque, Ia.
2826	Malvern, Ark.
2246	Fennimore, Wis.
2827	Port Arthur, Ont., Can.
2263	Superior, Wis.
2271	Lynchburg, Va.
2303	Oxford, Miss.
2318	Clinton, Ia.
2323	Livingston Manor, N.Y.
2332	Fergus Falls, Minn.
2839	Cummings, Cal.
2850	Red Bluff, Cal.
2335	Natchitoches, La.
2869	Eau Claire, Wis.
2870	Helena, Mont.
2986	Plymouth, N. C.
2336	Pine Bluff, Ark.
2339	Rome, Ga.
2872	Sarnia, Ont., Can.
2885	Cookeville, Tenn.
2895	Paducah, Ky.
2345	Clinton, Ind.
2347	McCaysville, Ga.
2360	Pittsburg, Kan.
2896	El Dorado, Cal.
2366	Milledgeville, Ga.
2371	Jena, La.
2374	North Battleford, Sask., Can.
2377	Lindsay, Ont., Can.
2905	Caldwell, Ida.
2918	Richfield, Cal.
2385	Towanda, Pa.
2386	Longview, Wash.
2387	Lake Charles, La.
1006	New Brunswick, N. J.
2401	Moncton, N. B., Can.
2402	San Gabriel, Cal.
1007	Prineville, Ore.
2921	Jesup, Ga.
1011	Chattanooga, Tenn.
1018	Chattanooga, Tenn.
1054	Chattanooga, Tenn.
1086	Orangeburg, S. C.
2932	Malvern, Ark.
2936	Bogalusa, La.

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;
They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

Brother WALTER S. BOLES, Local No. 295, Collinsville, Ill.
Brother JAS. T. BOWDOIN, Local No. 1849, Pasco, Wash.
Brother WILLARD BUMP, Local No. 1373, Flint, Mich.
Brother JOHN CAPLER, Local No. 337, Detroit, Mich.
Brother ARTHUR CARLSON, Local No. 1590, Washington, D. C.
Brother MARTIN CARLSON, Local No. 1590, Washington, D. C.
Brother LOUIS CULLEN, Local No. 67, Hyde Park, Mass.
Brother BARTHOLOMEW DALEY, Local No. 67, Hyde Park, Mass.
Brother BENJAMIN DENAULT, Local No. 993, Miami, Fla.
Brother JOHN ENCLUND, Local No. 1590, Washington, D. C.
Brother PATRICK GILCHRIST, Local No. 366, New York, N. Y.
Brother J. C. GUNTHRIE, Local No. 1052, W. Hollywood, Cal.
Brother HARRY E. HAYES, Local No. 347, Mattoon, Ill.
Brother R. J. G. HUBER, Local No. 261, Scranton, Pa.
Brother H. E. HULME, Local No. 1723, Columbus, Ga.
Brother DAVID HUNTER, Local No. 993, Miami, Fla.
Brother JOSEPH IRWIN, Local No. 740, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Brother AYDLEY C. JONES, Local No. 1158, Berkeley, Cal.
Brother G. JURK, Local No. 1373, Flint, Mich.
Brother KARL KANANEN, Local No. 1590, Washington, D. C.
Brother GUST KNUUTTILA, Local No. 958, Marquette, Mich.
Brother RUDOLPH O. KOEPP, Local No. 958, Marquette, Mich.
Brother GEORGE C. LAWSON, Local No. 132, Washington, D. C.
Brother J. W. LINDSAY, Local No. 132, Washington, D. C.
Brother W. LOTOCKI, Local No. 1244, Montreal, Que., Can.
Brother ANDREW MAGNUS, Local No. 488, New York, N. Y.
Brother OTTO MANECKE, Local No. 1373, Flint, Mich.
Brother HUGH McISAAC, Local No. 40, Boston, Mass.
Brother RAYMOND J. McLEOD, Local No. 1335, Wilmington, Cal.
Brother SANDY MOORE, Local No. 337, Detroit, Mich.
Brother G. D. PARHAM, Local No. 2183, Tupelo, Miss.
Brother WILLIE G. PARRISH, Local No. 2151, Naval Base, S. C.
Brother JOHN P. REID, Local No. 67, Hyde Park, Mass.
Brother FREDERICK J. ROWE, Local No. 67, Hyde Park, Mass.
Brother JOHN SANTMYER, Local No. 1590, Washington, D. C.
Brother MARCUS SCHMITT, Local No. 366, New York, N. Y.
Brother PETE SENTZ, Local No. 1373, Flint, Mich.
Brother A. W. SEVILIUS, Local No. 993, Miami, Fla.
Brother LUTHER P. SNYDER, Local No. 993, Miami, Fla.
Brother MICHAEL STASKO, Local No. 993, Miami, Fla.
Brother HENRY GRADY STEWART, Local No. 1683, El Dorado, Ark.
Brother ROBERT J. STEWART, Local No. 1590, Washington, D. C.
Brother CHARLES C. STOVER, Local No. 581, Herrin, Ill.
Brother WM. H. SWEEDY, Local No. 132, Washington, D. C.
Brother JOHN TAYLOR, Local No. 56, Boston, Mass.

Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Grand Island Local Starts Blueprint Class

The Editor:

Under joint sponsorship of Local Union No. 1187 and the contractors of the vicinity, an adult class in blueprint drawing has been recently organized for apprentices of Grand Island, Nebraska, and environs.

E. J. Huntemer, architect, is classroom instructor for the initial course, which will be followed by classes in drawing, sketching, shop mathematics, and the steel square.

Facilities are provided by the school system on authorization of the board of education, and classes are held on Tuesday and Thursday evenings.

The sponsors are, officially, the Nebraska Chapter, Associated General Contractors of America, and Local Union No. 1187, International Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, A. F. of L.

The joint apprenticeship committee consists of Fred C. Maurer, chairman; Herbert Bonsack, secretary; Paul Sothman, Albert Claussen, Herman Schmidt, and Elmer Jacobson.

Twenty-nine of the 31 members of the class are veterans of World War II. The program is the result of a year's study by the Joint committee, in cooperation with the Federal Committee on Apprenticeship, and is approved by state headquarters for both the contractors and the union, as well as by R. C. Tillotson of Omaha, field representative for the Federal Committee on Apprenticeship.

Purpose of the joint committee is to cooperate for a better construction program in Nebraska, and to provide a future supply of skilled carpenters.

Fraternally yours,

H. O. Bonsack, Fin. Sec., Local 1187.

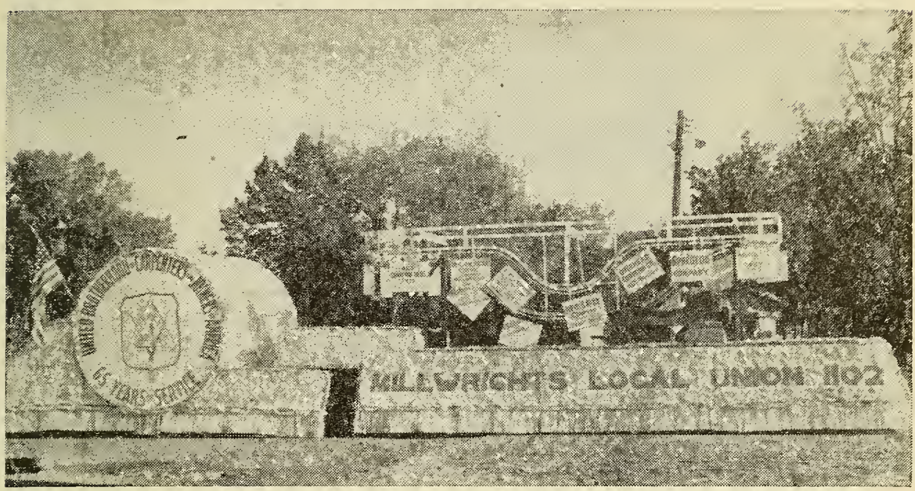
◆

BROTHER COMPILES VALUABLE BOOKLET

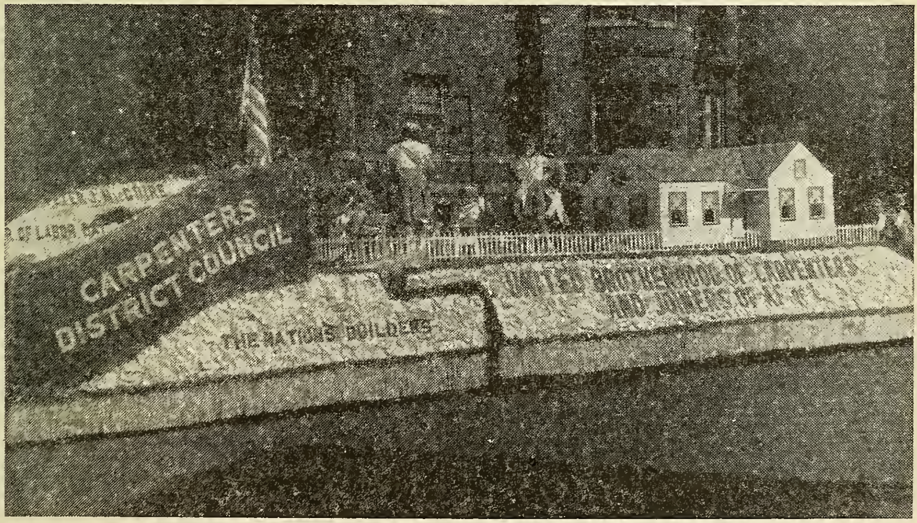
Under the title "Carpenter's Guide" Brother Fred C. Scheibel of Local No. 62, Chicago, has compiled a valuable little booklet outlining simplified methods for laying out stair work, roof work and work in which arches are involved. In a clear and concise manner this booklet describes the simplest methods of achieving satisfactory results through proper use of the steel square. It is written and illustrated in such a manner that nothing more than a simple understanding of the basic elements of geometry is needed for the reader to become proficient in laying out roofs, stairs and arches.

Brother Scheibel has been a Brotherhood member for thirty-five years and his new booklet represents the fruits of his many years of experience in the trade. The price is only fifty cents.

Detroit's Prize Labor Day Floats


MILLWRIGHTS LOCAL UNION 1102
65 YEARS SERVICE

The above entry of Millwrights Local No. 1102 won first prize in the Detroit Labor Day parade. The conveyor on the float was erected by members of the Local with the cooperation of one of the Detroit contractors. During the parade it was in operation and it attracted a good deal of attention. On the conveyor were a number of signs carrying names of various contractors with whom the Local has signed agreements.


CARPENTERS DISTRICT COUNCIL
THE NATIONS BUILDERS
UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF A

Another of the outstanding floats in the parade was the above entry of the District Council. The model home drew many "Ah's" and "Oh's" from the thousands who lined the streets to watch the parade. Compliments are still coming into the District Council on the beauty of their entry.

OF PARTICULAR INTEREST to our Ladies

Toronto Ladies Push Union Label

The Editor:

Auxiliary No. 303, Toronto, extends fraternal greetings to all sister organizations.

Our Auxiliary meets the second and fourth Thursdays of each month, at 8 p.m. at the Sons' of England Hall, 2 Berti St. The second Thursday is a business meeting at which only members attend; the fourth Thursday is open night, when we plan some social affair, such as euchre, etc. On Thursday, October 24th, we planned to hold a court whist party to which the Brothers of Local 27 were to be invited.

We have been very busy getting ready for our bazaar, which is our one big affair for the year. This year it will be held on November 28th. There are many fine things for sale, which have been made by the members of our Auxiliary. We hope to make some money at this bazaar which will be used for benevolent work during the coming winter.

We note, with particular interest, that Olympia Auxiliary is making a study of Union Labeled goods. Our Women's Council here in Toronto has prepared a list of "Union Goods and Services." This list has been issued to every member of our Auxiliary. We are doing our best to make use of it.

Fraternally yours,

(Mrs.) Ida M. Taylor, Secretary.

Ponca City Auxiliary Celebrates Birthday

The Editor:

The Carpenters Ladies Auxiliary No. 417, Ponca City, Oklahoma, was organized September 27, 1943, and on September 26th, this year the annual birthday party was held in the Carpenters' Hall. The feature of the party was a talk by Mrs. Nina Beekler, newly elected President of the State Council of Auxiliaries and a member of the Ponca City organization. A History of the Auxiliary was read by the Secretary. This history gave the following data: Meetings are held the second and fourth Thursday evenings of each month, usually in the homes of members but occasionally elsewhere. Until March, 1946, the second meeting of each month was given over to Red Cross work, but since that time social meetings have been held, in the homes of members. Stress has been laid on getting prospective members to attend these social meetings.

Three social affairs of the past year have included the Carpenters, the birthday party in September, a card party in December, and a picnic in August.

Programs have included discussions of:

(1) The G. I. Bill of Rights.
(2) The C. I. O.
(3) The Life of John L. Lewis.
(4) Parliamentary Procedure as set forth in Roberts' "Rules of Order."

Christmas time baskets are sent to shut-ins and all during the year flowers and cards have been sent the sick.

The Auxiliary numbers twenty-three at this time, and began with twenty-four charter members.

Fraternally yours, Mrs. Nina Beekler, Rec. Sec.

Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 219

The hammer, the saw and the chisel, each has made its own important contribution to civilization. Each of these tools has undergone changes in design and in the things that it is used for, but all three of them still hold indispensable places in the industrial world. Of the three, however, the hammer has the widest field of usefulness. There is hardly an industry in which the hammer does not play an important part, and that is particularly true of the building industries. There are so many different kinds of hammers, as to their uses, and so many different designs of each kind, that we would not have space to list all of them, were we inclined to do so. Because this is true, we are going to devote most of this lesson to the carpenter's hammer.

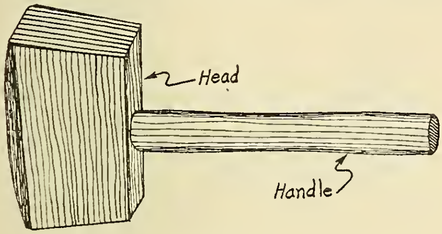


Fig. 1

The carpenter's hammers of today can be put into two classifications; namely, the bell face hammers and the plain face hammers. The bell face is slightly rounded, while the plain face is flat. As a rule, the bell face is preferred by most carpenters. Briefly, a hammer can be described as a tool used for striking blows, but the carpenter's hammer is also extensively used for pulling nails.

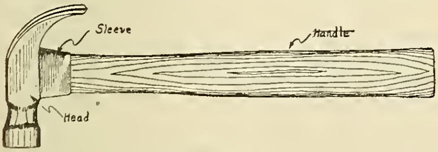


Fig. 2

The first job we worked on in our apprenticeship was a heavy timber barn in the north-east part of Iowa. We operated the boring machine and the man who did the mortising used a mallet (see Fig. 1) for driving his chisels. In the days of heavy timber framing the mallet was used almost exclusively for driving chisels. Occasionally it is still used for that purpose.

Fig. 2 shows a carpenter's hammer, commonly called a claw hammer. The head and the handle are pointed out with indicators,

Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the head of a claw hammer with these different parts pointed out: the face, the poll, the neck, the house or eye, and the claws.

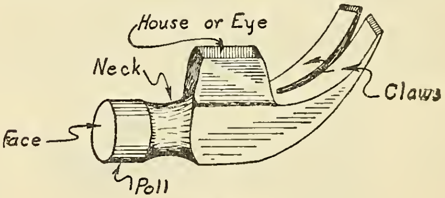


Fig. 3

Fig. 4, to the left, shows what is called choking a hammer, because it is gripped around the neck of the handle. This grip is often used by beginners, especially when they drive tacks or small nails. The right way to grip a hammer is shown to the right. It should be remembered, though, that whenever we point out the right way to do a thing, that there is always implied enough leeway for the workman to adjust himself to the particular way in which he can get the best results. In no case should anyone slavishly adhere to anything, if he has or finds a different way that will give him better results. For example, we have seen lefthanded persons, after giving their left arm a peculiar twist, do pretty good writing. Now those strange positions were the right positions for those lefthanded persons, rules or no rules.

Fig. 5 shows two views of how to hold a nail when it is to be stuck at an inconvenient place, somewhat as shown in Fig. 6. Fig. 7 shows the nail stuck ready to be driven home. It will be noticed by studying the illustrations in Fig. 5, that the head of the nail is held against the handle next to the head of the hammer—that is the way we get the best results. Some carpenters hold the head of the nail against the head of the hammer and make it work, but for us that method just does not work—usually the head of the nail slips, and then we have to do it all over again. When the nail is held against the handle, as we explained, it is not so likely to slip—besides the balance between the head and handle of the hammer is about right.

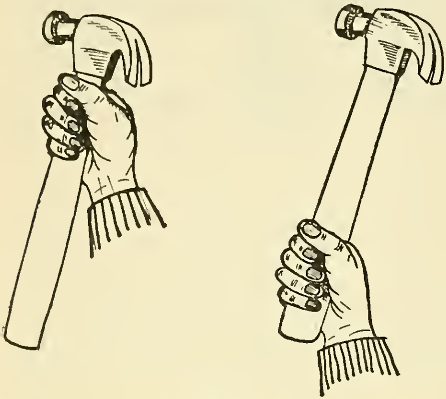


Fig. 4

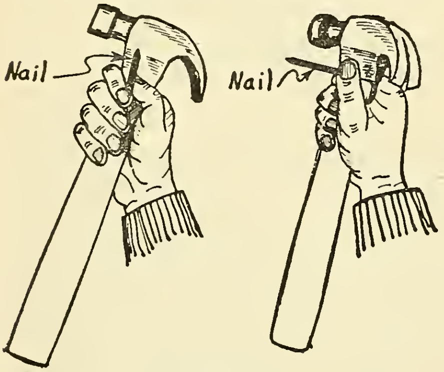


Fig. 5

It requires considerable skill to become a good nail driver. Even the old heads frequently have a little trouble in keeping the nail in perfect control. In Fig. 8 we are illustrating two problems in driving nails. At A we have a nail stuck ready for the first blow with the hammer. The arrow at 1 shows that the blow is not in perfect line with the body of the nail and the result is shown at B, where the dotted lines show the original position of the nail, and the nail, shaded, indicates that the first blow drove it a little in and to one side. The arrow at 2 shows the direction of the second blow, which is to bring the nail to the position shown at C. The arrow at 3 shows the direction of the blows with the hammer that will drive the nail home, dotted circle number 4. At D we show a little different problem. Here the nail was stuck leaning to the right. The first blow was slanted, as indicated by the arrow, in order to bring the nail head from 1 to 2, shown by dotted lines. Blow by blow the nail was driven from 2 to 3 and on home to 4. There are innumerable little problems that must be solved on the spot by the nailer, each a little different from the other, but all somewhat similar to the two we have just explained. All of these little problems the expert

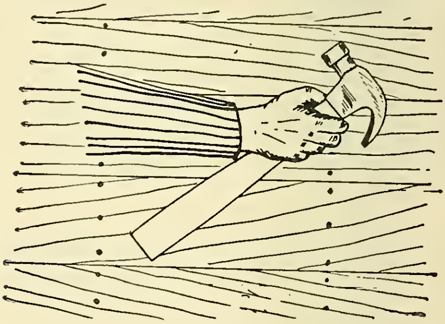


Fig. 6

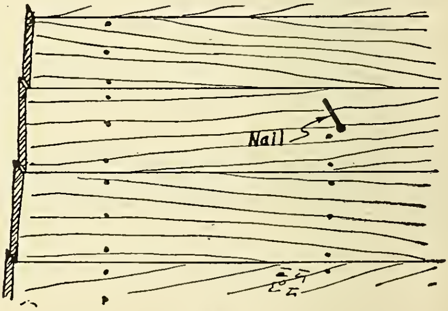


Fig. 7

nail driver will solve by the controlled swings of his hammer as he drives the nails.

At Fig. 9, A, we show the thing that seldom happens—a nail faultlessly driven home from the position shown. That is, the nail is stuck as shown, and then driven home perfectly, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. We repeat, that seldom happens. What does happen, is that the nail driver habitually keeps the nail in control with the swing of his hammer, while the casual observer thinks that all he does is to hit the nail. At B and C we show what often happens when the nailer doesn't do anything but hit at the nail. The stuck nail is shown by dotted lines, and the arrow above shows that the blow was delivered straight at the head, number 1. But the strike lacked control and put the nail into position 2. Still the nailer kept on hitting at the nail, as shown by the arrow, and the result is shown at C, where the head of the nail, number 3, is driven against the wood. At D we show another result of uncontrolled striking with a hammer. The arrows at 1, 2 and 3 show that the blows came at the head of the nail, but the third blow brought the nail flat against the wood. These illustrations are not based on something that we have seen in a book, but they are samples of our own experience in uncontrolled nailing. On that heavy timber barn in Iowa, where much of the nailing was into tough white oak, we did enough of this kind of nailing to last for a lifetime.

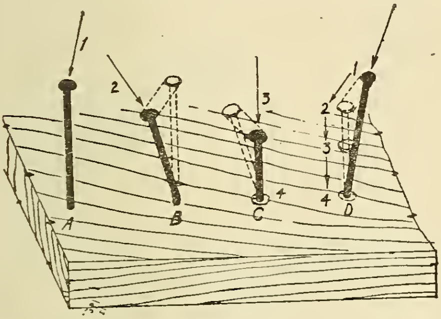


Fig. 8

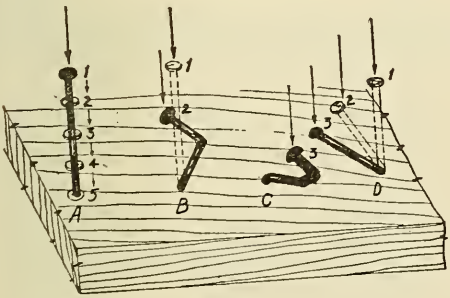


Fig. 9

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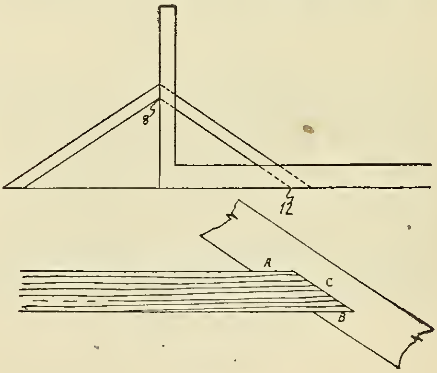

Fig. 1

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marked A and B, bottom drawing, can be marked with the blade of the square. The bevel marked C of the louver, can be marked with the same figures; the blade gives the cut. These are all edge bevels. To make the edge bevel come out right, the louver board will have to be bevelled on the front edge first. How to mark the board for the front bevel, is shown by Fig. 2, where an end view of the louver board is given full size, and the square at a smaller scale is shown applied for marking the bevel. Here again, 12 and 8 are the figures to be used, the tongue of the square gives the cut. Fig. 3 shows the square applied to a board, using the run, 12, and the length of the rafter per foot run, 14⅜, plus. In the position the square is shown, the tongue will give the side bevel of the groove that receives the louver boards, while the blade will give the side bevel of the ends of the louver boards. In roof framing language, the blade of the square gives the sheeting cut for a third pitch roof, while the tongue will give the edge bevel of the jack rafters. The louver board will have to be sloped to the pitch of the rafter boards of the louver frame, otherwise it will be a problem in uneven-pitch roof framing. What is said here about a third pitch, in principle will apply to any other pitch.

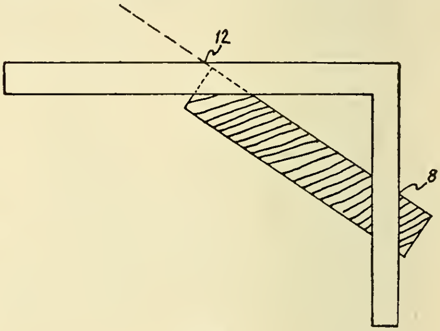

Fig. 2

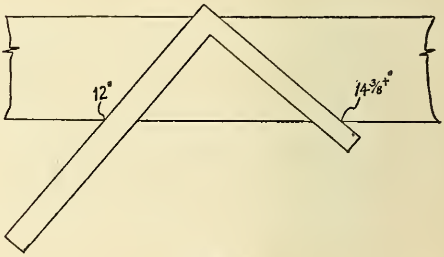

Fig. 3

It should be remembered that in dealing with roof framing problems, much reading between the lines must be done, in order to understand the solution; in other words, the reader should be able to visualize the various cuts in such a manner that he will know in his own mind when they are right, and also when they are wrong.

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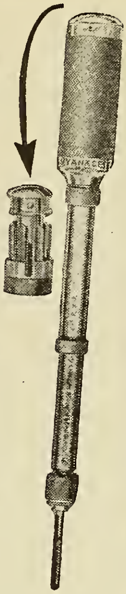

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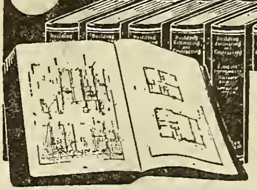

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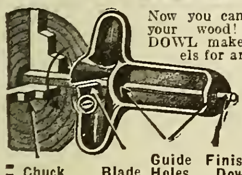

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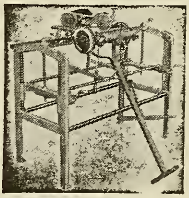

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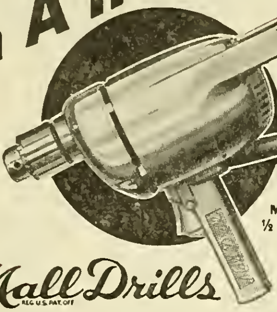

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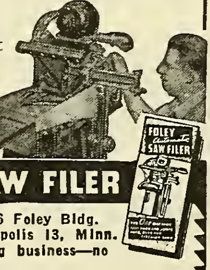

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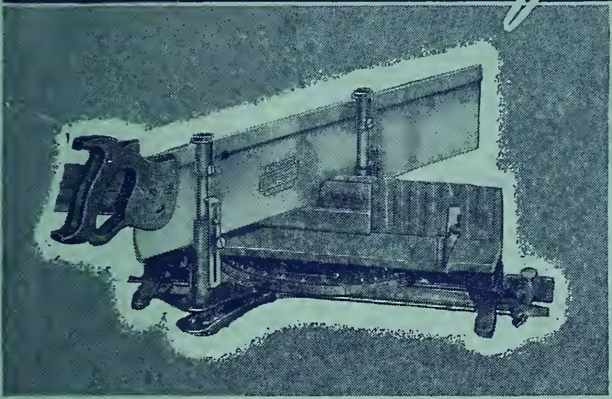

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